



Proby Harvey Esq^r
C.B.R.N.

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Smirke Architect.

Schnobbelic del.

ST. MARY, BRYANSTON SQUARE, S.W.



Hardwick Architect.

Schnobbelic del.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE, N.

See p. 9.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1827.

VOLUME XCVII.

(BEING THE TWENTIETH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

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AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1827.

THOUGHTS ON THE PAST YEAR.

IT's past! another year is gone,
My race is so much nearer run,
Life's flame will soon decay;
And Age with all his withering train
Will seize on every nerve and vein,
And wear this frame away.

For life is like a morning dream,
Or like yon rapid river's stream
Where wave succeeds to wave;
So roll along our fleeting years,
Progressive on, till Death appears,
And leaves us to the grave.

Whene'er my thoughts in fancy rove
To where ten thousand people move
So active and so gay,
Reflection says, a few short years
This busy crowd that now appears,
Will all be swept away.

For generations rise and pass
Like shadows in a magic glass,
That flit before our eyes;
So flies away the life of man,
His days on earth are but a span,
He's born, looks round, and dies.

Yon mountain ash stript by the storm,
Sways to and fro its naked form,
Its withered leaves are fled;
It seems to whisper through the dales,
'Tis thus some drooping mother wails
O'er her loved offspring dead.

For Death spares neither age nor sex,
Too well the tyrant knows the text,
Man's days on earth are few;
He wanders in this vale of tears,
And ere life's mid-day sun appears,
He's gone like morning dew.

Oh Time, we totter on thy brink,
Yet giddy mortals seldom think
How swift thy moments run;
But gaily trifle life away,
And flutter on day after day
Like insects in the sun.

Come then, Religion, guide my way
While down life's mazy path I stray,
To join my native dust;
On future worlds I'll fix my eyes,
And Faith and Hope shall bid me rise
To mingle with the just.

Dec. 31. C. K.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

By W. HERSEE.

WHAT is "the march of intellect"—

The mighty march of mind?

Is it a joyous mental feast?

A blessing to mankind?

Is it an universal good,

That purifies the heart?

Does it exalt a nation's rank?

Or does it wealth impart?

The boasted "march of intellect"

Is fraught with fear and dread!

A loyal people in distress—

A State without a head!

O wondrous march of intellect!

O intellectual times,

When murderers can evade the law,

And thieves are paid for crimes!

A princely palace rears its head,

The theme of every tongue—

The gilded residence of vice,

To lure the rich and young!

There nightly prowls the human wolf,

Insatiate for his prey;—

The wealthy youth, who enters there,

A beggar goes away!

Ruin, and misery, and blood,

And perfidy and strife,

And horrid suicide, attend

The reckless gambler's life:

Yet is a palace raised for him!

A hell with splendour lined!

Is this "the march of intellect"—

The mighty march of mind?

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P R E F A C E.

THE past year (as our Historical Chronicle will shew) has been marked by few peculiarities, connected with our political relations, likely to secure it a prominent place in the annals of the future Historian, if we except the affairs of Turkey and Greece, which led to the memorable battle of Navarino—so glorious to the British arms, and so honourable to the cause of liberty and humanity. The year 1827 opened most inauspiciously for the patriots of suffering GREECE. The forces collected by Lord Cochrane and General Church, for the relief of Athens, were defeated with tremendous loss; and the Acropolis,—that seat of classical recollections,—was compelled to surrender to a barbarian foe. This gloomy aspect of affairs underwent a sudden change, on the promulgation of a treaty entered into by Great Britain, France, and Russia, for interposing their joint mediation, on the basis of Greece remaining tributary to the Ottoman Porte. The negotiations on this important subject—the refusal of the Porte to any concessions in favour of Greece—the obstinacy of the Turkish and Egyptian forces, in pursuing an exterminating warfare, and the brilliant naval action of Navarino, which was the necessary consequence of Ottoman cruelty and treachery, are faithfully detailed in our Historical Chronicle; and amongst the political events of the past year they certainly form the most prominent features.—In FRANCE, the political horizon has on the whole remained tolerably tranquil, though party spirit has occasionally raged. The attempts at the beginning of the year to subject the press to the most arbitrary restrictions—the establishment of the Censorship, which was exercised with capricious despotism,—the creation of seventy-six new Peers—the dissolution of the National Guard—all contributed to increase the general dissatisfaction at the proceedings of Government; instigated, as it was generally believed, by the intolerant spirit of Jesuitism. This feeling manifested itself in an alarming manner at the recent elections for the Chamber of Deputies, which were so unfavourable to ministers, as to compel them to resign. This ought to be sufficient to convince the old French aristocrats of the utter impossibility of ever re-establishing their ancient regime in the present enlightened age.—SPAIN, in the midst of degradation and wretchedness, is still likely to remain an object of scorn and of pity to all the nations on earth. Anarchy and partial insurrections have been the characteristic features of her annals during the past year.—PORTUGAL, though occasionally disturbed by the struggles of political parties, has been protected from the hostile irruptions of her treacherous and priest-ridden neighbour by the presence of a British force, which arrived at Lisbon on the 1st of

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. B. states, that "in Mrs. Montagu's letter (April Mag. p. 306), Dr. Young is mentioned as the incumbent of and living at Welwyn; this, I suppose, was the author of Night Thoughts, of whom she gives a most excellent character; but she speaks of his *brother poet*, who was not so much detached from the world as the Dr. was. Who was this brother poet, and author of what? The Doctor at Welwyn was the author of Night Thoughts, and has shewn in that production he was not detached from the world, when he spake of having in vain sought preferment from the minister for twice the years expended in the siege of Troy, and grown so old his very master knows him not. He was chaplain to King George the Second. Which of them wrote Love of Fame? where is much sarcasm, of which the Night Thoughts afford some specimens."

Mr. W. BATEMAN has favoured us with a copy of the following letter of Hobbes, to William second Earl of Devonshire. It is in the possession of Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell in the county of Derby:

"Right Honourable and my very good Lord,
 "By any thing I here from England this weeke, I am to remain uncertain yet of my returne. Nor have I any thing to say from hence, for y^e present, but that I have an infinit desire to enioy the sight of y^r Lo^p, which content wanting, I humbly pray y^r Lo^p. to supply, by keeping me still in y^r favour that do honour and love you more than I do all y^e world beside, and with no greater honor to my selfe than to be known to be your Lo^p. most humble and obedient servant,
 THO. HOBBS.

"Paris, Sept. 6th, (Aug. 27,) 1641."

J. W. N. says, "I trust you will deem the following Queries of sufficient importance for insertion in your Miscellany. I beg to be informed respecting the Sealed Books; one copy of which is, by Act of Parliament (14 Caroli II.), kept in the Tower of London, as THE Common Prayer Book of the English Church, and as that standard of orthodoxy and accuracy, from which lies no appeal.

"1. My first enquiry is, 'Whether the book, with each and every of its numerous corrections, additions, elisions, and transpositions, together with its punctuation, is of such authority, that no Common Prayer Book is, strictly speaking, THE Common Prayer Book of our Church, except it be an exact transcript of that same Sealed Book?'

"2. Whether the discrepancies which now exist between the Sealed Book in the Tower, and the last, or 1822, Oxford edition in folio, are typographical errors, or whether

they are intentional deviations; and, if so, by what authority were those deviations made from the legal prototype?

"3. Whether it is incumbent on, and both lawful and expedient for, those who have the charge and privilege of printing the Book of Common Prayer, to print exact, or as it were, fac-simile copies of the original in the Tower; and whether the Commissioners or Revisors, from oversight, negligence, or other human infirmity, committed or overlooked any errors?

"4. Whether the various books ordered by the Act to be deposited in several places, are there now; and, if so, whether they are, both as to edition, and correction in writing, exactly the same as the one in the Tower?

"5. Whether any one has ever professed to prepare and print any edition of the Common Prayer Book, copied *verbatim, literatimque* from the Sealed Books; and, if so, who, when, and what size, press, and price?

"6. Lastly, whether any author, and if so who, has written largely and circumstantially of the labours of the Commissioners appointed to revise and correct the Common Prayer Book, printed in 1662?"

The following inquiry is made from a highly respectable quarter: "Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, Knt. Sheriff for that county in 1591, married 1st. — daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Sydenham, of —, Somersetshire, Knt.; and 2dly, Ursula, daughter of John Sydenham, of Brampton, in the same county, esq. Can any of your Correspondents inform me from what branches of their widely extended family these Sydenhams derived their descent, and whether either of them was allied to the ancient stock of the Beauforts, through an heiress of Fry, Darell, Lewes, Spencer, or Paston?"

T. F. requests information relative to a book with this title; "*Expositio fidelis de Morte Thomæ Mori*," printed in 8vo, 1538. Ant. Wood says, "I never could see any more of it than the bare title."

R. H. will be obliged for an account of the family of Stafford of Tottenhoe, in the parish of Shingley, Berks, after the year 1694: A friend of his has a curiously illuminated pedigree of that ancient family, deduced from an early period to the year 1694; and he would be glad to ascertain the representative of this branch of the illustrious House of Stafford, to whom it may be a document of some interest.

We much regret that a Memoir of the late Rear Adm. Sir A. C. Dickson, was printed in the Supplement to our last Volume, previously to our receiving the communication of A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE COINAGE.

Mr. URBAN,
Topsham, Devon,
July 1.

SO few (comparatively) either feel, or take an interest in works of art, that to call the public attention to the present splendid series of Coins, in gold, silver, and copper, may be deemed a very needless undertaking. It ought indeed to be so from attention, and not from neglect. Many see no difference between one Coin and another, except in their relative value. There exists, notwithstanding, a great variety both in design and workmanship, that will appear obvious enough, if pointed out. I shall, therefore, endeavour to show the great superiority of the present Coinage over that of 1821 and 1823, and in doing so, I shall begin with the present, as contrasted with the Half-crown pieces of those years.

Before entering on any particulars, the eye will at once be struck by the agreeable proportion the head bears to the circumference; the margin round it is greater than usual, and we are not distracted by the letters being either too large, or too close to the head, or pushed out of the way, to make room, as heretofore. The relief, and the nature of it, next takes the attention. In the present half-crown it is unusually fleshy and round, perhaps the relief may be higher—but the effect I speak of is produced by the very great ability in the graver of the artist, and by his taste and attention to the finish of the small parts; and here I would direct your attention, particularly to the eye and eyebrow, the fulness under the eye, and the folds in the cheek, and near

the mouth. The throat too is beautifully defined, and united to the head. But the hair exceeds in taste all that has been yet done. Crisp, yet flowing in undulating, graceful lines; at the same time ingeniously contrived by lessening the size of the curls towards the sides, to give the roundness I have alluded to. Even in the superb series of medals of the Popes, I remember nothing more naturally marked than this head, or by any means so soft; and certainly not in the coinage of the present or past reign is there any head to compare with it.

While the obverse is to be thus admired for its chaste, characteristic English simplicity of style, the reverse possesses great richness to contrast with it. Nothing could have been better contrived than the lettering in this place; being close to the arms it contributes much to the fulness of the effect; and mezzotinting those on the motto, beautifully varies it; while the ample scroll work gives an air of importance to the whole.

The busts on the Shilling and Sovereign are from the same beautiful model as that of the Half-crown, and with equal merit and ability. I do not altogether like the reverse of the former, and yet I hardly know what to find fault with. That of the latter is a happy copy of the Coinage of James the First. The Crown, Sixpence, and Half-sovereign, I have not seen. I must again revert to the taste of the artist, who had the courage, in these coins, to deprive his Majesty of those eternal laurels* that less meritorious Kings have wreathed

* On the Greek Coins, the fillet denoted Sovereignty, the laurel Divinity. Julius Cæsar introduced the laurel on the Roman Coinage to express Conquest; his successors retained it as a badge of supreme authority. Towards the fall of that empire it was superseded by a fillet ornamented with pearls. Our early Saxon Coins, being an attempt to imitate the latter Roman, have the fillet until Athelstan, when the Crown appears. This continued on all the English Coins, with the exception of a few of the gold of Edward the Sixth, in which he is in armour, bareheaded. James the First introduced the laurel on

time out of mind, and continue to have twisted round their metallic heads. But the artist's courage was short lived! The laurels again flourish on the copper series of Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing; and I would call on him to observe how much these beautiful heads are injured in consequence. There is a stiff, overloaded effect, and the appearance ceases to be natural. But had his sins been ten times greater, I must have pardoned him ten times over, for the magnificent Britannia of the reverse! Nothing in the Coinage of the Roman Emperors can go beyond this. She is, at once, grand and classical. Minerva and the Empress of the Ocean, combined—literally, a personification of this great, insular empire; and I cannot charge my mind at this moment with any single work which will so decidedly prove to after ages the height and purity to which the arts have attained at this period. With respect to the likeness of his Majesty in this series, we may possibly differ about it. It is certainly a favourable one. Some may say it is too young and handsome, and wants (though possessing more than any other) that princely port so peculiar to the King; yet it must be allowed to be extremely like him. And allow me to ask, on what other Coin or Medal was ever yet shewn that smile of affability so much his own. Compare it with the constrained brow and conventional dignity, which by frowning is intended to signify grandeur, and which defaces by caricature every other likeness of him.

In this remote nook, we know not how matters are managed at the Mint, or how to explain the surprising improvement in the Coinage*; for, taken *as a series*, I have no hesitation in saying, that they are *superior* to any

the English Mint has ever produced, whether for design or execution. Oliver Cromwell's are the only Coins which can for a moment be held in competition with them, and these only in characteristic expression. Nor is there a Coinage on the Continent, at this moment, which should be mentioned in the same week with ours.

With those who devote their attention to the Fine Arts, in all countries and ages, the Coinage is one of great interest, and serious consideration; and while England had the worst Coinage in Europe (which we can all remember), she was circulating every where proofs of bad taste, worse skill, and slow progress in the Fine Arts. W. S.

MR. URBAN, *Kellington, July 19.*

IN a late number of a widely circulated Literary Journal, it has been observed, that no "man ever abused Oxford or Cambridge, but in one of these three predicaments. Either his education finished at Christ's Hospital, or in the College at Saint Bees, or some other charitable institution upon a similar plan (no disparagement whatever is meant to these establishments, which have already nurtured, and still continue to send out into the world some of its brightest ornaments); or from being refused a certificate from the moderators, or examining masters, he has become a married man without having been a Bachelor; or, with abilities, he has been an unsuccessful candidate for a fellowship. It is such persons alone who aspire to write down the Universities. Of these the fiercest generally belong to the second class. They libel with the very quills extracted from their own opinions by the fingers of merciless public examiners,

some of his gold, but the Crown disputed possession, until the milled Coinage of Charles the Second, 1662. Queen Anne appears with a fillet, but with this exception the laurel has till now remained the sole ornament of Royalty. It is not easy to place the Crown gracefully on the head, but it has been done so on the Coronation medal of Louis XVI.; and it was used on the Coins of Ferdinand, the late King of Naples, from his restoration in 1814.

* The great re-coinage of 1816 evidenced the most splendid ability in the engraver; but the designs were bad; and the whimsicality of every coin having a head totally unlike any other, (the most ridiculous absurdity ever witnessed in numismatic history, with the exception of the *face* of the shilling,) it is difficult to say which is the most contemptible. I think the crown is entitled to the poppy. The St. George was fine, but his short sword ludicrous; and his sitting decidedly unsafe, indeed untenable, if he made a blow. It was hoped it might have been the first step to an *Historical Coinage* on the Greek and Roman principle. Let us still hope this may happen.

and no animal bites so madly as a goose in pain." However unjustifiable and sarcastic these remarks, and however contemptible the source from which they are drawn, may appear to *Oxonienſis*, yet we would not hesitate boldly to pronounce that they are in nine cases out of ten *literally* true. Disappointment is generally the mother of invective and abuse, whether the cause of the failure be well founded or not. No person certainly ever abused any institutions from which he had formerly derived advantage, or was at present receiving emolument, without being liable to the just censure of ingratitude. True; it may be said, that a man in such a predicament may have a sincere wish to reform and improve an aged parent, which he fancies is now arrived at her dotage. How is this then, probably, best to be effected? Certainly not, I should conceive, by abuse, by ridicule, or by an exaggeration of petty faults. Such conduct may always be justly suspected of something very different from a sincere wish to improve: call it ingratitude, or what you please. Suppose an exiled foreigner, after having been sheltered and protected by the free laws of this country, and even supported during his sojourn here by her unrivalled regulations, should at last return to his native land of slavery, and should then abuse, in gross, the noble constitution of England: what would you predicate of such conduct? Would you defend it by saying that this noble form of government was a public good, and therefore with justice to be censured and amended at the will and caprice of every vagrant and fancied reformer? I trow not. The Saturnalia at Rome, the Terræ Filius at Oxford, and the ridicule which has sometimes, though but seldom, been attempted in the Tripos at Cambridge, were never found effectual in producing any useful or lasting amendment, either upon the public regulations or individual manners against which they were particularly directed. The ancient monuments and well-constructed systems of education, made sacred by the piety and wisdom, and the chartered rights and privileges of Englishmen, acquired for their descendants, and sealed by the patriotic blood of our illustrious ancestors, can never be shaken, or effectually and permanently amended, either by the boisterous and empty

clamour of pretended patriots, or by the visionary and Utopian schemes of every juvenile reformer. From inexperience, from self-conceit, or from youthful zeal, frequently goaded on by the stings of disappointment, originate almost every innovation, whether in the Arts, in the Sciences, in Literature, or in those old established forms which have so much contributed to the glory and honour of this kingdom. The public attacks upon our Universities have, for the most part, if not invariably, emanated from juvenile pens. This was certainly the case with Dr. Knox: and though, perhaps, this cannot be said of the second writer who has undertaken to censure the mode of education established in our English Universities, each of which I severally noticed in my former paper on that subject, yet in conjunction with disappointment from some cause or other, (though certainly not from a failure either in the first or second predicaments mentioned in the beginning of this letter, yet it may be shrewdly suspected, if not from an actual defect, yet from a powerful foreboding of failure in the third) it forcibly attaches to the third of these assailants of University discipline and established system of education.

After these few general observations, I must now proceed more particularly to answer, as well as I can, the knock-down statements, as he no doubt considers them to be, of your Oxford correspondent, in his letter addressed to me, at p. 506 of your last number.

In the first place, then, we are requested, and in a manner as if the unquestionable result of the answer was sufficient of itself to vindicate Dr. Knox from any unfairness in his representations, and to fully convict the University of Oxford of the most shameful and dishonourable use to which they had applied the valuable and inestimable talent committed to their charge, to give an unequivocal answer to the following questions: "Are we not mainly indebted to Dr. Knox for the exposure and correction of those absurdities in the academical course at Oxford, which formerly prevailed? and if so, are we not also indebted to him for the present comparatively improved education of that University?" I am not unaware of the note prefixed to No. 78 of the last edition of

Dr. Knox's Essays, as your correspondent "M." supposes in your last Number, neither am I now to be informed that the late reform in the examinations for degrees in the University of Oxford have, by some partial friends, been attributed in some degree to that paper, and to some others on similar topics, in a book entitled "Liberal Education." The Doctor, however, himself tells us, that he "claims no merit in the alteration." Indeed, how should he, as he neither mentions, or even suggested, that I know, any method of reform. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the internal policy of that University, to be able accurately to say at what period some trifling abuses (which inevitably will, through lapse of time, creep into the best-regulated human institutions) were rectified: neither do I remember exactly at what time Dr. Knox's Essays were first given to the world. In the year 1783, Dr. Cyril Jackson was elected Dean of Christ Church. He had before that time been Sub-preceptor to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and to the Duke of York. For such important trusts it is not very probable that a person should be selected from a society notoriously undisciplined, dissolute, indolent, and ignorant, as we are led to believe that that University, in general, at that time was. His immediate predecessor, as head of that great foundation, and which may be almost said of itself to constitute the University, was Bishop Bagot. Even in his time, and long before, *collections* existed at the end of every term, when all the undergraduates were strictly examined. There were regular themes and declamations every Saturday, and the prize exercises, and the public and private lectures on every subject of science and literature, were regularly attended to. Dean Bagot was more than once thanked by his late Majesty, for his exemplary conduct as head of a College. To add any thing further relative to Dr. Jackson, or the management of the College under his direction, would be equally nugatory and useless: his name is only another for sound learning, moral rectitude, and strict discipline. Whatever improvements might have been (and certainly they must have been considerable) introduced into the University of Oxford previous to the time of this eminent divine and strict

disciplinarian, and his immediate predecessors (and there can be no doubt but that the other Colleges materially profited from the strenuous exertions made by them in their own), yet the full accomplishment of this much wished for consummation was, perhaps, reserved for him. The institution of a new and effective system of examinations for degrees, as well as the improvement of general discipline in this seat of learning, may most undoubtedly be traced to him, and one or two of his immediate predecessors. Thus, I conceive, that the first hints, and I perhaps might add, the incipient reform, was commenced in the University of Oxford much antecedent to the time of Dr. Knox. Amid the many rude assaults and most illiberal sneers directed against the Universities, in his "Liberal Education," yet the Doctor was compelled by the force of truth, and the obligations of candour, to admit, that Christ Church (by which we may safely understand the whole University) had become, under a Jackson, a house of excellent discipline. Can the world be said to be indebted for this improvement (which had manifestly, according to his own confession, taken place before the publication of his "Liberal Education") to the disingenuous exertions of this learned and self-created reformer of ancient establishments?

I think, Mr. Urban, the generality of your more sensible readers will, with me, be induced to assign the recent improvements, which have taken place in each of our Universities, to wiser, cooler, and more deliberating heads than seem to be possessed by most of our modern reformers, either in Church or State. Dr. Knox has not only censured the University, as defective in many parts of general education, but, upon the whole, as composed of a set of men notoriously distinguished for dissipation, ignorance, and indolence. How far this charge could, at any time, with justice be substantiated, I leave your candid readers to judge.

We are far from asserting that the system of education formerly established, or even now existing, either in our Universities or in any other human institution, ever was or ever can be absolutely perfect. In this respect, however, we sincerely hope they are all progressive; but in our humble opinion, useful reform and permanent

amendment are in vain expected to flow from those fallacious sources which seem so forcibly to strike the mind of *Oxoniensis*,—"the portentous signs of the times, and the voice of the people."

We have been told nearly two thousand years ago, and upon authority which cannot err, that a "tree may be invariably known by its fruit." Are we then to pronounce that tree unproductive and pernicious which has for such a length of time reared and nurtured, if not all, yet very nearly so, the supporters and defenders of our civil and religious rights, as well in former as in more modern times, against the secret insinuations or open attacks of their deadliest enemies? Shall we calumniate, and by vain and abusive invective pretend to reform and re-model, those ancient institutions to which we owe, perhaps, all the learning we have, and the incipient hints of most of the improvements in arts and sciences which so much signalize the present times? After all we are told by this portentous and alarming voice, the *vox populi*, that the Universities, though they may be well enough calculated for the gifted *few*, are yet ill suited to the *many*. What! are we then to transform these ancient seats of sound learning and religious education,—these nurseries of arts and sciences for so many centuries,—into Mechanics' Institutes, or Royal Institutions, and to have our rising Clergy (instead of being brought up with a sound knowledge of the dead languages, and instructed in the principles and foundations of our holy religion, attended with some insight into the philosophy of the mind, to say nothing of the acquirements on general subjects,) taught after the plan of some Dissenting academy? Are the fundamental regulations of our ancient and sacred institutions to be remodelled, in order to satisfy the visionary schemes of a few self-created reformers? Are we to adopt, in our academical courses, the plans and systems suggested by the wise founders of the rising Metropolitan University, the future fame of which, (together with the so far unheard of, and even inconceivable improvements which are to originate from its yet embryo professors,) is to flourish in immortal youth, as no doubt its

strenuous supporters vainly flatter themselves, when the illustrious progeny of Cam and Isis shall be finally forgotten, and when their place shall know them no more. This may perhaps be the case, but we venture to assure them, in all human probability, that it will not take place till that period arrives.

The Clergy of our Church, we are vauntingly told, are not educated as they ought to be. "They have not that zeal; they are not those 'burning and shining lights;' they have not those professional talents and habits which are needed to meet and conquer these trials."

If to be regularly instructed in the Greek and Roman classics, as well as occasionally lectured and examined in the ancient fathers of our Church; if to have sedulously impressed upon their minds, and frequently to be scrupulously questioned in the evidences and principles of natural and revealed religion; if a strict attention to the excellent services of our Church be rigidly enforced; if, previous to the obtaining his first degree, each individual candidate be accurately examined in each of these subjects, and, in addition, required to produce a critical knowledge of the books of the New Testament, in their original languages; if such acquirements as these, at the time of his taking his degree of B. A. and the subsequent improvement which he is certainly enabled to make, if he chooses, in theological subjects, between that time and the canonical age, are thus to be branded and deemed insufficient and defective in forming the clerical character, I am at a loss to conceive what with justice can be considered as such. No praise is too much, and no admiration can sufficiently be expressed, for the time and talents devoted in their respective Universities by the present Bishops of Lincoln and Oxford to the discharge of their official duties. This preparatory form of religious education may not, perhaps, lead to that degree of zeal which may induce its mistaken votaries to make long public prayers, to utter extempore harangues in every place and on every occasion, and not unfrequently to depart from the pure doctrines and established forms of our excellent Liturgy, and in its place to substitute rhapsodical effusions of their

own; but it will most certainly be conducive to render them sounder divines, better Christians, and more useful members of society.

After all this, we are ready still candidly to allow that each of our Universities, though much has been done, yet admit of many further improvements; but at the same time we do not think them imperiously called upon to make any daring inroads upon their ancient constitutions, to submit to any sacrifice of existing interests. He who forewarns us against any real impending danger, ought certainly to be reckoned our truest friend, and undoubtedly merits our sincere gratitude, in the same degree that he who terrifies us with false alarms justly deserves our suspicion and censure. Turbulent and visionary reforms of fancied abuses, whether in Church or State, can never hope to meet the unfeigned applause and approbation of the wiser and cooler part of a discerning public,—those who “strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.”

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampton, July 19.*

HAVING observed, in your Magazine of June, an early pedigree of the family of Zouche, I beg to direct your attention to a few remarks on the origin of that family; and to avoid the trouble which a genealogical table may give to the printer, I shall offer my observations in a more condensed form.—The authorities which I have consulted are, Morice's and Lobineau's Histories of Brittany, the *Histoire Genealogique* of Père Anselm, the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, and the *Dictionnaire Genealogique*. The immediate ancestor of the Dukes of Brittany and the Counts of Porhoët appears to have been Conan le Tort, Count of Rennes, who, by Ermen-garde of Anjou, had, 1st, Geoffry, Duke of Brittany (from whom that dukedom descended by heirs female, to the house of Dreux); and 2dly, Juthael, Count of Porhoët, the father of Guethenoc, Viscount of Chateau Tro, near la Trinité, and Count of Porhoët. This gentleman built a castle, and was buried in the abbey of Redon in 1046, being succeeded by his son Josselin, who called the castle built by his father the Chateau de Josselin, and was himself also buried

in the abbey of Redon, before 1074. He was succeeded as Count of Porhoët by Eudo, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and is the first who appears in the pedigree given in your last Magazine. Your Correspondent has stated that Geoffry, the son of this Eudo, married Havoise the daughter of Alan Fergant, Duke of Brittany*. That his wife's name was Havoise is clear; but I cannot see that she was the daughter of Duke Alan. The pedigrees of Zouch, enrolled in the College of Arms, commence with Conan Crassus, whose daughter Constance, by Maud, the daughter of Henry the First, is stated to have married Alan Viscount Rohan, by whom she had a son Geoffry, also Viscount of Rohan, who was father of Alan la Zouch, the husband of Alice de Beaumes. This, with all submission, appears, according to the French genealogists, to be decidedly erroneous, inasmuch as, in the first place, Alan Viscount de Rohan did not marry Constance the daughter, but Constance the grand-daughter of Conan le Gros, and sister of Conan the fourth Duke; viz. the daughter of Alan le Noir, Comte de Richemont, by Bertha, daughter of Conan le Gros and Maud: in the second place, Alan Viscount de Rohan was the grandson of Alan Viscount de Rohan (the fourth son of Eudo, Count of Porhoët), and the younger brother of Geoffry, Count of Porhoët, from whom the Zouches were descended. The family of Zouche were the eldest male representatives of the house of Porhoët and Josselin; but a partial representation of the elder branch devolved on the house of Rohan, by the marriage of Alan, the fifth Viscount of Rohan, with Alianora, one of the co-heirs of Eudo, Count of Porhoët, and grand-daughter of Eudo, Count of Porhoët, the elder brother of Alan la Zouche de Porhoët. Amongst the coats given as the quarterings of Zouche, is the coat of Rohan; viz. 7 mascles; but from the seals in Lobineau, that coat does not appear to have been used before the time of Geoffry, Viscount of Rohan, in 1222.

Yours, &c.

L.

* According to Morice, Havoise, the daughter of Alan, Duke of Brittany, by his second wife Ermengardt of Anjou, married Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XIII.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
BRYANSTONE SQUARE, ST. MARY-LE-
BONE.

Architect, Smirke.

THE principal front of this Church, contrary to the usual arrangement, is the southern; in the centre of which is the portico and tower. This view of the Church, together with the western front, is shewn in the accompanying engraving, *Fig. 1.* In its plan the building consists of a nave, or body, with side aisles, a portion of the design at the angles being taken out of the plan to form vestries and lobbies, whereby the body is made longer than the aisles.

The tower is circular in plan; the elevation is made into three stories; the basement has a doorway with a lintelled architrave, and above it three round-headed windows. A portico consisting of six Ionic columns and two antæ, sustaining an entablature and attic, the latter ornamented with arched pannels instead of a balustrade, sweeps round that portion of the tower which projects from the main building. Above the parapet the circular tower is continued, and forms a stylobate to the second story, which has eight semicolumns, of the early Corinthian order, attached to it, with windows having arched heads in the spaces between; the cornice is finished with a parapet set round with Grecian tiles, and upon this story is a pedestal, still continuing the same form, having four circular apertures for the clock dials, and finished with a cornice sustaining a circular temple pierced with eight arched openings, the piers between which are ornamented with antæ, supporting an entablature, cornice, and parapet, the latter set round with Grecian tiles, and crowned with a conical dome, on the vertex of which is a gilt cross. The remaining part of this side of the Church is formed into two stories by a string course, and finished by a cornice and parapet continued from the portico; the lower story contains, on each side the portico, three square windows with stone architraves, and the upper story the same number of lofty arched windows with architraves of stone round the heads, resting, by way of impost, on a string course. Within the portico there is also an en-

trance, with a window above it in the wall of the Church on each of the tower. The west front is in like manner made into two stories, and also vertically into three divisions, the lateral ones containing windows, and finishing with cornices and parapets as before; the central division has three doorways, with lintelled heads in its basement, and three arched windows above. This division is surmounted with a pediment to conceal the ridged roof. The north side of the Church only differs from the south in having three more windows in each story in the space which is occupied by the tower and portico on the side already described. The east front is in three divisions, the side ones similar to the western; the central division retires behind the line of the front, and has a square window divided into three compartments by antæ, and finished with a pediment. The Church is built of brick, except the tower, cornices, and other particulars before enumerated.

THE INTERIOR

is made into a nave and side aisles. On each side the former are square piers, supporting galleries, the fronts of which are composed of a cornice and attic, which being continued round the whole Church, divide the elevation into two stories. Upon the upper member of the attic are placed at intervals flat square plinths, from which rise six fluted columns, intended for Grecian Doric, on each side of the Church, sustaining an anomalous entablature, on which rests the ceiling. The nave is arched in a small segment of a circle; the ceiling of the aisles is horizontal; the surface of both is divided into square panels. A western gallery extends across the Church to the depth of two of the intercolumniations. The altar has a handsome screen of scagliola in imitation of various marbles; it is composed of an ornamented wall, finished by a cornice and attic, and flanked by piers. The central portion, imitating Sienna marble, is enriched with a square panel of porphyry, surrounded by gold mouldings above the altar, between two long perpendicular panels of the same materials; the piers have Ionic antæ, of porphyry, with gold capitals; the architrave and cornice, and the attic above the piers, are statuary marble with gold mouldings, the latter portions

charged with crosses in irradiations of gold, and sustain vases supported on grouped modillions. The centre of the attic, which is Sienna, has a narrow horizontal panel enriched with honeysuckles in circles splendidly gilt. Above this is the east window; the antæ are veined marble, and sustain an entablature and parapet of the same material; the window is filled with stained glass, the subject the Ascension of our Lord; the execution is far from good, the colours are glaring, and the red has a brick-dust hue. The commandments are inserted in gold letters, on a white ground, on that portion of the wall not occupied by the screen; and the north and south sides of the recess in which the altar is situated*. The pulpit and reading-desk are exactly similar; they rest in pedestals, and are enriched with antæ. On the crimson furniture of the altar, pulpit, and reading-desk, are respectively a Dove surrounded with rays of gold, the Hebrew name of the Deity in an irradiated triangle, and the initials I. H. S. and a cross within the crown of thorns also irradiated. The splendid decorations of the altar are judicious and appropriate. The font is situated in the front of the altar-rails: it is a handsome circular basin, of veined marble, standing on a pillar of the same material; its situation is, however, a very incorrect one. The organ is placed at the back of the spacious western gallery, in a handsome case.

Although the Church upon the whole is a handsome building, the beauty of it is obscured by the liberties which have been taken with the architecture. If a carpenter was directed to build a Grecian summer-house, or set up a shop front in that style, it is not at all unlikely that he might think he was improving the Doric order by lengthening the columns, and hoisting them upon tall pedestals; he might suppose that the baseless shaft required something at the bottom to support it, and he therefore might place there a square piece of wood. A carpenter, I repeat, might and would do these things; but when an architect whose taste has been extolled as pecu-

liarly "attic," condescends to such absurdities, the spectator cannot fail of attributing to carelessness what in the mechanic he could impute to ignorance. The shop front, or the summer-house may be destroyed as the fashion alter, or the whim of the occupant directs, but a Church exists for ages, to hand down to posterity the taste, or the want of it, in its architect. It will not be difficult to anticipate the judgment which posterity will form of Mr. Smirke's taste when it witnesses a building in which the Doric is made the upper interior order, to an exterior in which a professedly Grecian Doric column is set upon a plinth, and made to support an entablature belonging to no one of the Greek or Roman orders, and in which both triglyphs and mutules are omitted. Of what style this novel order is to be taken as an example it would be difficult to say, unless, according to the well-known professional dictum, it is "Gothic," since it is anything but Grecian. The public have a right to expect better things from eminent architects, and the public taste demands a protection from the insult which such absurdities offer to it.

This Church was erected prior to 1824. The estimate was 20,000*l.* and the number accommodated, according to the reports of the Commissioners, is 1828 persons, which, however, must be considerably less than the actual number. It was consecrated on the 7th of Jan. 1824. The building represented in the view near the east end of the Church, is the Western National School, a spacious and handsome edifice, the principal front of which is in a corresponding style with the Church.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH.

Architect, Thos. Hardwicke.

THE second subject in the engraving represents the north or principal front of the parish Church of St. Mary-le-bone, as seen from York Gate, Regent's Park. It is a handsome façade, and consists of a winged portico of the Roman Corinthian order, surmounted by a tower. The portico is composed of eight columns, six in the front and two in flank, raised on a flight of steps, and sustaining an entablature and pediment, the architecture after the Pantheon; within the portico are three

* This arrangement will serve as a further answer to the enquiry of "a Looker-on," *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. ii. 588, and may serve as a guide to the Chelsea Church Committee.

lintelled entrances, surmounted by cornices and two arched windows; above the central doorway is a panel, bearing the following inscription:—

This Church was erected at the expence of the Parishioners, and consecrated VI. Feb. A.D. MDCCCXVIII.

The Duke of Portland, } Churchwardens.
Sir James Graham, bart. }

George Allen, } Sidesmen.
John Russell, }

Above this is a long panel designed for sculpture, which has never been set up; the ceiling of the portico is panelled, each panel containing an expanded flower. The wings have no windows on their northern front, the angles are guarded by pilasters, and the flanks are enriched with two columns. The entablature continued from the portico, and surmounted by an attic and balustrade, are applied as a finish to the entire building. The tower is in three stories; the first is rusticated, and forms a plinth to the elevation, it is finished with a cornice, and has a dial in each face; it supports a circular story, which has a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature, upon which rises the third story, a circular temple, raised on a stylobate of three steps, and pierced with arched openings; to the piers between the arches are attached eight caryatid statues of angels, supporting an entablature and cornice which is broken in the intervals between the statues. The elevation is crowned with a spherical dome, and finished with a small pedestal, sustaining a vane. The east and west sides of the Church are uniform; they are made into two stories by a plain course; each story has five windows, the lower are slightly arched, the upper lofty, with arched heads, besides one window in the returns of the wings. The south front consists of a centre, flanked by two wings, which project diagonally from the building, being formed at the angles, which are cut off. The wings contain windows corresponding with the Church, in their sides and the eastern niche a doorway, and has in its front wings; they are guarded at the angles by pilasters, and the central division has a Venetian window.

THE INTERIOR.

is approached from the north front by a circular vestibule, formed in the basement story of the tower, and two

lobbies at the sides of it, which contain stairs to the galleries, and by an entrance in the south-eastern wing. The sides and north end are occupied by two spacious tier of galleries, with panelled fronts, supported by slender iron columns, having reeded shafts, and leaved capitals; to those of the lower tier are also attached modillions, the shafts are bronzed, and the capitals gilt. The altar, which is at the south end of the Church, has a mahogany screen, enriched with four Ionic pilasters, between which are the usual inscriptions, and a picture of the Holy Family by West, presented by the artist to the parish; a gallery above contains seats for the charity children, and the organ. As originally constructed, there was an arched opening in the centre of the instrument, occupied by a transparency on canvas, a copy of one of the painted windows in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from the design of Mr. West; the subject "the Angel appearing to the Shepherds;" the principal figure in the angelic group had the face of a child, with the thigh of a porter. The greatest absurdity, however, consisted in the erection of private galleries at the sides of the organ, which were fitted with chairs, and fire-places, and in their openings to the Church so exactly resembled the private boxes which look upon the proscenium of our theatres, that the spectator might almost suppose he was in a building which originally had that destination, but had been converted into a conventicle by the Countess of Huntingdon's followers.

In the course of the last summer some judicious alterations took place; the organ was reduced to the customary form and size, the transparency being removed; the galleries were made to sweep round to the instrument, thus causing the destruction of the private boxes, the space formerly occupied by which being filled with seats for the children of the National School; the theatrical appearance is in consequence removed, and the building has more the appearance of a place of worship. The ceiling is curved at the sides, the horizontal portion made into panels by bundles of rods bound together with ribbons; in the centre is a large expanded flower. The pulpit and desks are constructed of mahogany, and are situated on opposite sides of the area of the building. The

former is elegantly carved; it rests on a single pillar, which spreads at the capital, and is finished with a group of cherubim heads. The font, situated beneath the northern gallery, is an exact copy of that at the last described Church.

The effect of the Church appears to have been injured by the alterations which were made, when the vestry determined on altering it to a parish Church. It would have been far better to have left it as a Chapel, and built a Church somewhere else. The northern façade is grand and imposing, but the tower is but a poor design; the basement does not appear large enough for the superstructure, and the angels too far from the ground to be seen with ease and comfort to the spectator; the transition of the circular part of the elevation from the square is too abruptly managed. In other respects the exterior, taken as a whole, appears a handsome building. The portico and tower, together with the cornices, attic, and some other particulars, are stone; the walls are brick, covered with stucco.

The first stone was laid on the 5th July, 1813, and the expence of the building was about 60,000*l.*; the congregation accommodated, including the charity children, is upwards of 3,000 persons.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Lisbon, June 15.*

THE following account of the grand Catholic Festival of Corpus Christi, which was celebrated at Lisbon, on Thursday, the 14th June, will be interesting to your readers, as it is allowed to be the most gorgeously absurd spectacle of the kind in Europe, and is by far the best annual show of Lisbon. It is, therefore, always ushered in with great "pomp and circumstance," and attended by immense crowds of spectators from the country and neighbourhood. The square of the Rocio, where the Inquisition formerly held its sittings and perpetrated its *autos-da-fé*, is at present the scene of the exhibition. On Wednesday afternoon the inhabitants of this square had the lintels of their windows, from the top to the ground-floor, hung with crimson damask silk. The houses then appeared to a spectator as if they had their window-cur-

tains turned inside out. This operation is performed by persons who undertake the job at eight testoons a window. A procession thus imposes a considerable window-tax on those who have numerous rooms or large apartments in the Rocio. At the same time that the fronts of the houses were thus adorned, cart-loads of sand were brought into the square to spread on the line of the procession. That every part of the ceremony might wear the appearance of festivity, these carts, and the yokes of the oxen which drew them, entered the square crowned with branches of laurel, orange, or cedar. The market-gardeners within a certain range of Lisbon are bound to supply loads of flowers to strew the streets on the occasion. They come from the country in festive trains, crowned with flowers, and accompanied by a band of music. An immense awning was spread over the *Largo*, or open space before the church of the Dominican Friars, at the corner of the Rocio, next the Palace of the Inquisition, where the procession is marshalled. This space is so large as to admit several thousand people. The Church of the Dominicans, whence the consecrated host starts, after the performance of mass, was fitted up with benches covered with damask silk, and with a tribune for receiving the municipal authorities. The cap, or hat, and the other paraphernalia of St. George, was prepared in the Castle; and the horses from the Royal stud at Belem, which were to accompany or carry the Saint and his page, were brought to the neighbourhood of his chapel.

In the morning of yesterday, all the Portuguese troops of the line in Lisbon, together with the militia and volunteers, assembled in the public gardens near the Rocio, at the early hour of six o'clock. Even at that hour the gardens were nearly filled with persons of all ranks, so eager are the people to see a religious show, almost the only exhibition which excites any great degree of public interest. The different regiments formed there preparatory to their marching to take up their position on the line of procession. Their bands continued to play, and the people to promenade in the shade, till about nine o'clock, when, the preparations for the show in the Rocio being further advanced, the troops proceeded to the square,

and formed a double line round it, keeping a space clear for the procession. By this time every window in the Rocio was filled with spectators, and great crowds occupied the square and the adjacent streets. Towards eleven o'clock the guns of the castle of St. George announced that the Saint had left his chapel, and was descending with his train to join the monks and military orders before the Church of St. Dominic. He soon made his appearance in the square, mounted on a white charger, attended by grooms on foot, and followed by a page and twelve led horses, richly caparisoned. He was dressed in the habits of a knight, carrying his banner in one hand and holding his bridle in the other. His cap was surmounted with plumes of feathers, and adorned with rich jewels. It is said (I know not with what truth, nor is it worth pains to inquire), that these jewels, which belong to the Duke of Cadaval, and which the Duke is bound to lend for this occasion, are worth 500,000 crusados, or 50,000*l*. The cap and dress of the page were likewise richly studded with jewels. It would really be too ridiculous to enter into any further description of this grotesque exhibition. The page rode on a beautiful cream-coloured nag; the led horses were by no means handsome; and, if they are the best in the Royal stables, give but a poor opinion of the stud of his Faithful Majesty. As the Saint is a Lieutenant-General in the Portuguese army, the troops presented arms to him; and Count Villa Flor, who commanded them, saluted him as he passed along the line. He had previously received the pay belonging to his rank in the morning, and is, probably, the only officer whose allowances are never allowed to be in arrear. He long continued to enjoy the rank and to draw the allowances of a Major-General; but on a representation being made that his length of service entitled him to promotion, he was some time ago advanced a step, and now receives proportionably increased pay. In England he would most likely be placed on the superannuation or *dead weight* list.

When the Saint, with his party, had arrived at the church whence the host was to issue, mass was nearly finished, and the procession began to form. About twelve o'clock the spectators were gratified with the appearance of

the first banners, and by half past one, or two, the whole ceremony was concluded. It could not be amusing to describe at length, and would scarcely be intelligible to sketch slightly, the motley groups which composed the procession,—St. George and his train, the confraternities or brotherhoods of the forty parishes of Lisbon, the tribes of monks of the different orders, in black, white, or gray; the clergy, and the banners of the patriarchal church; the members of the tribunals, and the costumes of the orders of Knighthood. The Patriarch carried the Host under a rich canopy, supported by some of the nobility, in the habits of their commanderies. A surprisingly small number of the Nobility or Court attended. The train was, however, long, the first banners having reached the Church of St. Dominic on their return before the Patriarch had left it, the whole thus forming a line round the four sides of the Rocio, and doubling on itself. None of the Royal Family were present, as is usually the case. Most of the English officers, civil and military, were present. Sir W. Clinton, who had been at Cintra with his staff corps for some days, came to town to see this celebrated piece of absurdity. St. George was, immediately after the ceremony, reconducted to his chapel in the Castle, where he is laid up in ordinary till next June. His head was rather unceremoniously stripped of the hat covered with brilliants at the door, and ensconced in his old unadorned beaver. The Duke de Cadaval's steward seemed apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the church, might be claimed as a *deodand* to the altar, or retained as a pledge for the debts of the Saint.

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to learn a few facts connected with the history of this singular ceremony—facts which (so far as they regard Portugal) can be derived only from such monkish works as are not easily accessible, or would not be thought worthy of perusal in England. I need, therefore, make no apology for the following brief account:—

The festival of *Corpus Christi*, now one of the greatest and most essential of the Catholic Church, has this peculiarity, that it cannot boast of a very ancient origin, and that it commemorates no distant event, separate from

the mystery which is daily celebrated in the sacrifice of the Mass. It was instituted by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, and was suggested to that Pontiff by a revelation, said to have been made to a holy dame of Liege, where his Holiness first commenced his theological career. This lady (called Juliana) was favoured with the miraculous vision of a full Moon, having only a little slice pared off its disk, and was told by angels that this lunar anomaly represented the existing church, as yet imperfect, because it wanted a special festival to commemorate the Sacrament of Christ's body. This pious nun could not get the moon out of her head, nor the warning voice from her ear, till she had partially succeeded in establishing this solemnity by the assistance of two other pious sisters, who, without any communication with her, had enjoyed similar visions. Pope Urban IV. in adopting the idea and extending the festival to the whole church, alludes in the bull of institution to the source whence he derived it:—"Intelleximus (says he) olim, dum in minore essemus officio constituti, quod fuerat quibusdam Catholicis DIVINITUS revelatum, festum hujusmodi generaliter in Ecclesiâ celebrandum." To give the new feast greater *eclat*, his Holiness prevailed upon St. Thomas Aquinas—that expounder of mysteries—that sun of theology—that phoenix of learning—that angel of the schools (as he is called by his contemporaries)—to compose for it the office and the mass, for which Christ is said to have appeared to him and thanked him, saying, "*Bene scripsisti de me, Thoma.*" The festival has since been confirmed by every successive Council, and observed by every Catholic community. The Council of Trent even declared heretics, and anathematized, any persons who should venture to call in question its utility or divine origin. Its establishment as a ceremony, distinct from the administration of the daily sacrifice of the Mass, is justified, to persons little scrupulous about the reasons for a new holyday, on the same ground as the establishment of the solemnities of *All Souls* and *All Saints*.

Though Catholics are called upon to celebrate the birth-day of some saint in the calendar every day in the year, and are bound every day in the year to pray for some unhappy soul in purgatory, yet the church has set apart two

separate days in which all the hosts of these triumphant and distressed fellow-beings are lumped into one common service, and share in one common address. The bull of institution—which is a very curious production, and which, for its style, might have been composed by the *angelic doctor*—states this reason, and adds, "*Licet enim hoc memoriale sacrosanctum in quodiannis missarum solemnibus frequentatur, conveniens tamen arbitramur, et dignum, ut de ipso semel saltem in anno, ad confundendam specialiter hæreticorum perfidiam et insaniam, memoria solemnior et celebratior habeatur.*" Heretics, in a certain sense, may be *confounded*, but they are not likely to be convinced, by an exhibition like that of yesterday.

This festival, it would appear, though sometimes observed with great pomp in Portugal, never made, by its mode of celebration, a distinguishing feature of the national superstition, till 1709—nearly at the commencement of the reign of John V. The sovereigns of Portugal had always been devout sons of the Church, and had always evinced a fondness for joining in religious exhibitions. Don Sebastian, who so religiously and so madly lost his army and his life in Africa, could not hear the tinkling of the bell which announced the passing of the Host to a dying person, without sallying forth from his palace in all weathers, whether hot or cold, calm or tempestuous, and at all hours, whether night or day—and falling into the sacred troop, like an old cavalry horse when he hears the sound of a trumpet. His immediate successor, Cardinal Henry, had the same *processional* taste; and, not to speak of the Spanish family, John IV. the first Sovereign of the house of Braganza, had nearly lost his life by the hands of assassins in the Spanish interest, while walking in the train of monks on *Corpus Christi* day. He was shot at in a narrow part of the streets through which the procession passed, and had it not been (according to his historians) the miraculous protection of the Host whom he was attending, he must have become the victim of his piety. This event is commemorated by the church of *Corpus Christi* raised on the spot where his Majesty's deliverance was obtained. Peter II. did not yield to his father in his zeal for this locomotive piety—for these peram-

bulating displays of devotion; and his successor John V. exceeded them both in his eagerness to honour the festival of *Corpus Christi*. This pious profligate and devout debauchee ordered his priests to suggest new modes of giving it splendour, and commanded one of his Supreme Judges, and a member of the Academy (whose work now lies before me), to write the history of its renovated celebration. The latter did so in a folio of 216 pages, which he dedicates to his patron; and in which he tells him, that "as Kings are certainly the images of God upon earth, so they can imitate the divine operations; for, as God called the heavens and the earth out of nothing into existence, so his Majesty had called from the nothing of his talent the execution of this great undertaking." The task and its accomplishment, the writer and the patron, were perfectly worthy of each other.

According to the quaint language of the founder of this festival, it is ordered to be "*universis Christicolis novâ festivitâte jucundus, et amplâ jucunditate festivus*;" but at the commencement of the reign of John V. the festivity is described as having very much fallen off. The parish clergy neglected it altogether, or attended it without their canonical habits; the crosses of the churches, carried by sacristans, were mixed in confusion; the streets were unadorned with flowers, and the windows devoid of silk or tapestry; the inmates of the monasteries and the members of the military orders were equally negligent; triumphal arches had not been thought of, and St. George had not been called into requisition. His said Majesty, who visited the convent of Odivellas, and who, going on expeditions of profligate pleasure, was so attentive to the welfare of his soul that he used on such occasions to be accompanied by a priest carrying the sacred *viaticum*, to be administered in case of accidents, reformed all this, and provided for the people of Portugal such a show of expensive and senseless magnificence as cannot be equalled in Christendom. His successors, down to King John VI. who died last year, always joined the annual procession. His late Majesty seemed particularly delighted with the figure which he cut in the train of superstition, and particularly careful in requiring the attendance of his courtiers at *Corpus Christi*;

for his bitterest enemies must admit, that he did not fall short of a Carthusian in his practice of mummary, nor yield to a child in his fondness for toys.

Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

THE "Provysyon" for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, quoted in your June number, p. 535, from the last Part of *Archæologia*, reminds me of a similar article contained in one of our earliest road-books, the "European Mercury" of James Wadsworth.* Thinking many of your readers will be amused by comparing these different instructions, I beg to extract the latter, the last perhaps that has been printed in any English work.

The Instruction of the Voyage to Jerusalem.

"Having promised before, to every one that desires to make this voyage, or at least understand it; it is as followeth. First of all he that will undergo it, must dispose of himself in that manner, that his finall end may be wholly to visit and contemplate those most holy places, wherein our Saviour Jesus Christ lived and dyed, desiring through his merits that he may obtain remission of his sins, and let him not go with intention to see the world, or for any ambition or boasting of himself, or to say, I have been, I have seen, (and so forth,) only to be esteemed amongst men as many doth; *et nunc receperunt mercedem suam, similiter*. Therefore let him so dispose of himself, as that he may freely and truly forgive all injuries, restore to other men their due, and live in the fear of God; for without this first and holy resolution all man's purpose will be but in vain. Secondly let him dispose of his own worldly affaires so, as, if it should please God to call him out of this miserable world, that no part of a Christian be wanting in him. Thirdly, let him cary two purses with him, one well filled with

* "The European Mercury describing the highwayes and stages from place to place, through the most remarkable parts of Christendome. With a catalogue of the principal fairs, marts, and markets, throwout the same. By J. W. Gent. Usefull to all gentlemen who delight in seeing forraign countries; and instructing merchants where to meet their conveniences for trade. London, printed by J. R. for H. Twyford, and are to be sold at the Three Daggers in Fleet Street, neer the Inner Temple gate, 1641." The Dedication, signed "James Wadsworth," is addressed "To the Worshipfull Robert Tracy, Esq. Coronet of Horsemen to the Right Honorable Edward Viscount Conoway, Lord Generall of the Horse." 12mo. pp. 256.

patience; and the other two hundred crowns in it, at least 150; viz. one hundred for the voyage, for it will cost every man so much, that hath regard of his life and welfare; the other fifty crowns are to keep him in sickness, or if any other misfortune may befall him. Fourthly, let him carry with him a warm suit of cloathes, to wear at his return in winter; likewise good store of shirts to keep him clean from nastiness and lice, with handkerchers, caps, drawers, towels, and other necessaries. Then let him go to Venice, for there he shall find the most commodious passage of any city in the world, there being every year on Ascension day a galliasse assigned onely for the carrying of pilgrims and travellers thither; and although he shall finde other ships that will carry him cheaper, let him not abandon the galliasse; for it will be more safe and secure for him. Then let him agree with the captain of the gally, who will not demand above sixty crowns at the most of him, both for victuals, carrying, and re-carrying, excepting when he comes to shore, he must pay for his horsehyer, and the usual tribute to the Turks. Then let him make a little tent to lye in, buying a pallet to lye on, and other necessaries as he thinks fit. Also let him cary two small barrels, one of wine, another of water. Likewise let him buy Lombards cheese, sasages, neat's tongues, and other salt-meats of all sorts, white bisket, a small quantity of all sorts of sweetmeats, and above all, the sirrup of violets and green ginger preserved, for these will stand in great stead both by sea and land, with some preserve of roses. In the gally, let him get his lodging as near as he can in the middle; for if he have a weak head, there he will be lesse tost, and have more ayre. And after that he comes to land in Turkey, let him furnish himself with egges, chickens, bredd, sweatmeets and fruites; for in this voyage he must be niggard of his purse. Let his apparell be decent and plain, and his purse somewhat free, with small gifts, both to the officers of the gallies, and his conductors by land: likewise let him beware he make no dispute nor conference touching religion, and let him be carefull he alwayes keep himself in the midst of the caravan of pilgrims, and let him change all his money into Venetian gold and silver at Venice, before his departure thence, which coyn and no other is passable: and with the foresaid sum he may go and return to Venice (God willing) in the same gally."

It may be remarked that this is probably a literal version from some foreign publication. Indeed as much is confessed in the following Advertisement printed on a fly-leaf opposite the title of the volume:

"Courteous reader, thou wilt in this mappe meet with some Popish insertions of

ridiculous reliques, and superstitious pilgrimages, &c. which I thought not fit to expunge, lest I should falsifie the truth of a translation, so I presume no judicious reader will imagine, but to name them only is a sufficient confutation of them."

To some enterprizing countryman of the ancient faith, Mr. Wadsworth's directions may still be of service, as it is not many days since the following advertisement appeared in a French paper:—

"A pious person, who has made a vow to go on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but is prevented by ill-health, offers 25,000 francs to any one who would undertake this journey with purely religious intentions. It is thought proper to make known that no person will be accepted who is under forty years of age, and who is not of a robust constitution, so as to leave no doubt upon his fulfilment of the vow. The individual, who would undertake this journey, must engage to do it on foot and barefoot, to enter no inn, tavern, or hotel, and to receive on his way his lodging and food of but pious persons alone. He will be forbidden to embark in France, and must proceed by Lyons and Chamberry; cross the Alps; go to Rome, where he will perform some religious practices; continue by La Romagna and the March of Ancona; and embark at some port of Calabria for Joppa or St. John d'Acre, from whence he will go to Jerusalem. His return must also be effected in the same manner. Apply, by sealed letters to X., at the Memorial office, Douay."

Yours &c.

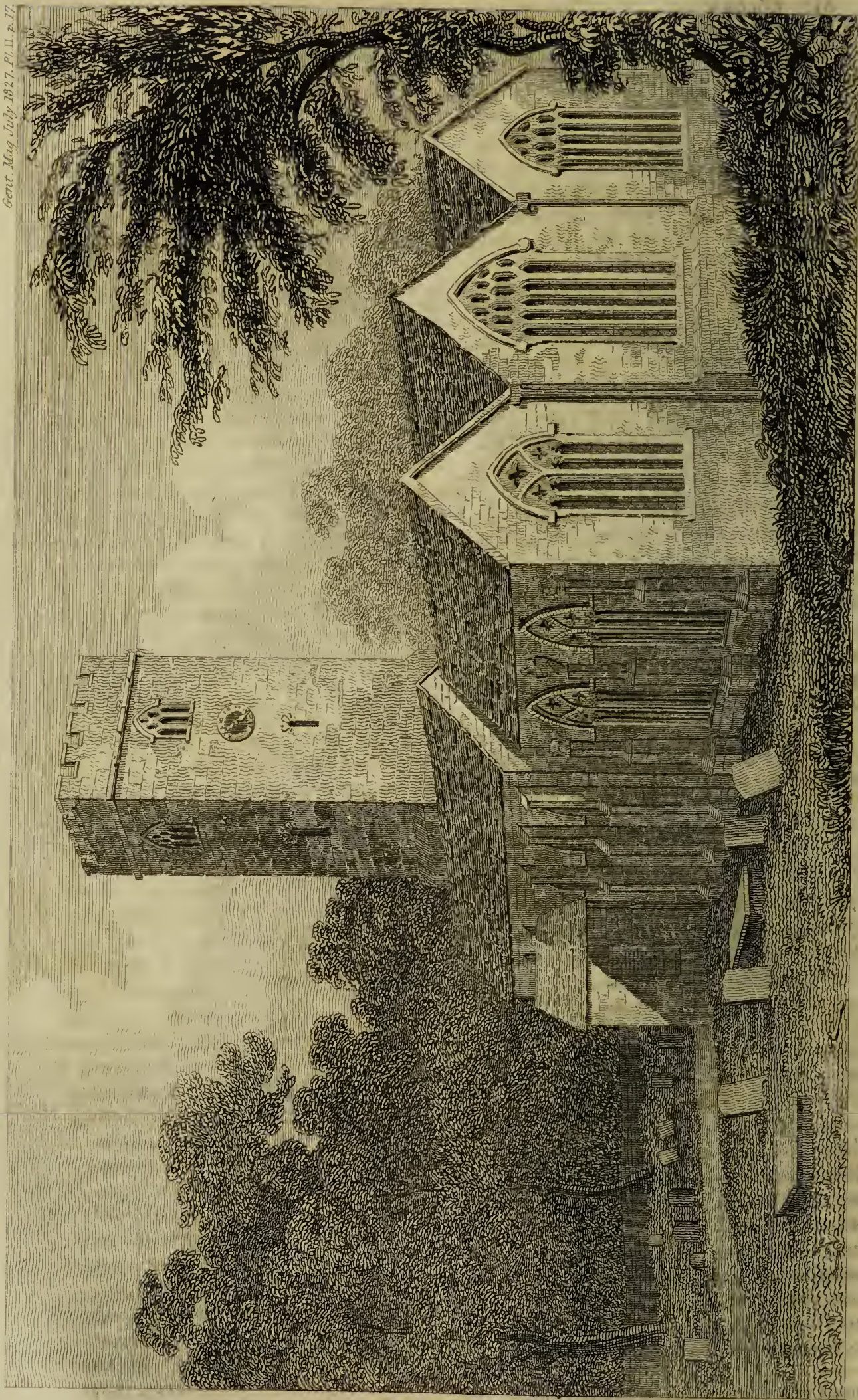
J. B.

MR. URBAN,

July 22.

I SHOULD be glad to know the reason of a peculiarity in Welsh Names, which I am about to notice. A great number, I believe the majority, of the surnames of persons in the principality, are formed from names of baptism, as *Adams, Davids*, (written *Davis*,) *Evans, Hughes, James, Johns, Jones, Richards, Thomas*, &c. &c. Now it is observable that these are in the plural number, except such as end with an S. as *James* and *Thomas*. Some Welsh names however, are in the singular number, as *Morgan, Owen*, and a few others. And if *Ap* is prefixed, the names are singular, as *Ap Evan, Ap Hugh, Ap Rice, Ap Richard*, generally written *Bevan, Pugh, Price*, and *Prichard*. The Scotch have *Adam, John, Harry*, &c. but in the singular. The cause of using the plural number in so many Welsh names is what I wish to learn.

A CONSTANT READER.



PADSTOW, CORNWALL, S.E.

PADSTOW CHURCH.

(With a Plate.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

WITH the exception of some favoured specimens, Cornwall must relinquish to other counties the precedence in curious ecclesiastical edifices. The character of its Gothic architecture is more remarkable for severe simplicity and imposing proportions than for elaborate elegance of workmanship. Much of originality, however, arrests the attention of the antiquary in the Churches of Cornwall. Of these the one at Padstow, dedicated to St. Petroc, certainly possesses this claim; and the writer considers that a short account of its construction may, with propriety, be added to the communications connected with that place and its vicinity which have appeared in your Magazine*.

In the contemplation of ancient edifices the mind naturally first recurs to the time of erection. In determining this period, the classification of styles, although correctly adapted to the majority of examples, must necessarily in some instances be qualified and enlarged. The Norman for 124 years, from 1065 to 1189, the early English for 118 years, from 1189 to 1307, the Decorated for from 70 to 85 years, from 1307 to 1392, and the Perpendicular for 169 years, from 1377 to 1546, have been enumerated as the four distinguishing characteristics of English architecture. Of the two last styles the line of separation cannot in all cases be ascertained with distinctness; indeed, specimens of Gothic windows have not unfrequently been found where the same structure embodies the character of both. Under such circumstances dates are very indefinitely attainable, and this difficulty is increased by the various repairs and renewals, more particularly of windows, which may have repeatedly taken place, and which render at times acute discrimination requisite in detecting the incongruities of the edifice. It may be remarked, that throughout the interesting progress of the English styles, a slow but perceptible approximation is evinced from the massive construction of the Norman to the graceful combi-

nations and admirable perfections of later ages.

The Decorated English style before alluded to is principally exemplified in the Church of Padstow. One of the northern entrances is formed of hollow mouldings deeply recessed, with dripstone supported by corbels of four-leaved flowers. The buttresses are of three stages, with plain moulded set-offs. The side windows of the north aisle of the chancel are of four lights, the mullions feathered with cinque-foiled arches, and rich flowing tracery above, interspersed with cusps, trefoils, and quatrefoils. The interior consists of a lofty nave, chancel, and side aisles, separated by piers composed of four shafts of slender proportions, about two-fifths engaged, with a fillet or bold hollow nearly as large between each, and the whole supporting light pointed drop arches. The capitals are profusely ornamented with roses, quatrefoils, and a great variety of spreading foliage. The area forms a parallelogram of ninety-six feet by fifty-four. A rood-loft supporting an organ, formerly extended across the Church, the approach to which by stone steps in the wall of the north aisle still remains. Two fine piers supporting an arch formerly separated the south aisle of the chancel from the Church, which was probably appropriated as a Chapel, and perhaps erected by the Naufan family, whose arms are found on the exterior. The arch, however, was removed some years since with the same blind recklessness which introduced modern windows, dismantled the battlements, and otherwise disfigured detached parts of the building. The catacluse font, the piscina, and the pulpit, have been noticed in former articles. It is submitted, that the two former should be classed among early English architecture, and not, as some authorities have stated, to a former period; for it is manifestly erroneous to refer to early Norman times the elaborate style in which the font is finished. A portion of the walls, and some of the piers in the northern aisle, judging from the decomposition of the stone, appear to claim even greater antiquity than the south aisle of the chancel. The writer conceives, that the eastern window of this part with cinquefoiled arches to the lights and quatrefoiled tracery, together with those along the northern side of the

* Some particulars relating to the Church have been before noticed in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1825, i. 320. ii. 410; and 1826, ii. 305.

Church, are all in the Decorated style, although he is aware that they have been denominated early Perpendicular. The windows of the chancel and northern aisle to the east are evidently of the latter kind. The arches are covered in the interior with rich and elegantly sculptured stone-work, bordered with a profusion of roses and quatrefoils, displaying on one side three salmon, the arms of Bodmin Priory, and on the other a shield, charged with a sword paleways. This bearing does not correspond with the arms either of Prior Vivian or of his Megarean bishopric, as has been incorrectly stated. There are few remains left of the stained glass which filled the tracery of the windows.

Many inscriptions of considerable antiquity have, through culpable neglect, been applied to the repairs of the Church. The oldest in a complete state of preservation is the following on a brass tablet:

Hic jacet Magist' Laurenci' Merther quond'm Vicari' ist' Ecc'ie qui obiit 11^{to} Mense Junij Anno D'ni M^o.CCCC^o.XXI^o. cui' a're p'piciet' d's. Ame'.

The monuments to the Prideauxes are comparatively modern. The Baronetages give the descent of the family at Netherton to the exclusion of the elder branch. The statements of both Lysons and Gilbert on this subject are incorrect; the following short notice, however, supplies the deficiency. Roger Prideaux of Soldon had issue two sons, Nicholas, who purchased the manor of Padstow, and erected Place; and Edmund, the first Baronet of Netherton (1622). Humphrey, son of the said Nicholas, left issue Nicholas, Edmund, and two other sons, who died unmarried. Nicholas the eldest succeeded to the Devonshire property, and possessed Soldon; and, according to Lysons, his branch ended in an heiress who married into the Netherton family.* Edmund the younger son succeeded to the manor of Padstow, and was the first of his family who fixed his permanent residence at Place. His sons were, John, his heir, Edmund, a Smyrna merchant, and Hum-

phrey Dean of Norwich. John died in 1704, leaving issue Edmund, who died in 1728 unmarried, bequeathing the family estate to Edmund his cousin german (the only son of the Dean of Norwich), whose son Humphrey was father of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, the present representative of the family. This descent is more fully particularized in the subjoined inscriptions.

An elevated monument in the Ionic order was brought from the church at Holdsworth, in which parish Soldon is situated. It occupies the end of the south chancel, and bears the prominent figures of the old knight and his third wife, with four of their posterity, all in a kneeling posture, and in full proportions. The whole is curiously sculptured, and charged with an abundant display of armorial bearings. *Arms*—Argent, a chevron Sable, in chief a file, with three lambeaux Gules. *Crest*—a Saracen's head in profile, wearing a cap of dignity. The arms of Bigbury, Treverbyn, Clifford, Mortimer, Montacute, Adeston, Giffard, Fowell, and York, are severally quartered; and there are also escutcheons impaling Henscott, Viol, and Castel, with the arms of Prideaux. On different parts of the monument are inscribed:

“Sir Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon in y^e c. of Devon, and of Padstow in the c. of Cornwall, kt. eldest son of Roger Prideaux of Soldon, married, 1st. Thomasine, the heiress of John Henscott, of Henscott, in the county of Devon, by whom he had issue Humphrey Prideaux; 2dly, Cheston, the coheiress of William Viol of Treverder in St. Breock, in the c. of Cornwall, by whom he had issue John Prideaux; 3dly, Mary, the dau. of John Castel of Scobchester, and widow of Evan Morice, Dr. of Law, and Chancellor of Exeter, by whom he had no issue: he died at Cheston in West Putford in y^e c. of Devon, 25 Jan. A.D. 1627.

“Humphrey Prideaux of Soldon, eld. son of Sir Nic. Prideaux, married Honour, the dau. of Edm. Fortescue of Fallapit, in y^e c. of Devon; he had issue Nicholas, married to Anne, y^e dau. of Will. Coryton; John Prideaux, died unmarried; Edmund Prideaux of Padstow, married Bridgett Moyle; Humphrey Prideaux of Hankford; Thomasine, married John Fortescue of Buckland Filly in Devon; and Eliz. to Sir Wm. Morice of Werrington, Secretary of State to King Charles II. He died of the small pox about the 36 year of his age. John Prideaux of Padstow, 2d son of Sir Nicholas Prideaux,

* This circumstance, perhaps, gave rise to a claim, to the patronage of the living of Padstow made in former years by the Netherton family.

married Anne, y^e daughter of Rob. Moyle of Bake in y^e c. of Cornwall, and died without issue.

“Sir Wm. Morice of Werrington, in y^e c. of Devon, knt. eldest son of Dr. Morice, married Eliz. y^e dau. of Humphrey Prideaux of Soldon, by whom he had issue Sir Wm. Morice, bart.; John, Humphrey, Nicholas, Gartrude, Thomasine, Anne, Elizabeth. He was by King Charles II. knighted, on his landing at Dover, and soon after constituted Secretary of State and a Privy Counsellor, in consideration of his great services in bringing about the Restoration, in which he was principally concerned, by reason of the great influence and interest he had with General Monk. - He executed the trust reposed in him with great integrity and honour for eight years, when he retired from Court, and died at Werrington in the c. of Devon, 1676, æt. 75. Laurence, 2d son of Dr. Morice, died unmarried.”

The next monument is constructed of well-wrought marble, and judiciously finished in the Roman Ionic. The Prideaux arms impale Moyle, and are charged with a mullet for distinction. The inscription follows:

“Hic infra jacet depositum mortale Edmundi Prideaux de Padstow, armigeri, viri, qui ob pietatem Deo charus, ob prudentiam reipublicæ utilis, ob gravitatem morum omnibus venerabilis, maximum vixit hujus comitatûs ornamentum, et maximum est ejusdem jam defunctum desiderium. Nascebatur 15^o Septembris, a^o 1606, filius tertius Humfridi Prideaux de Souldon arm^{ri}; indolem, quam a naturâ accepit optimam, artibus et scientiis Cantabrigiæ et Oxoniæ excoluit, juris municipalis studiis Londini, sapientiâ et prudentiâ in exteris nationibus, quibus ad maxima quæque formato ingenio, in omnibus quæ deinde gessit se maximis negotiis parem indicavit. Prudentiam primò exercuerunt res domesticæ, quas non parum labefactatas acceperat, et deinde pessima ea in quæ incidit tempora easq; difficultates satis graves, utrasq; feliciter superavit. Post regis reditum justitiarius pacis et locum tenens deputatus constitutus, in restaurandis hujus comitatûs rebus et in iisdem deinceps moderandis usque ad obitum suum primas partes egit; a^o 1664 vicecomes comitatûs fuit, et per plures annos quamdiu per ætatem licuit sessionibus pacis singulis plerumq; terminis præsidebat; tandem maturus annis, maturus benemeritis, vitæ optimæ actæ præmia recepturus, hinc ad cœlites decessit 25^o Octobris, a^o D’ni 1683, ætatis suæ 78, supremisque tabulis unum inclausum vocatum St. Michael’s Parke vicariis hujus ecclesiæ in perpetuum donavit. Uxorem duxit Brigettam filiam Johannis Moyle de Bake armigeri, ex quâ superstites habuit tres filios, Johannem primogenitum et heredem, Edmundum

mercatores Smyrnensem, et Humfridum S. T. P. ecclesiæ Nordovicencis canonicum; et quatuor filias, Ad^m Guil^o Pendarves in Cornubiâ, Annam Richardo Coffin de Portledge, Brigettam Arscotto Bickford de Dunsland in Devoniâ, armigeris, nuptas, et Stonorem adhuc innuptam; tres alii filii, Nicholaus, scholarus Collegii Corporis Christi, Oxoniæ, in adolescentiâ, Rogerus et Gualterus in infantiâ, prius occubuere. Posuit hoc illi mœstissima conjux.”

The last is engraved on a plain stone near the altar, with the Prideaux arms, but, although more modern, the inscription has been broken, and rendered illegible in several places: these deficiencies however may be easily supplied.

“H. S. E. Edmundus Prideaux armiger redi doctrinæ et scriptorum fam. clesiae Norvicensis Decani fi..... in agro Norfolcienci natus Anno D.... n omnium bonarum artium et jurisprudenti.. culturâ studium posuit. Uxorem duxit Hannam foeminam e.... Benjamini Wrench, præclari admodu... et equitis aurati filiam, ex eâ quinque omnino filios et duas filias susce... uxore fato prærepta..... tandem in fortunas majorum consanguin..... morte commigrav..... omnibus bonis multum di..... diem obiit, Anno D’ni 1745. ...res filios et filiam unam superstit...orum pietas in patris memoria... testamento ponendum cu.....”

In the south aisle of the chancel, are several tablets to members of the Rawlings family. Arms: Sable, three swords per pale. Crest, an armed arm embowed, elbow resting on wreath, holding in the gauntlet a falchion. Motto: Cognosce teipsum, et disce pati.

A monument to Stephen Pendarves of London, merchant, 1674, youngest son of John Pendarves of Crowan, was taken down from the north aisle some years since, and has not been replaced. The Rev. Thomas Biddulph, 1790, 19 years Vicar, and his two wives, are commemorated in neat tablets. Arms: Biddulph charged with a mullet for distinction, impaling Townsend, and bearing Tregenna on an escutcheon of pretence. An inscription to the Rev. Charles Grey, who died in 1771, nearly 50 years Vicar, is placed in front of the communion table. There are also some memorials to female members of the Elford family, of Longstone, and to some of the Swimmer, Read, and Torn families, which, from the progress of decay, are rendered almost illegible.

On the left of the Church porch is the following just tribute to the memory of Mr. Conon, who has been frequently noticed in your pages*. It breathes the sterling piety and laconic soundness of intellect which characterized that venerable man, with a degree of chastened simplicity for which we may in vain search the generality of monumental inscriptions. The memorial was engraved on a plain stone under the direction of the Rev. George Burnett, of Elland :

“In spe beatæ resurrectionis hic jacet sepultus Georgius Conon, A. M. nuper apud Truroenses, novissimè vero in hoc vico humanarum literarum præceptor, præ multis eruditus, diligens, et felix. Vir priscae virtutis et Christianæ pietatis, fidei, modestiæ, et charitatis in homines exemplar et idem propugnator eximius. Vitâ jam Christo patriæque impensâ, piam animam efflavit, placidè licet subito, vi Cal. Junii, anno Christi 1775, ætatis suæ 74. Beati qui moriuntur in Domino. Rev. xiv. 12.”

Among the Vicars enumerated in a former communication, the Rev. Ralph Mitchel, A.M. has been thus noticed in Walker's Attempt :

“He was one of the first that was sequestered in this county, and suffered, saith my informant, as much as possible. He lived to be restored, and died in 1670. He was an innocent good man, and much esteemed.”

The “*religio loci*” of our cathedral and collegiate antiquities, is in no small degree enhanced by the recollection of those great and good men who have paced the cloisters or sojourned within the walls of the time-worn fabric. Such associations fail us in the contemplation of the country Church. Yet even in the absence of their influence, those minds which are amenable to the softer emotions of our nature, whether in youth, maturity, or age, must regard with venerating attachment the edifice to which I refer. It was there that they were first publicly admitted into the fellowship of Christ's Church by that holy sacrament which opened to their view the hopes of immortality, and the consolations of the Gospel. There, amidst those sacred offices which our Liturgy has clothed with such dignified solemnity and beauty, they were called upon to pay the last mournful duties to the remains of their dearest earthly connections. It was there too, perhaps, that the truths of revelation first arrested their

infant attention, whilst the faithful and energetic address of their pastor affectionately impressed on them those simple and easily comprehended principles which are alone the foundation of that religion which expands itself in sublimity beyond all the speculations of antient philosophers. To those, therefore, who can cherish these sentiments in unison with the writer, there are few objects more interesting, few so interwoven with the most sacred aspirations of existence, as the Church of their native parish.

Yours, &c.

Δ.

MR. URBAN,

July 20.

IN my last letter, p. 494, I endeavoured to advance the ground taken by Mr. Macdonald, Part i. p. 409, by stating that the burning of Hindoo widows was not only contrary to their own laws, but also to the Mosaic laws and to ours; and that on this account it appeared to me to be a just exercise of our legislative authority to interpose against a merely traditional practice which had become sanctioned only by time, and the prejudice or pride of the husband, or the interest of surviving relations.

And now, as petitions have since been presented to, and received by the House of Commons, through the hands of three Members, praying for its interference, I cannot engage the attention of your numerous readers, especially of those who belong to the Senate, better than by collecting in one view a few notes that may be serviceable in the future discussion of this delicate subject.

Some persons, indeed, have thought it useless to consider the subject, alleging that, if these persons choose this mode of death, and really believe in the promises of the peculiar bliss which their priesthood and relations endeavour to instil upon their minds, why should we present any obstacle, or risk the dangerous consequences of any civil interference to prevent it, as no benefit can accrue to us from the attempt? But this, it appears to me, however general the sentiment may be, is a blind consent, in our own most extensive Colony, to a cruel idolatry which has crept into practice, although it militates against their own ancient laws, and involves therefore upon our civil government of Hindostan the stain of silently participating by con-

* Gent. Mag. for 1825, ii. 584.

niving at murder, as well as idolatry; and possessing, as we do, the highest influence and power, the charge stands forward against us of using neither, in any effort to clear the guilt from nearly 40 millions of human beings, whom we are by Christian conversion and education endeavouring to enfold with ourselves as members "of a better covenant." While we are taking every missionary step, and have established episcopacy at Calcutta for these purposes, it seems to be a dereliction of all consistency to leave our teachers without authority to eradicate so heinous and criminal a prejudice from the whole peninsula: and to withdraw our power of doing this good, would operate as a silent approbation of the offence, while we have it in our power to prove to them the nobler duty of resignation to the higher dispensation of heaven, which rather bids the survivor of two persons united in the mutual bonds of wedlock to turn from grief and sorrow to the remaining duties of life, rather than yield them all to the devastation of despair and fanaticism, and untimely death! It may be also demanded, why we establish the Christian episcopacy at Calcutta, with schools for natives and settlers, in order to civilize, to reform, and to convert, under the sacred command of "teaching the Gospel to every creature," and leave undone so important a requisition for their instruction as is here recommended? Wherefore is it, but to fix the peace of the cross upon the ruins of paganism, idolatry, and fanaticism?

The Hindoos are also accustomed to drown their nearest relations in the Ganges, a river which they vainly conceive is capable of washing out sin in the coldest temperature of the water, whereby they are ensured of entering into heaven. See Abdool's Essay on Hindoo Idol. p. 262, 22d ch. Miss. Rep.

India indeed offers an almost boundless field for Christian exertion; its vast population is now placed under the protection of England, and therefore forcibly claims at her hands not only every practicable melioration of temporal condition, but more especially the communion of spiritual blessings, which it has been entrusted to her care to bestow, and this likewise offers a sphere of action in which all Christian societies may find ample room to labour harmoniously together. See

Report 23, p. 164. I will not anticipate that my generous country will ever be backward to participate largely the blessings which she has received, for it is her general character, "as freely she has received, so freely to give!" but rather let us see that she does not spare her influence in becoming the gallant cause of preserving many widows who are now sacrificed to the pride of family, and the interests of idolatry; that they may henceforth be preserved for the felicities of life.

Indeed, the worship of demons prevails throughout the Peninsula—they expect from the devil every blessing that Christians implore from God—except spiritual blessings, which they do not seek for. All they desire is exemption from sickness and other bodily evils; and they look for health and prosperity in the present life. On their festival days they offer animals, and a devotee goes himself to be possessed by the devil, when he is filled with the greatest frenzy, exhibiting the most shocking figures and gestures, which Mr. Rhenius has carefully described. (Rep. 23, 447). This worship of demons is principally performed by the low castes—no intelligent person joins in it; and therefore it is with pleasure we observe that the burning of widows and drowning of infants is not prevalent in Tinnevely, where Christianity more successfully triumphs. If we have succeeded here, why should not the same success attend us in other places? It is however noticed, that the images of worship are frequently of those widows who have thus sacrificed themselves. The affection of all eastern wives to their husbands has been generally the subject of no small estimation, especially when they do not always meet with proportional return; and when adversity has set hard against them, no privation, nor even despair itself, has been powerful enough to make the wife separate herself from his lot! It is easy to conceive that an attachment so strong would lead her to his funeral pile, and that, if she shrunk back at approaching it, very little persuasion from priests or relatives would be necessary to establish her fatal resolution upon it: but this does not argue the propriety of aiding her vivid impressions, or to sanction a desperate act which every enlarged mind will acknowledge to be erroneous.

We are assuredly not bound by any

delicacies in this respect towards the Hindoos, when we know that vices of the worst kinds are sanctioned in their general opinion, and, the accustomed ceremonies of sacrifice to idols having been performed, no guilt, according to their notions, attaches to their immoralities. (Rep. 26, 85.)

To respect such prejudices is to respect vice, and to yield to the low pretext that such a religious ceremony pleads for the toleration of it. But even here we have hope of overcoming it by a due exertion; for due credit is to be given to Mr. Morris of Benares, who says, "it is observable that, wherever omission has been established for any length of time, the prejudices of the natives in a considerable degree die away, and many of them become indifferent to the rites and customs of their forefathers. (Ibid. p. 83.)

A knowledge of the Christian religion is gradually spreading among the Hindoo-Mussulmans, which cannot fail of producing a gradual change among them. (p. 79.) But of ourselves we can do nothing; "God is pleased in mercy to send his disappointments and discouragements, that we may feel our impotency, and give Him the glory of all that is done." (Let. from Mr. Perowne, p. 80.)

I would not disguise the magnitude of this and all other undertakings of a similar kind; a faithful exhibition of their difficulties is the surest way to produce humility of mind, and an entire dependence upon God, who alone can effect the intended purpose by man's instrumentality.

St. Paul's example would scarcely have been left upon record, but for us to follow; and we are, as originally gentiles, ourselves among the first fruits of that example; this then becomes our duty, as reclaimed from our ancient gentilism, and as desirous of spreading forth the power we have so amply received.

In the schools now established in India, the instruction of youth may be used to great effect in these respects, and save many from future immolation; if they were deeply impressed with the precepts of our Holy Writ united with their own, they would of themselves see the distinction between the holy law by which they are bound, and the traditions of men which they are at liberty to reject,—they would

thus be prepared at adult age to withstand such corruptions, to despise the loss of caste on such accounts, and to teach their own relatives that it is far more respectful to their deceased husbands, and to their God, to save their lives for a nobler effort of rendering themselves active and zealous in the maternal care and instruction of their children, and sending them forth as upright members of their community. Missionaries should be directed to press this view of the subject upon the minds of all whom they address, as connected with the benevolent dispensation of the Gospel, and to make it a part of their examination for admission to the Christian Church: thus the fear of caste would be broken down, and the human sacrifice be unknown in the next generation.

I also place this measure in the hands of the Missionaries, as leading towards a gradual legislative enactment, because laws may be evaded, if a people are unwilling; and because none of the difficulties in other respects which are stated by Mr. Reichardt of Calcutta (ibid. 78), will likewise operate here. "In this idolatrous land, where a boy beholds nothing but superstitious ceremonies, splendid shows in honour of some idol, and a people prostrate before dead matter, and even before its priests and teachers, every object, every being, every movement around him, serve but to increase his ignorance, and confirm him in his errors. His parents, relations, and friends, are all enveloped in the same common darkness, and corrupt good manners."

But it would be in vain to offer further observations on this subject.—I should hope that the foregoing notes are sufficient to show at least the propriety of giving legislative aid to the efforts of Missionaries, and the more permanent consequences of education in India,—and to lay the axe to the root of an ancient incumbrance which disgraces the soil of Hindostan, and puts to shame the supineness of English jurisprudence and civil power.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

THE letter of my friend Mr. Duke, on the Celtic antiquities of Wiltshire, is entitled to every respectful consideration from me; but at present I have only time to say, that the evidence against his hypothesis appears

to me so strong, that I must still adhere, with the majority, to the opinions expressed on this subject by Cæsar, Tacitus, Lucan, &c.; nor do I think the contrary hypothesis, that these singular remains of other years were Gothic and not Druidical, can be maintained without at once setting your foot upon all historical authority. I must, therefore, be content with resting on the generally received belief, without presuming to condemn those of any candid enquirer after truth, and particularly when a gentleman is concerned for whom I entertain the greatest respect.

But, Sir, there is one observation too remarkable to be passed over. Mr. Duke observes, that the misletoe is "very rarely" found upon the oak! This is a most curious fact, certainly; in the great forests of Hampshire and Wiltshire, it has been endeavoured in vain to find any misletoe growing on any oak: it is only found, I believe, growing on the apple-tree, the maple-tree, and the thorn.

Borlase, quoting Pliny, says, "it is very *rarely* found on the oak." It does not follow that it *never* is so found; nor does it follow that, because it has not been found so growing, from later and extensive search, it *never* was so found.

But whether it be *rarely* found, or may have been *never* found, my deduction as to the Druidical superstition is this,—that, as the "catching the serpent's egg in the air" by the Druids, is a mere matter of superstitious belief, the *fact* of which they (the Druids) wished to impress on the multitude, so they did with regard to the oak-engrafted misletoe, which, be it observed, was never cut except when the moon was "*six days old!*"

As to the *woods* in which the Druids performed their secret rites, I never heard of any Celtic monument which was not in the neighbourhood of Druidical forests. There were oaks enough in Clarendon Forest, and this and Grovely Wood, to say nothing of Cranborne, were within two *hours walk* of Stonehenge. Avebury was not more than six miles from the forest of Pewsham, &c. extending over as great a tract; and Bowood was anciently called "*Bone-wode,*" from the memory of its sacred Druidical connection: such, at least, is my decided conviction. To the east of Avebury,

at the same distance, was Severnake Forest, the last syllable of which, "*ake,*" signifies in Celtic the "*snake.*" Stanton Drew is near the place still called Chel-wood. The Rollriche stones are near WHICH-wood; in my opinion, Witch-wood, from the idea of incantations.

Deferring any further observations on this subject until my History of Bremhill is published, I am,

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN,

Lake House,
Wilts, July 5.

THE Wansdyke and Silbury Hill now claim my attention in the *continued* discussion of those subjects, which have arisen from the perusal of the "*Illustrations of Avebury and Silbury,*" lately published by Mr. Bowles. Although I express my dissent as to the correctness of his hypothesis relative to the Wansdyke and Silbury Hill, yet, in the just spirit of candour, I will not only impart the grounds of that dissent, but will readily state my own peculiar views as to these venerable objects. The great purport of his publication is to prove, that Abury was a British Temple of Teutates, or Mercury, and that the neighbouring hill, or barrow, of Silbury is also peculiarly connected with the history and attributes of that deity; and that Wansdyke was a rampart thrown up with reference to the Celtic Tribes worshipping at Abury, and inhabiting its environs. He is of opinion, that the Belgæ in the invasion of Britain drove the Celts northward, until they nearly reached Abury, and the strong entrenchment of Oldbury, when, finding that the concentrated forces of the Celts were become too formidable for them to attempt to push their conquests further, they threw up this line of defence, and thus shielded themselves from the sudden attacks of their adversaries, and also cut off their communication with their sacred temples and hills to the south.

To this hypothesis (setting aside the doubtful question, as I think, of the Belgic Invasion,) a strong objection arises *in limine*, which is this: how could the forces of the Belgæ, unable as they were to pursue their conquests from the now superior strength of the enemy, throw up in their presence a long line of defence? Would this

have been permitted? Surely not. It must be recollected also, that for *some miles* Wansdyke is proved to have been deepened greatly at a time probably far subsequent to the original formation, and that this increased depth has been by most Antiquaries, as well as by the author of these illustrations of Avebury and Silbury, attributed to the Saxons, so that it could not bear reference to Abury as a Celtic temple; nor is it advanced that the Saxons converted that temple to the rites of their god Woden. If, then, Wansdyke was thus in the time of the Belgæ so shallow in its fosse, so low in its vallum, as we may reasonably presume it in its original formation to have been, it was thus a barrier not very difficult to be forced at any point.

How, again, I ask, could this *then* slender entrenchment be *permanently* guarded and defended? A limited space in a state of circumvallation, a camp entrenched *without*, and guarded *within* by a ready army, presents to the assailants an appalling obstacle; but what? was the vallum of the Wansdyke surmounted by a Chinese wall? or were its lengthened banks daily and nightly covered with military corps? Surely not. Whoever believes this, to him I say, "*Credat Judæus Apella, non ego;*" and if it were not so, of what service, I ask, could be the rampart without its garrison? Supposing (however extravagant the supposition) that the banks of the Wansdyke for the space of four to six miles on its line to the south of Abury, were thus unusually protected, what would a skilful General of the Celts have done? He would by day make a feint of forcing the lines; and by night, deploying another army from his concentrated forces a few miles to the right or left, and thus eluding the centinels, would turn the flank, and successfully attack his adversaries in their rear, whilst rapping on their rampart. I must also remark, that this *supposed* protecting barrier is often carried on the very edge of the hills, so that when forced in front, the victorious Celts might with ease have pushed the Belgæ headlong down the scarp of the hill into the deep valley beneath. Surely a General so practically deficient in military tactics would well deserve to be cashiered. Thus disadvantageous in its situation and length, thus most entirely unfit for the purposes of war

in its most barbarous state, Wansdyke could *never* have been a rampart of defence, and thus does "observation" and "reflection" often unite in the subversion of an hypothesis, plausible indeed, when advanced without argument, but whose very shadows are driven away, I will not say by the sallies of wit, but by the powerful batteries of reason.

Another hypothesis has been advanced by Camden, as to the origin of the Wansdyke, that it was the boundary between the kingdom of Mercia and that of the West Saxons; but, as the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy were not so bounded, and as we have no record of so important and definite a division agreed on and made by the people of both countries in the Saxon Chronicle, which we may have expected to have there found, and as the limits of these two kingdoms are differently assigned, it is unnecessary to enlarge further on this subject.

Having thus, I trust, clearly demonstrated what the Wansdyke never was; it is now become my part to endeavour to replace the hypothesis set aside by the substitution of one *more probable*, and in this I assure you that I shall advance nothing which is not the result of "observation" and "reflection." Before I enter on my arguments in favour of my own hypothesis, as to what were really the origin and use of the Wansdyke, let us consider its etymology, and that also of Silbury, with which in its name, I think, it is collaterally connected. The immense and singular tumulus so well known by the name of Silbury Hill, was, I conceive, raised by the Aboriginal Britons for a purpose which I shall endeavour to develop in a future Letter. The Romans in a succeeding age, when they carried by its side their road (which is denominated by modern Antiquaries the Via Badonica) from Aquæ Solis or Bath to Londinium or London, very possibly dedicated this mount to Mercury or Hermines (since it was not unusual with them to raise mounds for this purpose by the side of the highways, he being their tutelary deity); and placed on its apex the statue of this god under the latter appellation. The Mercury of the Romans was the Woden of the Saxons; and from thence the name of Wodenedic, or Wansdyke, may have arisen, the Dyke, or Foss which passes by the

hill or mount of Woden or Mercury. The Saxons, however, probably called this artificial hill, so astounding for its bulk, κατ' ἑξοχην, the Great Barrow; Sel or Sil in the Saxon tongue, signifying great or excelling, as Selwood, the great wood or forest, Silchester, the large or fair city. The inference drawn by Mr. Bowles, that Silbury Hill derives its name from Sul (more rightly Sulis), the British Minerva or tutelary deity at Bath, is, I think, erroneous; it is improbable that one deity would impart a name to a hill or place more peculiarly dedicated to another. As Mr. Miles travels to Lacedæmon (Gent. Mag. May, p. 406), in search of the name of Stonehenge, so on the present occasion, that of Silbury Hill is brought from Bath, whilst they are each to be found on the sites of those venerable objects which they designate.

The course of the Wansdyke has been accurately traced in a continuous line for the extended length of upwards of fifty miles, from the borders of Marlborough Forest in Wilts to Maes Knoll in Somerset. It passed to the south of the present city of Bath, but from whence it came, and whither it went, is not within the knowledge of man. I conjecture, however, that this *imaginary rampart* was truly the fosse, one of the four eminent British trackways, (of which the three others were the Watling-street, the Erming-street, and the Ickniel-street,) which intersected the island in its length and breadth from sea to sea. The history of British Kings from Brute down to the Roman Invasion, given us by Jeffry of Monmouth and other early historians, I regard as little other than legendary lore; yet I must necessarily touch on it, so far as it is connected with the *authentic* history of these four celebrated roads. It is said by the most early authors, in treating of those still more early times, that Dunvallo Malmutius, the then King of the Britons, enacted laws, giving the privileges of refuge, &c. to certain roads; but that disputes arising with respect to the limits of these, Belinus, his successor, to remove all doubt, caused to be made throughout the island four Royal highways, to which that and other privileges might belong. Whensoever and by whomsoever these four great roads were first made, certain it is that they were adopted by the Romans; that

their peculiar immunities were confirmed by the laws of Edward the Confessor, and re-confirmed with his other laws by his Norman successor William the First. Although generally the course of these great highways, and many lesser ones existing in the times of the Britons, and adopted by the Romans, or subsequently made by the latter, are ascertained with some precision; yet it cannot well be avoided, that in more modern times errors must arise in the appropriation of their due course, and in the committal of it to historical record. When also one author has promulgated an error, it too often happens that his several successors perpetuate that error through want of mental exertion. In the laws of Edward the Confessor, cap. 12, is the following passage: "*Pax Regis multiplex est: alia, quam habent quatuor Chemini, Watling Strete, Fosse, Hikenilde Strete, et Erming Strete, quorum duo in longitudinem regni, alii duo in latitudinem distenduntur. Chemini vero minores sub lege comitatûs sunt.*"

From the above passage we may gather, that these four great highways intersecting the kingdom from north to south, from east to west, and from sea to sea, were under the peculiar and Royal jurisdiction, whilst the "*Chemini minores*," the roads from station to station, were under that of the nobles, the comites, and the vice-comites of the land. Here, then, we have it decidedly declared, and that on the best authority, that two of the above great roads ranged the country from north to south, the other two east and west. It is, therefore, now indubitably proved that the Watling-street and the Erming-street *did* traverse the kingdom from north to south; and can we but conclude, that the two others, the Ickniel-street and the Fosse, took a latitudinal course? Yet what are the words of Henry of Huntingdon (who lived in a subsequent age), when speaking of these four great roads? "*Quartus major ceteris incipit in Catenis, et desinit in Totonis, scilicet à principio Cornugalliæ in finem Scotiæ, et hic callis vadit ex transverso à Zephyro Australi in Eorum Septentrionalem, et vocatur Fossa, tenditque per Lincolniam.*" Thus, in fact, do the words of this author tend to establish, although a transverse, yet

a third *longitudinal* road, contrary to the inference we derive from the Laws of the Confessor. If Henry of Huntingdon be incorrect, and to prove him to be so is my endeavour, then has he led the many succeeding Antiquaries likewise into error. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, adopts the course pointed out by the above historian, and supposes the Fosse to have run from Seaton in Devonshire (probably the Moridunum of Richard of Cirencester), through Ilchester, Bath, Cirencester, and Lincoln, to the north-east of that county. Thus far historical record is against me, as to the real Fosse; which, I again repeat, I believe to have been the *Wansdyke*, and to prove this,—“*hoc opus, hic labor est.*”

The above appropriation of the Fosse-Road, then, manifestly ill agrees with its designation, when we consider the obvious meaning of the word Fosse as a ditch or dyke, when we recur to its etymology in the ancient British *Fōs*, or the Latin *Fossa*. The road, to which the term is applied, is decidedly, in the words of Sir Richard Hoare (Ancient Wilts), “a wide and highly elevated causeway,” and those who support the correctness of the term, must (but not with probability), derive its etymology *per antiphrasin*, as “*Lucus à non lucendo.*” Here, sir, I shall be told, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the application, as parishes are situate in its course, which derive their names from it, as Chesterton *on the Fosse*, and Stratton *on the Fosse*; the names of Chesterton and Stratton are such, it is true, as are usually attached to places situate on Roman roads, but in themselves they prove nothing to the point. I do not deny this to be a Roman road, I know it to be so, but I aver it is *not the Fosse*. The Adjunct “on the Fosse” may be merely a contra-distinction of comparatively modern times; these words do not form a *component* part of the appellatives. I cannot now, sir, longer refrain from saying, that I think this road was truly the *Akeman Street*. Bath was by the Saxons denominated Akemanchester, which means, literally, “the city of the sick,” and Akeman Street is “the road, or way, of the sick;” and can we *possibly* suppose, that the one did not lead *to and from* the other, yet we are told, that Akeman Street passed from the eastern side of the island to St. David’s,

in Wales, through Bedford, Buckingham, Woodstock, Cirencester, Aust on the Severn, Cardiff, and Carmarthen. This course may be partly correct, as far as Cirencester, but from thence the Akeman Street probably made a slight bend towards the south-west, and proceeded to Bath, as a few miles from Cirencester its *name* in this direction is *recognized* by its passage through a short ravine called Jackaman’s, or *Akaman’s Bottom*.

Thus, I think, under all these circumstances, the argument preponderates, that this road was really the *Akeman Street*; and we will now turn to the re-consideration of the *Wansdyke*, which I regard as truly the *Fosse Road*. The extreme points of this Fosse, or dyke, has been traced for upwards of fifty miles, and it is, indeed, probably the fourth great and privileged highway, mentioned under that name by Henry of Huntingdon, and assumed the partial name of Wodenescic, or Wansdyke, from its passage by Silbury, or the Mount of Woden. We may rationally presume, that it pursued its course from some port on the eastern side of the Kingdom, probably in Kent, to some other port on the banks of the Severn, thus connecting the eastern and western shores. Its appellation of *Dyke*, or *Fosse*, is *particularly* appropriate, as it is thus contra-distinguished from the other three *raised* roads. I have, I think, sufficiently demonstrated, that *it never was a rampart*; but some explanation appears to be required as to the reason of the subsequent deepening of this Fosse Road, and the increase of its vallum, whilst bending its way over the Wiltshire Downs; and this, I think, arose (when we consider its bleak situation, meandering on the edge of lofty hills), from the desire of gaining increased shelter in its use as a highway from the southern storms sweeping over the deep valley below. Admitting that this road united the eastern and western coasts, it does not follow that it was a Fosse for its *entire* length; but it may have been thus made *only* through the *more open* and *exposed* parts of the country; in this respect it is assimilated to the many minor fosses, which traverse the neighbouring plains in all directions, and connect, as I have often personally witnessed, the well-ascertained sites of the villages of the Aboriginal Britons.

Another collateral argument, that the Wansdyke was the great highway called the Fosse, arises in my opinion (I am well aware your readers, sir, will here think me visionary,) from an etymological investigation of the name of the neighbouring town of Devizes. The name of this town, and its origin, have raised a diversity of opinion amongst antiquaries. Dr. Stukeley supposes it to have been a Roman town; the Punctuovice of the anonymous Ravennas, whilst others say it was the Verlucio of Antoninus; one will have it to have been first built by and named from Divitiacus, the King of the Suessiones, who is mentioned by Cæsar, and *supposed* to have invaded Britain with his Belgic tribes; another believes it to have been first erected by King Alfred; whilst a third, asserting that it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, ascribes its origin to the time of Henry the First.

Its omission in Domesday Book argues nothing; many parishes are there omitted; but I attribute its origin to the Romans, who bestowed on it a Roman name; nor does it impeach the validity of this hypothesis, that that name is not found in the Itinerary of Antoninus, nor in that of Richard of Cirencester. The more early authors call this town by the varied appellations of Devisæ, Divisæ, and De Vies, from whence it would appear its name originated from a *plurality* of circumstances. Florence of Worcester denominates it Divisio, from whence some have supposed it took its name from an imagined *division* of lands between Henry the First, or Stephen, and Roger Bishop of Salisbury. History records no such division, and conjecture will say, that the word makes equally well for my subsequent etymology, that *Divisio* may as well mean a division of roads as a division of property. Now, sir, Devizes is situate within a few miles from the junction of the Wansdyke with the Via Badonica, or the Roman Road from Bath to London. From that junction the Roman Road and the Wansdyke pursued towards Bath for many miles the same common course, whilst eastward the Roman Road, passing Silbury, went by Marlborough and Speen, towards London; and the Wansdyke, or Fosse Road, taking a more southerly course, probably passed through, or to the south of Silchester,

towards the eastern coast. From this *division* of roads, I think the Romans gave to the neighbouring town the appellation of "*Dux Viæ*," or "*Viæ Divisæ*," which subsequently became the "*Devisæ*," "*Divisæ*," and "*De Vies*," of the more early historians, and the "*Vies*" (quasi "*ways*") of Leland temp. Eliz. and of Whitelocke in the æra of the rebellion. The name is now corruptly settled down into "*Devizes*," or "*Devises*," and oftentimes it is singularly enough even now called by the country people, "*The Devizes*." The names of our towns and villages are usually traceable to the Saxon language, but the word Devizes claims no alliance with that tongue. I believe it to be of Roman origin, and that in its appellation of "*Dux Viæ*," or "*Viæ Divisæ*," it pointedly alludes *both* to the *Via Badonica*, and the *Wansdyke* or *Fosse*, in their character as *highways*. I anticipate one objection to this hypothesis, that it is improbable the junction (or rather the division) of these highways gave name to a town four miles distant; but a fair consideration of it will dispel even its shadow. The great highway of the Fosse (or more modern Wansdyke) from the eastern to the western shore, stretched its way (if I am correct) for the extended length, even in a geometrical line, of nearly two hundred miles, and surely a town *four* miles to the south-west of a given point on this extended line of nearly two hundred miles, may, with reference to its travellers and the inhabitants of the island, be said to be "*in lineam Valli*."

From the *open* country, through which this Dyke, or Fosse Road passed, it is not probable that we should meet with villages partaking of its name; yet we are not left wholly without indications of its course, since, in the direction pointed to by its probably last well-ascertained portion, the villages of *Grafton* and of *Foss-bury* (near the latter of which places is still a portion of a dyke bearing the appellation of Wansdyke,) developé its further progress. More distantly, and within the county of Hants, and to the south of Silchester, we meet also with the hamlet of *Fossecot*, or *Fossecut*: this place is situate on the very line I presume the Fosse Road to have taken, and stands on its supposed *intersection* with the portway, or Roman

Road from Old Sarum to Silchester. Here, then, we have successively the Fosse *combined* in three names of original appellatives, and not made the mere adjuncts of modern times.

From the latter place I strongly suspect the great Fosse Road winged its way, from west to east, across the counties of Surrey and Kent, passing through several places in succession, in the names of which we meet with the compound word street, an infallible indication of a Roman road, or British way adopted by them. It is a remarkable fact, sir, that a line drawn *due east and west* from the Portus Rhutupis, or Richborough, in Kent (from *whence* originates also the Watling-street) to the Bristol Channel, will run on the precise line of the Wansdyke, and affords another and concluding argument, that that curious and highly interesting relique of antiquity is *not* a rampart of defence, a petty line of demarkation between hostile Tribes, but a portion of the fourth great and high road made (if your readers will credit it) by Belinus, the son of Dunvallo Malmutius, but whose privileges were *certainly* confirmed by Edward the Confessor and William the First; and which, traversing the country from east to west for the extended length of nearly two hundred miles, connected the shores of Kent with the Estuary of the Severn, and its passage through *this* country being, from local circumstances, made to assume a peculiar feature, beguiled the antiquaries of the day, who, under its semblance of a rampart, recognized not the *great Fosse Road*. Yours, &c.

EDW. DUKE.

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. II.

THE subject upon which I sometime since, Mr. Urban, addressed you, that of the refined enjoyments of intellect, although somewhat hackneyed, was one of universality. To me it was not destitute of its charms; and I speedily embraced an opportunity of resuming it under the same train of rural circumstances. The bright luminary of our system had scarce remitted aught of his splendour, before the same sequestered spot, the same solitary bower, with its rural assemblages, found me revolving the chequered lot of life, and the vicissi-

tudes which in the aggregate, in some way or other, are dispensed to all who claim kindred with humanity. With my situation the flow of my former ideas returned, and by an associating principle familiar to all who are capable of thinking, I reviewed in lively succession the train of images and of sentiment which my last soliloquy had produced.

And here the conviction again recurred that proof *mathematical*, or any thing like it, in support of the intellectual enjoyments of the initiated, would be the most unreasonable thing in nature. The simple testimony of the wise and enlightened ought to pass for something; but the individual whose imagination is barren and cold, whose energies are torpid, at least so far so that they have never glanced beyond ephemeral pursuits and calculated ends, will perhaps in vain, endeavour, to conceive their reality.

Who is there, I subjoined, that can behold unmoved a noble and finished production from the pencil of those master-artists who, nurtured on the classic soil of Italy, have, beyond all others, attained the art of animating their canvass with energy, sublimity, expression? What individual can listen with indifference to the soul-inspiring strains of a Handel or a Haydn, with others of their school? Who, unmoved, can resist the power of sounds which are wont often to wrap the senses to a state oblivious to every other perception, and exalt the soul to a feeling of enthusiasm and even inspiration? Who, again, of those who have received the benefits of liberal education, can peruse with cold feelings of apathy, a poem of surpassing beauty, whose bold and striking features are equally sustained in the pathos and sublimity of its conception, and the glow and animation of its style? Is there that man in whom the associating principle of beauty has reigned, who, placed on the summit of some romantic eminence, sees extended beneath him, in all their rich variety, an assemblage of every rural object in nature which can delight, elevate, and animate, and can turn from the beautifully-diversified picture with a mind not penetrated with emotion?

We are not, Mr. Urban, it is true, all alike constituted,—cannot see with the same eyes, are not endowed with the same perceptions; and, therefore,

though a soul alive to beauty may exist in a dozen individuals, yet, from their peculiar class of genius, no two of them perhaps may imbibe or associate precisely the same ideas. It will, however, here be pleaded that, as the principles of taste and discernment spring mainly from the same source, each must, with his peculiar associations, feel also his pleasures. In miscellaneous literature, who, for instance, imbued with taste, and a perception of the beautiful, can contemplate the fine apostrophe of Tacitus addressed to his father-in-law Agricola; or the soliloquy of Xenophon in the passage which narrates the death-scene of his hero in the *Cyropædia*; or the simple, yet sublimely majestic aspirations of Milton, when he awhile forgets his subject to apostrophize the forlorn circumstances of the author, tracing, "with a master's hand and prophet's fire," his *own* immortal poem, losing its loftiest flights in the recollection of his own "deep sorrow," whilst, the victim of neglect and penury, he laboured under a proscription as rigorous, if not so bloody, as that of Sylla? Or who, that lucubrates in the fairy fields of philosophy and of fiction (if we may with propriety couple these together), can luxuriate over many passages of Lord Shaftesbury's "*Moralist*," without catching, in a certain degree, the ardour and enthusiasm which, with all his faults of delinquency and extravagance, sometimes animate, to a standard of high elevation and beauty, the pages of that nobleman? These are but few of a thousand others, whose writings, bodied forth in all the wildness of fiction, or in the more sober though sublime lineaments of truth, have awakened sympathy in the breasts of all who owned the fine susceptibility of our nature. A spark, if not of their genius, yet of their moral spirit, and that pervading emotion which raises their subject to the same standard of feeling which fills their own mind, is transfused into that of their reader.

Such is the power which genius, a faculty which has been properly defined to consist in the powers of invention, of memory, and of a capacity of astonishing, is wont to usurp in the breasts of those who are duly organized to feel and reciprocate its

claims: pleasures of as high a character as can animate simple humanity, have been seen invariably consequent upon its displays. But the moral affections of the heart are, likewise, superinduced. If "fancy" is generated in the "head," to use the language of Shakspeare, the "heart" will likewise have its share in those effusions which can operate most powerfully in affecting the finer sympathies of the breast, and inspiring it with sensibility. Fancy generates whatever is wild, whatever is great or beautiful in the realms of fiction; but, if the moral sentiments of our nature were wholly abstracted from the account, the emotions of sympathy excited, the enjoyments of those hours we devote to the attractions of reverie, would assuredly be shorn of many of its pleasures; and the principle may also be extended to a survey of the operations of nature, in a search after truth.

"Philosophy," says Adam Smith (by the way, Mr. Urban, Mr. D'Israeli should again read his "*Moral Sentiments*," and his "*Philosophical Essays*," before he pronounces him a writer in whom the spirit of calculation had absorbed every other), "Philosophy is the science of the connecting principles of nature." The sentiments of wonder and of awe with which the great objects of Nature, or the phænomena of her operations, strike upon the senses and affect the minds of the vulgar, proceeds, as Adam Smith has pertinently remarked, from their utter ignorance of the links which connect them with her ordinary processes. But the associations which a person of cultivated mind, whose habitual converse with nature has exercised and enlarged his views, and familiarized his sense with her mysterious arcana, are altogether of a different complexion. Though they often present a magnificent scene to his notice, yet they rather form a source of interesting and exquisite contemplation than strike him with credulous amazement. To perceive their beauties, and to imbibe at once a full and absorbing sense of their invigorating power, the mind must have been framed by study to contemplate analogies and effects, and alike to mark the complex and mixed ideas which strike us of utility and beauty, on beholding

the grander spectacles of Nature's operations.

The best writers on taste, and the sublime and beautiful, have justly agreed, that it is not so much the intrinsic splendour in these objects, as the power which they have, respectively, to attract our sympathies and affections, or to call forth wonder, which constitute, to us, the qualities we attach to them.

It is certain that the thinking soul, in the habit of making analyses, and drawing corollaries, associates a multitude of images which grow out of the subject, and which arrest his attention, whether it be a phenomenon of nature, or a grand exhibition of art; which are utterly unperceived and unknown to the ignorant or vulgar. Hence the pleasure which they individually feel are widely unequal. Colours, shapes, and magnitude, in both cases, it may chance, strike upon the spectator; but in the first, it is the senses alone that are affected; in the last, they are often accompanied with a full flow of associations, which, amplified by fancy or by memory, heightens indefinitely those emotions of soul which our sensual organs were at first the instruments of producing.

Whatever is strikingly grand or prominent in the visible creation, will, indeed, arrest the notice of the vulgar, and suspend his faculties in astonishment. "Hence," says Rousseau, "as the earth is the island designed for the human species, and the object most striking to the eye is the sun, the philosophy of savage nations is entirely confined to the imaginary divisions of the earth, and the divinity of the sun."

The savage of Rousseau may indeed be paralleled by the vulgar in civilized society, on whom, as the philosophic Dr. Adam Smith has pertinently observed, the greater objects or processes of nature strike with mute amazement. The rustic or the savage are alike destitute of connecting principles or links which can lead the mind to a review of the beauty, harmony, or fitness, of any part of creation. Magnitude astonishes, colours please; but the process of mental abstraction is a thing of which they are unable to conceive, and the attentive observer of Nature, under her variety of forms and aspects, who discerns beauty and meaning in her wildest

and most terrible, as well as her gentlest features, will, to the unpracticed and ordinary mind, present the same contrast in their conception of beauty, as the imaginary pupil of Rousseau did to his preceptor; and which the author of "*Emilius*" illustrates in the following beautiful sketch:—"To impress upon his mind the theory of the celestial revolutions, take him (*Emilius*) to some convenient spot where the horizon is all laid open to the eye, affording a full prospect of the setting sun; there let him mark the radiant globe as it sinks beneath the hemisphere. The succeeding day," writes the author of *Emilius*, "desirous to inhale the early breeze, you return to the same spot before sun-rise. The ruddy streaks of fire with which he tinges the brightened firmament indicate his approach: the fire increases; the orient seems all in flames; the glowing lustre makes you expect that glorious luminary long before he shows his glittering head. Each minute you expect he is emerging from the horizon; at length he comes, and with refulgent majesty walks abroad. A transcendent brightness darts like lightning, shedding day through the whole hemisphere; the veil of darkness is removed; the gates of light are unbarred; man perceives his dwelling-place, and finds it embellished. What a prospect is opened! While the sable night involved this part of the globe in her dark mantle, the glowing lands acquired a pleasing freshness; the rosy-fingered morn shews the plains arranged in a lively verdure; and the radiant beams with which they are gilded disclose a transparent network of pearly drops, which, like liquid crystals, sparkle upon the eye. The feathered choir unite in concert to salute the Father of life; they all hymn their Creator, not one is silent. Their notes are more languishingly sweet about this time than during the remainder of the day, as if they had scarce awoken from peaceful slumbers. The soul seems penetrated with joy. For half an hour the spectator may enjoy those raptures which no man living is able to withstand; so delightful, so magnificent a prospect can be beheld by no mortal with insensibility. The tutor," (whom we will suppose a person of cultivated taste,) "glowing with extatic rapture, would fain infuse the same feeling into his

pupil" (whose susceptibilities for the *beau idéal* are near the standard of the rustic or the savage); "he fancies he shall be able to communicate his own sensations by rendering him attentive to what passes within himself. Alas! how absurd the expectation!"

"The heart here," adds Rousseau, "is animated with contemplating these vanities. The child," (and the unreflecting part of mankind, comprehending by far the greater part, resemble him, somewhat more than is commonly imagined, in the want of a certain coherency in the faculty of associating), "perceives, indeed, the objects, but is unable to perceive the relations by which they are connected, neither can he perceive the harmony of the spheres."

It requires, as the vivid painter of "*La nouvelle Heloise*" has well remarked, a train of reflection to which he is yet a stranger, in order to feel these sensations, which burst instantaneously, or in rapid succession, upon the faculties of those in whom a talent for abstracting opens spontaneously to a high source of pleasure. These faculties, once familiarized to the process of associating, retain, as metaphysicians tell us (for every writer on genius is a metaphysician, although he may not fathom the intricate cellular substance of the brain in the same admirably perspicuous way which our illustrious countryman Locke has done), a disposition which evinces its character whenever an interval of solitude occurs. It hastens to "unfold" its eventful "tale" in the innumerable creations of a heart warmed to sympathy, a fancy roused to its favourite employment by a synchronism of circumstances.

But it waits not always for those fortunate assemblages which experience has decided to be most fitted to its expansion and flow. If the aromatic odours of "*Araby the Blest*," or the skies of Italy or Greece, are wanting to stimulate to an exertion of this faculty, busy Fancy, aided by a train of reminiscences, has been yet found to pursue her works, and to expand under almost every variety of outward circumstance which can diversify humanity. In the frozen climes of Siberia and Lapland, it has not often indeed occurred, that a native of those inhospitable soils feels Nature give a loose to all her fires.

The wild embodyings of generous enthusiasm do not frequently solace their votaries amidst regions of snow and ice; yet perpetual sterility will tend in a stranger not only to generate a train of sentiment, but stimulate a glow of vivid images with that spontaneousness of pleasure which usually awaits the associating mind. In the wild desolations which surround the traveller in his journey to the summit of Mont Blanc, while wandering aloft as it were between the heavens and the earth, primæval silence reigning around, except broken by an occasional avalanche, as, detached from a neighbouring height, it rushed to some precipitous cavern below,—soliloquies of intense interest will often arrest his thoughts. The sublime appearances which open upon him as he winds his footsteps through barriers inaccessible to less practised investigators,—the unearthly aspects which sometimes meet his eye in those grim solitudes, almost whisper that he vegetates in regions which belong to some other sphere of our system than that which men inhabit,—did not the simple monitor of consciousness bring him back within the veil of humanity. Here imagination is unfettered and buoyant, and it perchance bounds with accelerated impulse, from the novelty of the scenes over which it is called to expatiate. But at the northern extremity of our continent no such feeling of sublimity of object can impress the individual with the sentiment, that he has "shuffled off this mortal coil." Sentiment and imagery, however, in these regions is found also to expand and associate with vivid interest and intensity. To adduce no other proof, I will here cite a short but masterly sketch from a traveller* into those forlorn regions which lie within the Arctic circle, whose standard of intelligence and sentiment deserve to be better appreciated: "The nearer one approaches to the North Cape (thus writes one who had combated the most appalling difficulties in order to reach it), the more Nature seems to frown, vegetation dies, and leaves nothing behind it but naked rocks."—Sitting, with feelings, it may be presumed, of those who have ranked higher in the annals of fame, at this

* Travels to the North Cape, by Joseph Acerbi, in 1799.

extremest verge of our continent, he presently continues: "Here every thing is solitary, every thing is sterile, every thing sad and despondent. The shadowy forest no longer adorns the brow of the mountain; the singing of the birds which enlivened even the woods of Lapland, is no longer heard in this scene of desolation; the ruggedness of the dark grey rock is not covered by a single shrub; the only music is the hoarse murmuring of the waves, ever and anon renewing their assaults on the rude masses that oppose them. The northern Sun creeping at midnight at the distance of five diameters along the horizon, and the immeasurable ocean in apparent contact with the skies, form the grand outlines in the sublime picture presented to the astonished spectator. The incessant cares and pursuits of anxious mortals are recollected as a dream; the various forms and energies of animated nature are forgotten; the earth is contemplated only in its elements, and as constituting a part of the solar system."

In the history of the intellectual perceptions and energies of mankind (we allude not exactly to all those which in detail have formed the substance of Cudworth's learned and laborious compilation), the genius and the thinking of individuals have progressively been accelerated through the medium of their predecessors. Were there, for instance, in the earlier times, no recorded opinions of men who have lived and who have shone on the stage of life, whose deeds—not the deeds of Alexander in civilized, or of Tamerlane in barbarian, story,—have consisted in raising the thinking of their species to a standard of greater elevation and dignity, and ennobling the human character; individuals who have in subsequent periods lived and wrote, would feel many of their pleasures annihilated. That powerful stimulant inherent in congeniality of thought, the pleasures which have in all ages accompanied books, which, as Soame Jenyns (a writer in whom elegance and beauty of sentiment is not more conspicuous than energy and felicity of expression,) has declared, "soonest please and latest cloy," raise alike the thinking of simple humanity, and the delights which circle throughout its proper sphere of action. He whom we have now cited was fond of luxuriating amidst the magi-

cal enjoyments which they are often instrumental in creating. Nursed in the lap of ease, and, like Swift, familiarized to the politics and intrigue of a town life, he sought amidst the retirements of the country the higher enjoyments which courts and ambition had not to bestow. The voice of Antiquity, as declared through the suffrage of her greatest men, supports the sentiment of Jenyns, that the mind of genius is usually so constituted and organized, that its susceptibilities expand spontaneously amidst the scenes which the great teacher Nature unfolds around us. On the other hand, it would be to advance a position opposed by facts, to assert that *all* whose minds were in a superior degree formed to receive or to impart intellectual pleasure, acknowledged a kindred feeling in the retirement or the attractions of a country life. To adduce no other instance;—Hume was immersed in politics and the ambitions of cities, and as the biographer of his friend Adam Smith tells us, made many attempts to seduce the latter from his retirement, as he considered the town as the true scene of a man of letters.

The habits and propensities of Johnson in this particular are well known. The energies and the associations of his mind were decidedly stimulated by the promiscuous society of "populous cities;" his fondness for the converse of aggregated talent, the facilities for the enjoyment of which were increased in the "busy haunts of men," gave a bias, as it should seem, for the latter; while, for the retirements of the country, the energies of his great mind knew no congeniality. The vast solitudes of nature, or the peaceful occupations of a life of rural quiet, excited in him no kindred emotion.

This strong bias of prejudice in favour of the noise and bustle of aggregated society, has doubtless had its other votaries; but against them a host is opposed. By far the greater part of those whose allotment of intellect has exceeded the ordinary standard, would have ripened to unusual fecundity from these opportunities. Whether represented in the luxuriant pastures which smile under the skies of Cyprus or Crete, cooled as they are by the breezes of the Mediterranean, and irrigated by fertilizing streams, or described in her scenes of astounding and awful magnificence, the beholder has usually felt

his energies prompted and inspired by these objects, sublime or pleasing, adorned and garnished by a Hand unseen, and incomparably surpassing the puny efforts and the vain imitations of art. Authorities might be endlessly multiplied in favour of this position.

So thought Mark Akenside, whose youthful ardour, invigorated and matured by a profound and attentive view of beauty in the abstract and of moral ends, found utterance in a style of corresponding dignity and force, and has bequeathed to all posterity poetry of an order which has scarcely received its just ordeal of honourable award from the hand of established authority, whatever may have been the reasons, private or professional, which have concurred to produce an effect which in some quarters is assuredly prejudicial to his fame. He viewed the fine susceptibilities of the breast as imbibing a portion of its ardour from what is beautiful or grand in nature,—as kindling at length from the embryo, sparks originally indigenous in the mind, to a flame of generous and inextinguishable enthusiasm.

Our Gray had likewise enstamped upon his imagination the forms and shadows of things which are presented to us in this visible creation. His effusions of a poetical nature are of that order which must ever (and we reiterate it for the twentieth time) cause us to regret that he has written so little. They have been termed laboured compositions. By the way, (and every author has a right to this privilege,) how can we account for the fact that a writer whose other compositions indicate an ease exceeded by none in the language, save those of our fair countrywoman Lady Mary Wortley, should by a possibility incur a charge of this nature?

The instances of Thomson and Beattie are, perhaps, too prominent to be adduced; yet the latter of these eminent poets has philosophically proved, in his attempt to trace the progress of genius, that scenes of this visible creation, as they open on the senses from without, are not least in unlocking the door of our intellectual sense to perceptions of genius and “gentlest beauty.”

The day began to wear, already had the western Sun declined very considerably from its meridian; and as the

subject, as the author attempts to illustrate it, presents, it is more than probable, an equally palpable declension in interest, we will suppose, what was really the case, that another of those interruptions incident upon those who hold a share in the active duties of life, intervened to suspend the course of my reflections.

ALCIPHRON.

BEAUTIES OF THE ANCIENT POETS. No. II.

Translation of the 1st Idyll of Theocritus.

THE Poems of Theocritus are composed of a peculiar simplicity which it is extremely difficult to render with its native character into the English language. The chief beauty which grounds their reputation appears to consist in the smooth and elegant versification of common ideas, if they may be dignified with that title. It is not improbable however that, in the original rudeness of unpolished nature, the mere harmony of the numbers, and their adaptation to music, constituted the principal feature in their value.

We must not forget, however, the essential aid his compositions afforded to our more favorite Virgil, nor ought we in the perhaps superior elegance of his imitator, to forget the master who formed the model of his distinguished productions.

“Theocritus flourished at Syracuse in the year 282 B. C., and was contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose praises he sung, and whose favors he enjoyed.”

I may perhaps be pardoned if I omit some of those tedious repetitions which are fatiguing to an English ear.

The songs of Thyrsis and the Goatherd.

Ἄδῃ τι το ψιθυρισμα καὶ ἀπιτυς,
αἰπολε. κ. τ. λ.

THYRSIS.

Sweet is the pine whose rustling boughs
divide

Their varied whispers by the fountain's side;
Sweet is the strain when from thy lips proceed
The vocal lays that join the pastoral reed:
With Pan shalt thou approximate thy sway,
And yield, or bear the votive kid away;
Or should the goat be thine—a fairer prize—
Sweet till the pap its snowy fount supplies.

CAPRARIUS.

Sweeter, O Shepherd, is thy fluent strain
Than the proud stream that leaps upon the plain.

Such is thy prize—the sheep—the lamb
are mine,

First be the Muses' choice—the next is
thine.

THYRSIS.

Say, by the Nymphs, amid yon sloping
glade,

Say, wilt thou court the tamarisk's lowly
shade,

And tune to strains of love thy dulcet reed
While the fair flocks beneath my guidance
feed?

CAPRARIUS.

Our rules permit not, the meridian rays
Bear not from us the past'ral meed of praise;
Then mighty Pan, the terror of the place,
Rests faint and weary from the joyous chase.
Swift his heart quivers with indignant ire,
And his broad nostrils breathe with inborn
fire;

But come, (for, Thyrsus, to thy powers be—
The woes of Daphnis, and the art of song,)
To yon proud elm we go—a cool retreat,
Where the fair Naiads own their silvan seat,
And wouldst thou sing as with the swain of
old,

Thine were the goat most fruitful of the fold:
(Two kids she owns who erst the fountain
quaffed,

Two more that now imbibe the milky draught,)
Thine too a bowl where many a figure sleeps,
And o'er the lip the gilded ivy creeps—
Embossed and new—while many a tendril
shoot

In mazy wantons clasps the saffron fruit.
And oh! within, adorned in robes of white
A female form divinely woos the sight—
Lo! by her side, well crested, stands the
swain

Like one disputing, but whose words are
vain:

Now yields the nymph, now turns her eyes
above,

Till all their labour vainly melts to love!
Where a rough rock its rugged head uprears,
Embossed—an aged fisherman appears—
Swift drags the net, and plies his labour fast
Till all the man seems struggling at the
cast.

Well might you say 'twas nature's utmost
strife,

Or mark the veins that swell with purple life.
What though his hair be silvered o'er with
grey,

Yet lingering youth denies his strength's
decay:

Close where the vine entwines its tender
shoot

A youth sits watchful of the blushing fruit,
Two foxes near—one courts the clustering
vine,

One seeks the scrip, nor lets the rustic dine;

He, unsuspecting youth—his only care—
Binds for the grasshopper the rushy snare,
Bent on his work, and on his work alone,
The cunning theft seems all to him unknown.
The soft acanthus blooms on every part—
Æolian spectacle of mighty art!

Such was the cup, from Caldyon it came;
A goat—a cheese I gave—the sailor's claim:
New and untouched by human lips it lies,
Thine, if thy dulcet song deserves the prize:
Nor do I envy thee—with mightier reign
Oblivious Pluto soon shall close the strain.

W. E. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, June 21.*

IN looking over some MSS. formerly
belonging to the Bard of the Lea-
sowes, I found a very early production
of his, which you will probably think
worth preserving in your far-famed
Museum.

*A civil censure on the frivolous excuses
made by many females, when soli-
cited in company to favour their
friends with a song.*

Alboque simillima cygno.

“As Delia, lovely syren! sate
The myrtle shades among,
Regardless of a further fate
Than what her killing eyes create,
Philander begg'd a song.

“Too well, alas! he artful knew
He'd not his suit give o'er;
And cried—‘By walking in the dew
I'm grown so hoarse—I vow 'tis true—
Dear Swain, insist no more!’

“At length to his renew'd address
She yields, yet vows again—
‘She scarce can draw her breath,—much
less

In modulated thrills express,
Or raise one pleasing strain.’

“Such-like evasions store the heart
Of every tuneful she;
That one, unvers'd in female art,
Must think them going to impart,
Like swans, their elegy.”

Pemb. Coll. Oxon.

The following inscription, to a fa-
vourite little animal of the Poet's, may
be acceptable to some of your Shen-
stonian friends:

In memoriam Flirtillæ,
pusillæ nimirum canis, innocuæ;
agilis, blandæ, teneræ, pulcherrimæ;
quæ dolore partûs correpta,
amoris sub signa ad mortem usque edidit;
at eheu! sine prole pereuns
nullam reliquit parem.

Yours, &c.

Δ. Π.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of the French. With a Preliminary View of the French Revolution. By the Author of "Waverley," &c. &c. In Nine Volumes. Longman and Co. London; Cadell and Co. Edinburgh.*

THE Life of Napoleon, by the Author of "Waverley!" The mighty master spirit of modern times, depicted by the loftiest genius that England, prolific of talent, has nourished in her bosom! here surely is matter for curiosity the most ardent—for interest the most exciting. It was our strong belief that Napoleon belonged to posterity; that if there were a giant in these days fit to grapple with such a subject, there were difficulties in the way with which no strength could cope, and which no talent could subdue—the infirmities that cling to noblest minds, in the shape of political antipathies or national prepossessions—the keen remembrances of injuries—the smart of recent wounds—the materials to be sifted, the motives to be weighed, the falsehoods to be rejected—in short, the ten thousand difficulties which in so many forms must have presented themselves in the onset, and have accumulated in the progress of such an attempt, would, one had imagined, have deterred the most intrepid modern from attempting the life of him, compared with whom, the "Macedonian madman" was a sober reasoner, and to whose thirst of conquest the ambition of Cæsar was but a gentle aspiration. We are not surprised then when we are informed that the first intention of Sir Walter Scott was limited to a brief and popular abstract of the most wonderful man, and the most extraordinary events of the last thirty years. How he found the work to grow beneath his labour, it were not difficult to guess. How the documents that related to a man whose name was on every tongue from Indus to the Pole, were heaped upon him, Pelion on Ossa, we can easily imagine, but how he has *condensed* his materials into nine volumes, exhibits a skill in which a less able master in the art of epitomising than the Author of "Waverley" would have failed. But the work is before us, and we ought not to detain

our readers by speculations of our own. We have nine goodly volumes to discuss—a labour that over a cheerful fire, and on a November day, would be an agreeable employment; but when Nature in her gayest attire invites us from the "fimum strepitumque Romæ," when "Sirius rages," and that mental languor creeps upon us which renders vacuity so delightful, and "*doing nothing*" the sweetest of all occupations; then surely we have a claim to the gratitude of our readers, if, shaking off the "*vis inertiae*," we endeavour to furnish them with an abstract of "The Life of Napoleon by the Author of Waverley."

It seemed absolutely necessary that previously to the Life of him, who, but for the French Revolution would, in all human calculation, have been an obscure individual, some account of that Revolution should be given; here again was a subject which alone required the hand of a master and the labour of a life; that two of the nine volumes should have been employed upon it, is no matter of surprise; they resemble the introductory scenes of a tragedy, where inferior agents prepare the way for him on whom all the subsequent interest is to rest, and in whom all our sympathies are concentrated. In our opinion Sir Walter Scott has taken a philosophical view of the causes that led to the French Revolution. Among the primary and proximate he states, first the principle of decay in the Monarchy, which, investing itself with absolute power, established the crown as the sole pivot on which the public affairs turned; and considering himself as the Representative of France, the Monarch attached to his person all the importance which in other countries is given to the body of the nation. The divisions introduced into the order of the nobility, by the distinctions of the old and new, the diminution of its importance by its increase, the frivolity and effeminacy of the majority of its members, and the contempt into which the order fell, was another preparatory step in the great convulsion. An agent not less inferior might be also found in the Catholic Church. Unable from her

assumed infallibility to keep pace with the enlargement of the human understanding, she adhered to all the ignorance and superstition which had been engrafted on the Christian religion, and thus exposed her to the scorn of the Infidel; and they who knew not how to separate the pure gold from the dross with which it had been debased, rejected the whole as spurious. To these may be added the licentious tendency of the French literature—the growing wealth and importance of the “Tiers Etat,” nor least, perhaps, the example of America. These elements are analysed by the Historian of the Revolution with great minuteness and with extraordinary sagacity, until he arrives at that fearful explosion which deluged France with rivers of blood. To follow the writer through these terrible occurrences is neither our intention, nor does it appear to be necessary; by many of our readers the principal horrors of those times have not been forgotten, and by none old enough to have investigated the subject, has the inquiry been neglected. Of that bloody tragedy, Sir Walter Scott has furnished us with the sickening details, exceeding in enormity all that imagination in her wildest revels could have conceived, and surpassing in barbarity all that the pen of History has described—accumulating, we had almost said, the atrocities of all ages and countries however barbarous. As a specimen of the graphic powers of the Historian in the delineation of individual portraiture, we shall give his account of the “three men of terror,” (whose names will long remain, we trust, unmatched in History by those of any similar miscreants,) who had now the unrivalled leading of the Jacobins, and were called the Triumvirate:

“Danton deserves to be named first, as unrivalled by his colleagues in talent and audacity. He was a man of gigantic size, and possessed a voice of thunder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of a Hercules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cruelty; and it was said there were times when he became humanized amidst his debauchery, laughed at the terror which his furious declamations excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Maelstrom at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent hazardous to his popularity, for the populace are jealous of a lavish expenditure, as raising their favourites too much

above their own degree; and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them, when brought against public men.

“Robespierre possessed this advantage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the Incorruptible, with which he was honoured by his partizans. He appears to have possessed little talent, saving a deep fund of hypocrisy, considerable powers of sophistry, and a cold exaggerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good taste as the measures he recommended were to ordinary humanity. It seemed wonderful, that even the seething and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron should have sent up from the bottom, and long supported on the surface, a thing so miserably void of claims to public distinction; but Robespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them, by accommodating his flattery to their passions and scale of understanding, and by acts of cunning and hypocrisy, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence, or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened as to their Cicero, when he twanged out his apostrophes of *Pauvre Peuple*, *Peuple vertueux!* and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honied phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst and most inhuman of purposes.” Vol. II. pp. 25, 26, 27.

We will give another specimen of great power and effect. A decisive appeal was made to the Convention on the question to what punishment the dethroned Monarch should be subjected:

“The bravos of the Jacobins surrounded the place of meeting on every point of access while this final vote was called, and, to men already affrighted with their situation, added every motive of terror that words, and sometimes acts of violence, could convey. ‘Think not,’ they said, ‘to rob the people of their prey. If you acquit Louis, we go instantly to the Temple to destroy him with his whole family, and we add to his massacre that of all who befriended him.’ Undoubtedly, among the terrified deputies, there were some moved by these horrible arguments, who conceived that, in giving a vote for Louis’s life, they would endanger their own, without saving him. Still, however, among this overawed and trembling band of judges, there many whose hearts failed them as they reflected on the crime they were about to commit, and who endeavoured to find some evasion stopping short of regicide. Captivity till the peace was in general proposed as a composition. The philosophic humanity of Condorcet threw in fetters, to make the condition more acceptable to the Jacobins. Others

voted for death conditionally. The most intense anxiety prevailed during the vote; and even the banditti in the tribunes suspended their usual howls, and only murmured death to the voter, when the opinion given was for more lenient punishment. When the Duke of Orleans, who had returned from England on the fall of La Fayette, and sat as a member of the Convention, under the absurd name of Citizen L'Egalité—when this base prince was asked his vote, there was a deep pause; and when the answer proved Death, a momentary horror electrified the auditors*. When the voices were numbered, the direct doom was carried by a majority of fifty-three, being the difference between three hundred and eighty-seven and three hundred and thirty-four. The President announced that the doom of DEATH was pronounced against Louis Capet.

“Let none, we repeat, dishonour the parallel passage in England's history, by comparing it with this disgraceful act of murder, committed by a few in rabid fury of gain, by the greater part in mere panic and cowardice. That deed, which Algernon Sidney pronounced the bravest and justest ever done in England,—that *facinus tam illustre* of Milton,—was acted by men, from whose principles and feelings we differ entirely; but not more than the ambition of Cromwell differed from that of the bloodthirsty and envious Robespierre, or the political views of Hutchinson and his associates, who acted all in honour, from those of the timid and pedantic Girondists.” P. 156 *et seq.*

“On the 21st of January 1793, Louis XVI. was publicly beheaded in the midst of his own metropolis, in the *Place Louis Quinze*, erected to the memory of his grandfather. It is possible for the critical eye of the historian to discover much weakness in the conduct of this unhappy monarch; for he had neither the determination necessary to fight for his rights, nor the power of submitting with apparent indifference to circumstances, where resistance inferred danger. He submitted, indeed, but with so bad a grace that he only made himself suspected of cowardice, without getting credit for voluntary concession. But yet his behaviour on many trying occasions effectually vindicated him from the charge of timidity, and showed that the unwillingness to shed blood, by which he was peculiarly distinguished, arose from benevolence, not from pusillanimity.

“Upon the scaffold he behaved with the firmness which became a noble spirit, and the patience beseeeming one who was

* His own death, by the guillotine, in 1793, was hardly sufficient retribution for his fiendlike conduct on this afflicting occasion.

reconciled to Heaven. As one of the few marks of sympathy with which his sufferings were softened, the attendance of a confessor, who had not taken the constitutional oath, was permitted to the dethroned monarch. He who undertook the honourable but dangerous office, was a gentleman of the gifted family of Edgeworth of Edgeworthstown; and the devoted zeal with which he rendered the last duties to Louis, had like in the issue to have proved fatal to himself. As the instrument of death descended, the confessor pronounced the impressive words,—‘Son of Saint Louis, ascend to Heaven!’” Pp. 164—166.

Yet even this picture, dark and horrible as it was, has its brighter side, and “France has to boast that during this fearful period she can produce as many instances of the most high and honourable fidelity, of the most courageous and devoted humanity, as honour the annals of any country whatever.”

“The cruelty of the laws denounced the highest penalties against those who relieved proscribed fugitives. These were executed with the most merciless rigour. Madame Boucquey and her husband were put to death at Bourdeaux for affording shelter to the members of the Gironde faction; and the interdiction of fire and water to outlawed persons, of whatever description, was enforced with the heaviest penalty. Yet, not only among the better classes, but among the poorest of the poor, were there men of noble minds found, who, having but half a morsel to support their own family, divided it willingly with some wretched fugitive, though death stood ready to reward their charity.

“In some cases, fidelity and devotion aided the suggestions of humanity. Among domestic servants, a race whose virtues should be the more esteemed, that they are practised sometimes in defiance of strong temptation, were found many distinguished instances of unshaken fidelity. Indeed, it must be said, to the honour of the French manners, that the master and his servant live on a footing of much more kindness than attends the same relation in other countries, and especially in Britain. Even in the most trying situations, there were not many instances of domestic treason, and many a master owed his life to the attachment and fidelity of a menial. The feelings of religion sheltered others. The recusant and exiled priests often found among their former flock the means of concealment and existence, when it was death to administer them. Often, this must have flowed from grateful recollection of their former religious services—sometimes from unmingled veneration for the Being whose ministers they professed themselves. Nothing short of such heroic exertions, which were nu-

merous, (and especially in the class where individuals, hard pressed on account of their own wants, are often rendered callous to the distress of others,) could have prevented France, during this horrible period, from becoming an universal charnel-house, and her history an unvaried kalendar of murder."

It is some consolation to outraged humanity to know, that of the bloody Triumvirate, Marat fell by the hand of an assassin, Charlotte Corday; that Danton suffered by the guillotine, which he had so plentifully supplied; and that Robespierre, after an ineffectual attempt to destroy himself, and the infliction of a terrible fracture of the under jaw, was dragged to the guillotine amidst the execrations of the mob. The nature of his previous wound, from which the cloth had never been removed till the executioner tore it off, added to the torture of the sufferer. The shattered jaw dropped, and the wretch yelled aloud to the horror of the spectators. A masque taken from that dreadful head was long exhibited in different nations of Europe, and appalled the spectators by its ugliness, and the mixture of fiendish expression with that of bodily agony.

But the reign of the Jacobins was over; their most active ruffian leaders had been killed or executed; something like order and regulated government became visible, and though repeated attempts were made to revive the horrors of the Revolution, they were unsuccessful, and Pichegrew, the Conqueror of Holland, placed at the head of the National Guards and Volunteers, who were numerous, put an end to the last efforts of the party. As might have been expected, however, severe acts of vengeance and retribution were perpetrated by the friends of those who had suffered.

The following passage is a striking illustration of the French character, and is beautifully told:

"Now at length, however, society began to resume its ordinary course, and the business and pleasures of life succeeded each other as usual. But even social pleasures brought with them strange and gloomy associations, with that valley of the shadow of death, through which the late pilgrimage of France appeared to have lain. An assembly for dancing, very much frequented by the young of both sexes, and highly fashionable, was called the 'Ball of Victims,' the qualification for attendance was the hav-

ing lost some near and valued relation or friend in the late reign of Terror. The hair and head-dress were so arranged as to resemble the preparations made for the guillotine, and the motto adopted was, 'We dance amidst Tombs'."

Well does the Writer add,

"In no country but France could the incidents have taken place which give rise to this association; and certainly in no country but France would they have been used for such a purpose."

We are now in some measure prepared for the appearance of the great actor whose performances the author has undertaken to record, or to use the more figurative language of his Biographer, we shall now disclose the light, which "broadening more and more, and blazing brighter and brighter, was at length to fill with its lustre the whole hemisphere of Europe, and was then to set with a rapidity equal to that with which it had arisen."

It was in the troubled elements of the French Revolution that the genius of Buonaparte found an appropriate sphere of action. Had another climacter passed over his head—judging from the ardour of his temper, we should say, that he would have been a virulent Jacobin, and would probably have shared the fate of the triumvirate we have already noticed; but he was reserved for other scenes, for a career unparalleled for the dazzling brightness of its progress, unmatched for the precipitancy of its termination.

Buonaparte, as is well known, was born in the island of Corsica, of a family which, though noble, was not of much distinction, on the 15th Aug. 1769, at his father's house in Ajaccio. At an early age he was placed in the Royal Military School at Brienne, which was maintained at the Royal expence, where he distinguished himself in those sciences more particularly applicable to his future profession. The anecdotes recorded of his youth are not few, and his boyish pastimes and his juvenile pranks, seem also to have had a scientific character, such as his constructing a fortress of snow according to the rules of fortification, and undermining a wall which was the boundary of the place allotted for exercise. At the age of fourteen he was selected, though under age, to have his education completed in the general school at Paris, a compliment, it is said, "paid to the precocity of his extraordinary

mathematical talent, and the steadiness of his application." In his seventeenth year he received his first military commission as a second Lieutenant of Artillery. It was at this period that those factions that produced the Revolution were in operation. It is on such occasions that talent and ambition find a wider scope for exertion, and he is reported to have said, "Were I a General Officer I would have adhered to the King, being a Subaltern I join the Patriots." It is remarkable that the first military exploit of Napoleon was directed against his native country, and against the freedom of Corsica. He was opposed to the gallant Paoli, a name never to be mentioned but with honour. Mr. Benson, in his celebrated *Sketches of Corsica*, has noticed this first attempt of Napoleon, and on his authority his historian has related many particulars respecting him. The Siege of Toulon was the first scene of importance in which Napoleon was destined to act a conspicuous part. His political principles were pretty well decided, and he now became in earnest the "child and champion of Jacobinism." With the rank of Brigadier General of Artillery, he takes the command of the Artillery at Toulon, just at the important period when the besieging army was in such a state that it was recommended to raise the siege. But the talents and genius of Buonaparte prevailed. Under his direction the siege of Toulon recommenced with dreadful vigour, and after a desperate defence, was evacuated. The particulars of this evacuation are given with vividly descriptive power:

"It had been resolved, that the arsenal and naval stores, with such of the French ships as were not ready for sea, should be destroyed; and they were set on fire accordingly. This task was in a great measure intrusted to the dauntless intrepidity of Sir Sydney Smith, who carried it through with a degree of order, which, every thing considered, was almost marvellous. The assistance of the Spaniards was offered and accepted; and they undertook the duty of scuttling and sinking two vessels used as powder magazines, and destroying some part of the disabled shipping. The rising conflagration growing redder and redder, seemed at length a great volcano, amid which were long distinctly seen the masts and yards of the burning vessels, and which rendered obscurely visible the advancing bodies of republican troops, who attempted

on different points to push their way into the place. The Jacobins began to rise in the town upon the flying Royalists;—horrid screams and yells of vengeance, and revolutionary choruses, were heard to mingle with the cries and plaintive entreaties of the remaining fugitives, who had not yet found means of embarkation. The guns from Malbosquet, now possessed by the French, and turned on the bulwarks of the town, increased the uproar. At once a shock, like that of an earthquake, occasioned by the explosion of many hundred barrels of gunpowder, silenced all noise save its own, and threw high into the midnight heaven a thousand blazing fragments, which descended, threatening ruin wherever they fell. A second explosion took place, as the other magazine blew up, with the same dreadful effects.

"This tremendous addition to the terrors of the scene, so dreadful in itself, was owing to the Spaniards setting fire to those vessels used as magazines, instead of sinking them, according to the plan which had been agreed upon. Either from ill-will, carelessness, or timidity, they were equally awkward in their attempts to destroy the dismantled ships intrusted to their charge, which fell into the hands of the French but little damaged. The British fleet, with the flotilla crowded with fugitives which it escorted, left Toulon without loss, notwithstanding an ill-directed fire maintained on them from the batteries which the French had taken.

"It was upon this night of terror, conflagration, tears, and blood, that the star of Napoleon first ascended the horizon; and though it gleamed over many a scene of horror ere it set, it may be doubtful whether its light was ever blended with those of one more dreadful."

But the brilliant achievement of Napoleon at Toulon, failed for a time to secure him military employment when the influence of the Jacobin party was on the wane, and he is stated to have found himself unfriended and indigent in the city of which he was at no distant period to be the ruler.

But the frowns of Fortune were never long upon her favourite. New forms of Government, and new schemes of Constitutions, were but the forerunners of new convulsions. A powerful resistance was offered to the pretensions of the Directory, and Paris assembled in sections to oppose the Army of the Convention. Menon, who had the command of this army, was superseded for incapacity, and Buonaparte succeeded him. The service was delicate, and the times were menacing, but to this appointment, perhaps, the future destiny of Napoleon may be at-

tributed. The Battle of the Sections was short but decisive, and the gratitude of the Convention placed the hero by whom it had been gained in the appointment of second in command of the Army of the Interior (Barras remaining Commander-in-Chief). In this character the following anecdote is related of him:

“As the dearth of bread, and other causes of disaffection continued to produce commotions in Paris, on one occasion it is said that when Bonaparte was anxiously admonishing the multitude to disperse, a very bulky woman exhorted them to keep their ground. ‘Never mind these coxcombs with the epaulettes,’ she said, ‘they don’t care if we are all starved, so they themselves feed and get fat.’ ‘Look at me, good woman,’ said Buonaparte, who was then as thin as a shadow, ‘and tell me which is the fatter of us two.’ This turned the laugh against the amazon, and the rabble dispersed in good humour. ‘If not among the most distinguished of Napoleon’s victories’ (slyly adds the historian), this is certainly worthy of record, as achieved with least cost.”

It was at this period that he formed that alliance with Madame Beauharnois, which influenced much of his future life; her husband, who had been an officer in the Republican service, had fallen by the sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal. Her son, Eugene Beauharnois, then ten years old, applied to Bonaparte, as General of the Interior, for the return of his father’s sword. “The prayer of the young suppliant was as interesting as his manners were engaging, and Napoleon felt so much interest in him, that he was induced to cultivate the acquaintance of Eugene’s mother, afterwards the Empress Josephine.” By this marriage he acquired great political influence, as connecting him with Barras and Tallien, the first of whom governed France as one of the Directors, and the latter (who had married a particular friend of Madame Beauharnois) was hardly inferior to Barras in political ascendancy. Of Josephine, it is said with much truth, “That she had at all times the art of mitigating Napoleon’s temper, and turning aside the hasty determinations of his angry moments, not by directly opposing, but by gradually parrying and disarming them. It must be added to her great praise, that she was always a willing, and often a successful advocate in the cause of humanity.”

They were married in March 1796.

The dowry of the bride was the ‘Chief Command of the Army of Italy,’ and from this period a splendid career of victory and glory opened upon him.

It was under the auspices of others that his victories had been formerly achieved; but now the honours he was to gather were undivided. The principles of his tactics were new, and they are well explained by his biographer. It was on the Alpine frontier that these principles were now brought into operation by the master spirit who directed them, and a series of brilliant victories was the result, the first of which are thus enumerated by Sir Walter Scott:

“Thus Fortune, in the course of a campaign of scarce a month, placed her favourite in full possession of the desired road to Italy, by command of the mountain-passes, which had been invaded and conquered with so much military skill. He had gained three battles over forces far superior to his own; inflicted on the enemy a loss of twenty-five thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; taken eighty pieces of cannon, and twenty-one stand of colours; reduced to inaction the Austrian army; almost annihilated that of Sardinia; and stood in full communication with France upon the eastern side of the Alps, with Italy lying open before him, as if to invite his invasion. But it was not even with such laurels, and with facilities which now presented themselves for the accomplishment of new and more important victories upon a larger scale, and with more magnificent results, that the career of Buonaparte’s earliest campaign was to be closed. The head of the royal House of Savoy, if not one of the most powerful, still one of the most distinguished in Europe, was to have the melancholy experience, that he had encountered with the Man of Destiny, as he was afterwards proudly called, who, for a time, had power, in the emphatic phrase of Scripture, ‘to bind kings with chains, and nobles with fetters of iron.’”

It was now “that gazing on Italy with an eagle’s eye, he pounced upon her with the talons of the king of birds.” He executed the masterly manoeuvre of the passage of the Po, fought and gained the battle of Lodi, and planted the tree of liberty in Milan.

“Upon the 10th day of May, attended by his best Generals, and heading the choicest of his troops, Napoleon pressed forward towards Lodi. About a league from Casal, he encountered the Austrian rear-guard, who had been left, it would appear, at too great a distance from their main body. The French had no difficulty in driv-

ing these troops before them into the town of Lodi, which was but slightly defended by the few soldiers whom Beaulieu had left on the western or right side of the Adda. He had also neglected to destroy the bridge, although he ought rather to have supported a defence on the right bank of the river, (for which the town afforded many facilities,) till the purpose of destruction was completed, than have allowed it to exist. If his rear-guard had been actually stationed in Lodi, instead of being so far in the rear of the main body, they might, by a protracted resistance from the old walls and houses, have given time for this necessary act of demolition.

“ But though the bridge was left standing, it was swept by twenty or thirty Austrian pieces of artillery, whose thunders menaced death to any who should attempt that pass of peril. The French, with great alertness, got as many guns in position on the left bank, and answered this tremendous fire with equal spirit. During this cannonade, Buonaparte threw himself personally amongst the fire, in order to station two guns loaded with grape-shot in such a position, as rendered it impossible for any one to approach for the purpose of undermining or destroying the bridge; and then calmly proceeded to make arrangements for a desperate attempt.

“ His cavalry was directed to cross, if possible, at a place where the Adda was said to be fordable,—a task which they accomplished with difficulty. Meantime Napoleon observed that the Austrian line of infantry was thrown considerably behind the batteries of artillery which they supported, in order that they might have the advantage of a bending slope of ground, which afforded them shelter from the French fire. He, therefore, drew up a close column of three thousand grenadiers, protected from the artillery of the Austrians by the walls and houses of the town, and yet considerably nearer to the enemy's line of guns on the opposite side of the Adda than were their own infantry, which ought to have protected them. The column of grenadiers, thus secured, waited in comparative safety, until the appearance of the French cavalry, who had crossed the ford, began to disquiet the flank of the Austrians. This was the critical moment which Buonaparte expected. A single word of command wheeled the head of the column of grenadiers to the left, and placed it on the perilous bridge. The word was given to advance, and they rushed on with loud shouts of *Vive la Republique!* But their appearance upon the bridge was the signal for a redoubled shower of grape-shot, while, from the windows of the houses on the left side of the river, the soldiers who occupied them poured volley after volley of musketry on the thick column, as

it endeavoured to force its way over the long bridge. At one time the French grenadiers, unable to sustain this dreadful storm, appeared for an instant to hesitate. But Berthier, the chief of Buonaparte's staff, with Massena, L'Allemagne, and Corvini, hurried to the head of the column, and by their presence and gallantry renewed the resolution of the soldiers, who now poured across the bridge. The Austrians had but one resource left; to rush on the French with the bayonet, and kill, or drive back into the Adda, those who had forced their passage, before they could deploy into line, or receive support from their comrades, who were still filing along the bridge. But the opportunity was neglected, either because the troops, who should have executed the manœuvre, had been, as we have already noticed, withdrawn too far from the river; or because the soldiery, as happens when they repose too much confidence in a strong position, became panic-struck when they saw it unexpectedly carried. Or it may be, that General Beaulieu, so old and so unfortunate, had somewhat lost that energy and presence of mind which the critical moment demanded. Whatever was the cause, the French rushed on the artillerymen, from whose fire they had lately suffered so tremendously, and, unsupported as they were, had little difficulty in bayonetting them.

“ The Austrian army now completely gave way, and lost in their retreat, annoyed as it was by the French cavalry, upwards of twenty guns, a thousand prisoners, and perhaps two thousand more wounded and slain.

“ Such was the famous passage of the Bridge of Lodi; achieved with such skill and gallantry, as gave the victor the same character for fearless intrepidity, and practical talent in actual battle, which the former part of the campaign had gained him as a most able tactician.” P. 126—130.

“ A deputation of the principal inhabitants of Milan was sent to the victorious General with offers of full submission, since there was no longer room for resistance, or for standing upon terms.

“ On the 14th of May, Buonaparte made his public entry into Milan, under a triumphal arch prepared for the occasion, which he traversed, surrounded by his guards, and took up his residence in the archiepiscopal palace. The same evening a splendid entertainment was given, and the Tree of Liberty, (of which the aristocrats observed, that it was a bare pole without either leaves or fruit, roots or branches,) was erected with great form in the principal square. All this affectation of popular joy did not disarm the purpose of the French general, to make Milan contribute to the relief of his army. He imposed upon the place a requisition of twenty millions of

livres, but offered to accept of goods of any sort in kind, and at a rateable valuation; for it may be easily supposed that specie, the representative of value, must be scarce in a city circumstanced as Milan was. The public funds of every description, even those dedicated to the support of hospitals, went into the French military chest; the church-plate was seized as part of the requisition; and, when all this was done, the citizens were burthened with the charge of finding rations for fifteen thousand men daily, by which force the citadel, with its Austrian garrison, was instantly to be blockaded." P. 136.

Napoleon discarded the vulgar notion that a taste for the fine arts was inconsistent with the simplicity of the Republican character; and rifled the National Museums of Parma and Modena of their choicest pictures, which he transmitted to Paris,—a spoliation which in 1815 was the cause of a bitter retribution.

Our limits will not permit us to follow the career of this extraordinary military genius through the various battles of Italy, when, at the close of the first campaign, to use the language of the first Minister of War to the Directory, "Italy had been entirely conquered, three large armies had been entirely destroyed, more than fifty stand of colours had been taken by the victors, forty thousand Austrians had laid down their arms, and what was not the least surprising part of the whole, these deeds had been accomplished by an army of only thirty thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a General scarce twenty-six years old."

Every battle is refought by the historian with minute exactness: the battles of Arcola, of Rivoli, and La Farnita, displayed Napoleon's military skill, and added fresh laurels to his brow. In this part of his life, at least, the generosity of his nature had suffered little from his elevation, and nothing could be more delicate or noble-minded than his treatment of the veteran Wurmser after the surrender of the latter to his youthful conqueror. The tide of conquest followed him through successive campaigns with the Archduke Charles, whom he compelled to retreat, by hasty marches, to Vienna, and if need be to fight for his brother's throne under the walls of his capital, until at length, having concluded an armistice with Austria, and having no enemy with whom to compete, he took an affecting leave of the

soldiers, and departed to return through Switzerland to Rastadt, "where a congress was sitting for the settlement and pacification of the German empire, and where he was to act as a plenipotentiary on the part of France."

We pass over the various internal struggles by which France was at this period agitated by conflicting parties, which ultimately served to strengthen the power of the Directory. By this body Buonaparte was regarded with fear and suspicion, however greatly they had profited by his victories, and it was their aim to furnish him with further employment abroad, rather than to permit him to repose on his laurels in ease and independence at home: for this purpose of occupation, the conquest of England was either feigned or meditated, and the command of the army destined for the enterprise was given to Napoleon.

"While this farce, for such it proved, was acting in Paris, the Chief of the intended enterprise arrived there, and took up his abode in the same modest house which he had occupied before becoming the conqueror of palaces. The community of Paris, with much elegance, paid their successful general the compliment of changing the name of the street from Rue Chantierine to Rue des Victoires.

"In a metropolis where all is welcome that can vary the tedium of ordinary life, the arrival of any remarkable person is a species of holiday; but such an eminent character as Buonaparte—the conqueror—the sage—the politician—the undaunted braver of every difficulty—the invincible victor in every battle—who had carried the banners of the Republic from Genoa till their approach scared the Pontiff in Rome and the Emperor in Vienna, was no everyday wonder. His youth, too, added to the marvel, and still more the claim of general superiority over the society in which he mingled, though consisting of the most distinguished persons in France; a superiority cloaking itself with a species of reserve, which inferred, "You may look upon me, but you cannot penetrate or see through me." Napoleon's general manner in society, during this part of his life, has been described by an observer of first-rate power; according to whom, he was one for whom the admiration which could not be refused to him, was always mingled with a portion of fear. He was different in his manner from other men, and neither pleased nor angry, kind nor severe, after the common fashion of humanity. He appeared to live for the execution of his own plans, and to consider others only in so far as they were

connected with, and could advance or oppose them. He estimated his fellow-mortals no otherwise than as they could be useful to his views; and, with a precision of intelligence which seemed intuitive from its rapidity, he penetrated the sentiments of those whom it was worth his while to study. Buonaparte did not then possess the ordinary tone of light conversation in society; probably his mind was too much burthened or too proud to stoop to adopt that mode of pleasing, and there was a stiffness and reserve of manner, which was perhaps adopted for the purpose of keeping people at a distance. His look had the same character. When he thought himself closely observed, he had the power of discharging from his countenance all expression; save that of a vague and indefinite smile, and presenting to the curious investigator the fixed eyes and rigid features of a bust of marble." Vol. IV. p. 36.

The preparations for the invasion of England evaporated in idle boastings, and a more appropriate sphere of action was found for the Hero of Italy in the Egyptian expedition—an expedition more suited to the grandeur of his conceptions and to the romantic character of his ambition. Cautious as well as ambitious, his hour of undivided sovereignty was not yet come, nor, although the idol of the soldiers, did he venture on any overt act by which his hopes were manifested; but his presence was dangerous to others; the conquest of Egypt was now the vision that rose on his waking dreams, and placed in the command of twenty-five thousand men, escorted by thirteen ships of the line, he sailed on this ill-fated and desperate expedition, and arrived at Alexandria after narrowly escaping the vigilance of Nelson. A new species of warfare now presented itself, and the following description of the Arab army furnishes one of those beautiful pictures in which Sir Walter Scott excels.

"Meanwhile, the French were obliged to march with the utmost precaution. The whole plain was now covered with Mamelukes, mounted on the finest Arabian horses, and armed with pistols, carabines, and blunderbusses, of the best English workmanship—their plumed turbans waving in the air, and their rich dresses and arms glittering in the sun. Entertaining a high contempt for the French force, as consisting almost entirely of infantry, this splendid barbaric chivalry watched every opportunity for charging them, nor did a single straggler escape the unrelenting edge of

their sabres. Their charge was almost as swift as the wind, and, as their severe bits enabled them to halt, or wheel their horses at full gallop, their retreat was as rapid as their advance. Even the practised veterans of Italy were at first embarrassed by this new mode of fighting, and lost several men; especially when fatigue caused any one to fall out of the ranks, in which case his fate became certain. But they were soon reconciled to fighting the Mamelukes, when they discovered that each of these horsemen carried about him his fortune, and that it not uncommonly amounted to considerable sums in gold." P. 70.

This gorgeous army was speedily routed and destroyed, and Lower Egypt was completely in the hands of the French. But the naval battle of Aboukir was a signal of retribution—only two French ships and two frigates escaped. Undaunted, however, by this reverse of fortune, Buonaparte proceeded in his scheme of Egyptian government, and so frequent were the changes in his character, that whether the Christian or the Infidel predominated, it were hard to say. The Porte, however, enraged at the unjustifiable invasion, declared war against France, and the most active preparations were made to drive Napoleon out of Egypt. He, however, at the head of ten thousand men, "traversed the desert so famous in biblical history, which separates Africa from Asia, and while his soldiers looked with fear on the howling wilderness which they saw around, there was something in the extent and loneliness of the scene that corresponded with his swelling soul, and accommodated itself to his ideas of immense and boundless space." Then followed the storming of Jaffa, in which three thousand Turks were put to the sword—and worse than all, the bloody massacre of the unresisting troops, whose bones form a pyramid which is visible to this day. This horrid butchery was never contradicted by Napoleon. It is the darkest spot on his character. Whether it admits of the least extenuation his Biographer shall say:

"This bloody deed must always remain a deep stain upon the character of Napoleon. Yet we do not view it as an indulgence of an innate love of cruelty; for nothing in Buonaparte's history shows the existence of that vice, and there are many things which intimate his disposition to have been naturally humane. But he was ambitious, aimed at immense and gigantic undertak-

ings, and easily learned to overlook the waste of human life, which the execution of his projects necessarily involved. He seems to have argued, not on the character of the action, but solely on the effect which it was to produce upon his own combinations. His army was small; it was his business to strike terror in his numerous enemies, and the measure to be adopted seemed capable of making a deep impression on all who should hear of it. Besides, these men, if dismissed, would immediately rejoin his enemies. He had experienced their courage, and to disarm them would have been an unavailing precaution, where their national weapon, the sabre, was so easily attained. To detain them prisoners would have required a stronger force than Napoleon could afford, would have added difficulty and delay to the movement of his troops, and tended to exhaust his supplies. That sort of necessity, therefore, which men fancy to themselves when they are unwilling to forego a favourite object for the sake of obeying a moral precept—that necessity which might be more properly termed a temptation difficult to be resisted—that necessity which has been called the tyrant's plea, was the cause of the massacre at Jaffa, and must remain its sole apology.

“It might almost seem that Heaven set its vindictive brand upon this deed of butchery, for about the time it was committed the plague broke out in the army. Buonaparte, with moral courage deserving as much praise as his late cruelty deserved reprobation, went into the hospitals in person, and while exposing himself, without hesitation, to the infection, diminished the terror of the disease in the opinion of the soldiers generally, and even of the patients themselves, who were thus enabled to keep up their spirits, and gained by doing so the fairest chance of recovery.” Pp. 97, 98.

The Siege of Acre, that followed, is admirably related, and it is evident that Buonaparte sensibly felt the humiliation of his defeat. He is vindicated from the oft-repeated charge of poisoning his troops; indeed the charge had obtained but little credence, long before his death. Foiled in his grand scheme of conquest, he seems now to have turned his thoughts homewards; but to leave an army, with whom he had cast his lot for life or death, without a victory which should avenge his miscarriage at Acre, was impossible—that opportunity was soon afforded him, and his own splendid and decisive victory of Aboukir concluded Napoleon's career in the East. His good fortune again befriended him, he escaped the English cruisers, and landed near Frejus. “He had departed at the head of

a powerful fleet and victorious army in an expedition designed to alter the destinies of the most ancient nations of the world. The fleet had perished, the army was blockaded in a distant province when their arms were most necessary at home. He returned clandestinely, and almost alone. Yet Providence designed that even in this apparently deserted condition, he should be the instrument of more extensive and more astonishing changes than the effects of the greatest conqueror had ever before been able to effect upon the civilized world.”

During the absence of Napoleon, the insolence of the Directory had renewed the War against Austria, and by the co-operation of Russia, and a succession of bloody battles, Italy was wrested from the French. The Directory was unpopular, and had begun to quarrel amongst themselves; the factions were exhausted, and various models of new Constitutions were again attempted. The family of Buonaparte had succeeded in keeping his name and his former victories in the memory of the public, and he landed at the important crisis when no other name was so popular as his own, and when first-rate talents were required to direct the vacillating opinions. The news of his last victory had preceded him, and he was received with public rejoicings. The eyes of all men are upon Napoleon—he rejects the overtures of the heads of the more desperate politicians, and joins the moderates, now the more numerous party. He secured the assistance of the military, and after various struggles with more or less success, the Consular government was established with Napoleon at its head. Of his subsequent accumulation of power, the Historian speaks in terms of just and severe reprehension:

“But though we may acknowledge many excuses for the ambition which induced Buonaparte to assume the principal share of the new government, and although we were even to allow to his admirers that he became First Consul purely because his doing so was necessary to the welfare of France, our candour can carry us no further. We cannot for an instant sanction the monstrous accumulation of authority which engrossed into his own hands all the powers of the state, and deprived the French people, from that period, of the least pretence to liberty, or power of protecting themselves from tyranny. It is in vain to urge, that they had not yet learned to make a proper use of the invalu-

able privileges of which he deprived them—equally in vain to say, that they consented to resign what it was not in their power to defend. It is a poor apology for theft that the person plundered knew not the value of the gem taken from him; a worse excuse for robbery, that the party robbed was disarmed and prostrate, and submitted without resistance, where to resist would have been to die. In choosing to be the head of a well-regulated and limited monarchy, Buonaparte would have consulted even his own interest better, than by preferring, as he did, to become the sole animating spirit of a monstrous despotism. The communication of common privileges, while they united discordant factions, would have fixed the attention of all on the head of the government, as their mutual benefactor. The constitutional rights which he had reserved for the crown would have been respected, when it was remembered that the freedom of the people had been put in a rational form, and its privileges rendered available by his liberality.

“Such checks upon his power would have been as beneficial to himself as to his subjects. If, in the course of his reign, he had met constitutional opposition to the then immense projects of conquest, which cost so much blood and devastation, to that opposition he would have been as much indebted, as a person subject to fits of lunacy is to the bonds by which, when under the influence of his malady, he is restrained from doing mischief. Buonaparte's active spirit, withheld from warlike pursuits, would have been exercised by the internal improvement of his kingdom. The mode in which he used his power would have gilded over, as in many other cases, the imperfect nature of his title, and if he was not, in every sense, the legitimate heir of the monarchy, he might have been one of the most meritorious princes that ever ascended the throne. Had he permitted the existence of a power expressive of the national opinion to exist, co-equal with and restrictive of his own, there would have been no occupation of Spain, no war with Russia, no imperial decrees against British commerce. The people who first felt the pressure of these violent and ruinous measures, would have declined to submit to them in the outset. The ultimate consequence—the overthrow, namely, of Napoleon himself, would not have taken place, and he might, for aught we can see, have died on the throne of France, and bequeathed it to his posterity, leaving a reputation which could only be surpassed in lustre by that of an individual who should render similar advantages to his country, yet decline the gratification, in any degree, of his personal ambition.”

“In short, it must always be written down, as Buonaparte's error as well as guilt, that misusing the power which the 18th

Brumaire threw into his hands, he totally destroyed the liberty of France, or, we would say, more properly, the chance which that country had of attaining a free, and, at the same time, a settled government. He might have been a patriot prince, he chose to be an usurping despot—he might have played the part of Washington, he preferred that of Cromwell.” P. 222—223.

We are now arrived at nearly the summit of the ladder of Napoleon's ambition. And so artfully was his system contrived, that it is well-observed that each of the numerous classes of Frenchmen found something congenial to his wishes under it. To the Royalist it restored monarchical forms;—to the Churchman it opened the gates of the temple. The Jacobin, “dyed doubly red in murder!” was protected from aristocratic vengeance, and to all it offered that cessation from the violence of parties which was in the place of actual rest.

In selecting the most distinguished characters for talent, without reference to their former principles, he took away the most dangerous elements of discontent and opposition. The first use he made of his gigantic power was a general, but questionably *sincere*, overture for peace; it is certain that war was a sweeter sound, and that he rejoiced in the defeat of his pacific negotiations. He renews the war in Italy, achieves in person the celebrated passage of Mont St. Bernard, and after various minor successes, gains the celebrated battle of Marengo, and returns in triumph to Paris, amidst the acclamations of his subjects. “All the inhabitants leaving their occupations, thronged to the Tuilleries to obtain a glimpse of the wonderful man.”

From this period to the peace of Amiens (if a year's angry truce may be dignified with the name) Napoleon was employed in perfecting his system of despotism, blinding the imagination, and dazzling the eyes of Frenchmen by the splendour of his conquests, and by the triumph of his armies. In this scheme he was opposed by the rival parties of the Royalists and the Jacobins; the latter considering him as an autocrat, the former as an usurper; hence the various plots against his life;—hence the infernal machine, for which both Jacobins and Royalists, as suspicions were engendered, suffered alike. But the terrible engine of despotism

worked by Napoleon was the Police, carried to a system of perfection scarcely credible, and supported by the iniquitous system of licensing brothels, gambling-houses, and other places of profligacy; and even these dens of infamy by the agency of Fouché were made instruments of espionage.

But our readers will not expect from us minuteness of detail; our notice of this clever and interesting work is now brought up to the close of the Fourth Volume, and the treaty of Amiens. We must now pause for breath in humble imitation of Napoleon. We have yet a vast field of enterprise and ambition before us, in which much was done and suffered. We shall give an analysis of the remaining volumes in our next; and, if our limits permit, we will offer a few general observations on the style and character of the work itself.

(To be continued.)

2. *The History of the Battle of Agincourt; and of the Expedition of Henry the Fifth into France: to which is added the Roll of the Men at Arms in the English Army.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. Barrister at Law, F.S.A., &c. 12mo.

OPTATISSIMUM est vincere; secundum, nullum casum pro dignitate et libertate patriæ non ferendum putare (Cic. Philipp. xiii.). Both these principles unquestionably actuated Henry in his military conduct, and especially in the grand instance before us. He found, upon the decease of his father, that if he did not excite war abroad, he would experience it at home in the form of insurrection, because he held the crown by Usurpation. Of the two evils he therefore chose the least; and being determined to provoke France to resistance, he required,

“That the provinces of Normandy, Maine, and Anjou, the territories which formerly composed the duchy of Aquitaine, and one half of Provence, should be ceded to England; that the arrears of the ransom of King John, who was taken at the battle of Poitiers, amounting to twelve hundred crowns, should be faithfully discharged; and that Charles should give him his daughter Katherine in marriage, with a portion of two millions of crowns.” Pp. ii-iii.

The French, not being disposed to war, offered a compromise; but as Henry's object was not pacific, he recalled his ambassadors; still, however,

continuing hypocritical negotiations, in order to gain time for better preparations. On Sunday, 11th Aug. 1415, he set sail; and soon afterwards commenced the siege of Harfleur. The resistance which he there found convinced him, that his invasion was both rash and hazardous. Sickness next thinned his ranks to a handful of men. This very circumstance proved, however, a most fortunate event; for it produced contempt in the minds of the French, who therefore neglecting all caution, were lured into a bad position, where their numbers could not avail them. By Henry's judicious tactics, their battalions were huddled together in a mob, like a flock of sheep; and being unable to destroy, or even use their swords with effect, (see p. cxxiv), were easily butchered by chopping only, or trodden down by their own retreating troops. Of this excellent generalship of our victorious monarch, it is needless to say more, than that Buonaparte threw himself into a similar position at the Battle of Marengo, and thus held the Austrians at bay till Dessaix arrived and routed them.

Mr. Nicolas has collected all the accounts of the battle, given by contemporaries, by way of notes, to the text of an anonymous MS. historian, whose work Mr. N. literally translates.

This historian gives some very curious facts. The King was determined to cut his way through the enemy, or in other words, to break the centre, and he had placed his army in a field enclosed within hedges and brakes, and with coppices or hedges on the sides to protect them from being surrounded by the enemy's ambuscades. (P. ccv). The historian then says,

“And now coming within reach of the enemy, the horsemen of the French posted along the flanks began to attack our archers on both sides of the army. But by the will of God they were quickly compelled, amidst showers of darts, to retreat, and to fly to the hindmost ranks, with the exception of a very few, who ran between the archers and the woods, yet not without slaughter and wounds; yea with the exception also of a great many, both horses and horsemen, who were arrested in their flight, by the fires, stakes (*chevaux de frise*), and sharp arrows, so that they could not escape far. But the enemy's cross-bow-men, who were behind the rear of the armed men, and on the flanks, after the first but too hasty dis-

charge, in which they hurt very few, retreated, from the fear of our bows."

This was the issue of the first onset, and Elmham gives the following picturesque account of the success of the archers. "The warlike bands of archers, with their strong and numerous volleys, covered the air with clouds, shedding, as a cloud laden with a shower, an intolerable multitude of piercing arrows, and inflicting wounds on the horses, either threw the French horsemen, who were arrayed to charge them, to the ground, or forced them to retreat; and so their dreadful and formidable purpose was defeated." P. ccix.

The movement of the French cavalry upon the archers having been thus defeated, the next thing was the conflict between the men at arms; and here again the archers turned the battle in our favour by a flank attack upon the enemy. The infantry of the latter was, it seems, in the rear of their horse, thus leaving the archers almost free from any sort of injury, because provision had been made against charges by the cavalry, by means of hedges, woods, brakes, chevaux de frise, fires, &c. Our anonymous historian thus describes the second attack:

"And when the armed men on both sides had nearly approached to one another, the flanks of both armies (viz. ours and the adversaries) immersed into the woods at each side. But when the French nobility, who at first approached in full front, had nearly joined battle, either from fear of the arrows, which by their impetuosity pierced through the sides and beavers of their helmets, or that they might more speedily penetrate our ranks to the standards, then divided themselves into three troops, charging our battle in the three places where the standards were: and, intermingling their spears closely, they assaulted our men with so ferocious an impetuosity, that they compelled them to retreat almost at spear's length... but our men, quickly regaining strength, and making a brave resistance, repulsed the enemy, until they recovered the lost ground. Then the battle raged very fiercely! *and our archers pierced the flanks with their arrows*, and continually renewed the conflict. And when the arrows were exhausted, seizing up axes, poles, swords, and sharp spears, which were lying about, they prostrated, dispersed, and stabbed the enemy."

Here we shall pause a moment to express our astonishment at the bad generalship of the French, who sent

the flower of their army into action, unsecured from an attack in flank, which must at least throw them into confusion. To resume.

"They (the French) were seized with fear and panic; there were some even of the more noble of them, as it was reported in the army, who on that day surrendered themselves more than ten times. But no one had leisure to make prisoners of them; but all, without distinction of persons, as they were cast down to the ground, were put to death without intermission, either by those who threw them down, or by others that followed after. Also, when some of them in the engagement had been killed, and fell in the front, so great was the undisciplined violence and pressure of the multitude behind, that the living fell over the dead, and others also falling on the living were slain; so that in three places, where the force and host of our standards were, so great grew the heat of the slain, and of those who were overthrown among them, *that our people ascended the very heaps, which had increased higher than a man, and butchered the adversaries below with swords, axes, and other weapons.* And when at length, in two or three hours, that front battle was perforated and broken up, and the rest were driven to flight, our men began to pull down the heaps, and to separate the living from the dead, proposing to keep the living as slaves, to be ransomed. But behold immediately there arose a clamour, that the hinder battle of the enemy's cavalry, in incomparable and fresh numbers, was repairing its ranks and array to come upon us, who were so few in numbers, and so wearied. And immediately the captives, without regard to persons, excepting the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and certain other illustrious individuals, who were in the king's retinue, and a very few others, either of his own prisoners, or of others who were following him, fell by the sword, lest they should be ruin to us in the coming battle. But after a little while the adversaries ranks, having felt the sharpness of the arrows, *as our king was approaching towards them*, left us a field of blood, with waggons, and many other carriages filled with victuals, arrows, spears, and bows."

Here ends the MS. account, and we regret that we have not room to add the interesting notes. Mr. Nicolas has given us, from contemporary authorities, a regular journal also of the whole campaign, the pageants at the return of Henry, &c. &c., all matters of the highest historical value, often curious and always interesting. He concludes his collections with lists of the men at arms, by name, the gallant archers excepted. Some few

gentlemen are, however, called *archers* (see p. 51), and these we suspect were *mounted archers**. All the lists are, however, incomplete, for which we can give only two reasons, one, that it was not usual to mention by name those who were not *gentlemen*, as we have noticed in our Review of this Author's "*Chronicle of London*;" and the other, that the barons, baronets, &c. were incumbered with "a monstrous quantity of baggage and a number of servants of different denominations." (See a curious article from MS. in Grose's *Milit. Antiq.* ii. 311). There are also *misnomers* (quite common things,) e. g. in p. 21 we have, in the retenu of S^r de Harington, John Folbroke, a lance, which should be John Fosbroke, whose sepulchral effigies is engraved in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, plate ii. p. 783, —*misnomers* which ought to be recollected by antiquaries; for, in Edmondson's *Heraldry* we have Fosbroke, *alias* Folbroke; and in Mr. Caley's *Roll* we have his brother Nicholas Fosbroke, a lance, serving under Sir Gerard Ufflech. We have, too, p. 8, a John Cannidische, which we think to be John Cavendish; and in p. 24, a Mons^r Wauter Barkeley, a name which we have not seen in any pedigree of that family."

Here, however, we must take our leave. We are sorry to see, that only 250 copies of this work have been printed; for we can confidently give our opinion that, as an historical curiosity, it confers much honour upon the taste of Mr. Nicolas, and that posterity will value it at an enormous price. Patriots will also highly estimate it; Henry was fully Napoleon's equal in military genius; for by *one* battle, with a *handful of sick men*, he placed himself on the French throne. He decoyed them into a position, where their numbers would not avail, invited their men at arms to attack his centre, between rows of archers and infantry on the flanks (*which were inaccessible*), and thus placed them between *three fires* (as modern language would say), instead of only *one* in front. *French vanity* is proverbial: they despised *tactics* at Agincourt, *climate* at Moscow, and

English BRAVERY at Waterloo. They should have turned Henry's position; but they were *fools*—the *fools of vanity*, a very dangerous sort of *fools*, always running themselves and their friends into irrecoverable scrapes.

◆

Unitarianism abandoned; or Reasons assigned for ceasing to be connected with that description of religious Professors who designate themselves Unitarians. By James Gilchrist. 8vo. pp. 81.

THAT Unitarianism is *in se* a notable scheme to reconcile Christianity and Deism is obvious; but that such a scheme is impracticable, where a Saviour claims identity with the Almighty, is also obvious. He must therefore be degraded; but Scripture will not sanction such a degradation, and without it plain naked Deism must expose itself, and the scheme become abortive. The only remedy, therefore, under the dilemma, is to pervert and misconstrue the text. Such a perversion and misconstruction must of course be sheer sophistry—in stronger words, vicious trifling with the most solemn of all subjects. In short, Unitarianism is only an air-pump for creating a vacuum in Christianity; and Mr. Gilchrist justly says,

"A Christianity, which does not assign divine dignity to the person of Christ, and supreme importance to his office, is a mere shadow." P. 55.

A shadow!—We would not say that it is not blasphemy. Mr. Gilchrist's pamphlet lets many cats out of the bag; it shows, that thousands are inimical to the Established Church and rational piety, merely because they have an insuperable propensity to dabble in divinity mysteries. Mr. Gilchrist, too, must have *his own* opinion of the *Trinity*. From p. 78 it appears, that he believes Christ to be *properly* God; but then it is *only* God dwelling "*in the man Christ Jesus*," a monstrous absurdity, for, of course, it puts an end to the functions of the Saviour upon his crucifixion. He is dead, and can be no longer God and man, for he has no longer physical existence, as man, and has become *God only*; of course is no longer, *God dwelling in man*. However, Mr. Gilchrist acts a conscientious honest part; and though we cannot recommend his logic or divinity, he is far from deficient in sense and ability.

* There were several in the battle. See p. 84.

3. Hamper's *Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale*.

(Continued from part i. p. 515.)

THE title of the Work is a short table of its contents, and we shall proceed in our notice according to that division.

The LIFE is printed from the Author's own Manuscript, and is enriched with Notes by the Editor. Sir William was a Country Gentleman, an Antiquary, and a Herald, and was in all these characters pre-eminently respectable. He was exceedingly regular and correct in his private life, so that his affairs were always managed upon clock-work principles; but that he filled the office of "High Constable for Henlingford Hundred," to which he was appointed in 1628 by the folly of custom, in a manner fitted to give him high eclat at Bowstreet, we reasonably doubt. Indeed to put Sir William Dugdale into such an office was as silly as it would have been to have impressed him for a seaman. He was first intended for a Lawyer, but his inclination led him to Antiquities. Possessing besides a private fortune, he adapted his studies to that inclination, and was stimulated to Topography, by the perusal of Burton's Leicestershire and personal acquaintance with that author. Burton introduced him to Sir Symon Archer, who had made some Collections for Warwickshire, and to various families of note. Soon afterwards the Baronet took him to London. There he met with a man, who might be mythologically deemed to have had the labours of Hercules imposed upon him in the form of copying, *scribere, semper scribere*; we mean that extraordinary hero of perseverance who has ennobled drudgery, the indefatigable and most meritorious Dodsworth, who seems, like a child with a favourite toy, never to have gone to bed without a pen in his hand, that he might write in his sleep; and, notwithstanding such subjects for copying as old records, where no way is to be made *currente calamo*, this Cæsar of Scribes could boast of *Veni, Vidi, Scripsi*; for he thus describes his tremendous conflict with the Nervii of the Tower Records. Writing to his "worthy friend William Dugdale at Blythall" (no *Mister* or *Es-*

quire, as if he had been only writing to the head man-servant at Blyth-hall; instead of the gentleman proprietary,) he says,

"I have newly received your l'res, Wednesday 10 a clocke; being now come in so weary from the Tower, that I can do nothing. I am so very weary, having staid ther since 8 in the morning till nine this evening, and never stird out of the place to eat one bitt of bread, so that you must excuse me for all things till the nexte returne. And then I shall be short, for I am about the fines of Edw. III. which will be of great use, when I shall finish them: 20 yere being done. I have them all downeward, and all of Hen. III. and for Edw. I. and II., I will (God p'mitting) strive to do them." P. 236.

How Dodsworth's other engagements pressed him for time we cannot tell, but this we know, that the enormous mass of his collections, recommends his character to astonishment, not mere praise. He was pensioned by Fairfax on purpose to make collections, and with what measure "running over" he honestly repaid this pecuniary support, the existing volumes demonstrate. Mr. Hamper, (and it is the only blemish which we can find in his work,) makes of him a mere machine, incapable of appearing in print, a charge which we will not pass over without notice. Dodsworth, then, we say, was not the rival of Sir William Dugdale, but he was plainly an exemplar, *vice cotis*. He was a man, whom Dugdale most palpably did imitate. The Warwickshire, his chief-d'œuvre, is purely Dugdale's own; and a masterpiece it is. Mr. Dodsworth had, however, compiled materials both for a Monasticon and a Baronage; but, as our ancestors were not builders of castles in the air, but thought reasonably, because physically, Sir Henry Spelman very naturally concluded that Dodsworth was too old a man to see his object effected, and therefore recommended

"Mr. Dugdale to joyne with Mr. Dodsworth in that com'endable work [the Monasticon], which by reason of his [Dugdale's] youth and forwardness to prosecute those studies, might in time be brought to some perfection." P. 10.

A happy conjecture! We hear much of the *folly* of our ancestors. Their *common sense* was excellent.

It is usual, in the world, for people to settle questions, where two persons are mixed up in them, at the cost of one or the other. So it has ensued in the case of Dodsworth and Dugdale; and both have been unjustly treated. Both were in fact enthusiasts in the same way; but that Dodsworth's industry and taste (in an antiquarian view, as to the sterling value of record, in such matters,) led the way to Sir William's improvements, and thus eventually to his fame, cannot be doubted. Dugdale is known to be the *first* author of a County History, founded upon record. Dodsworth says,

"I borrowed Sir Symon Archer's booke of Staffordshire.—It is pretty well done wth out help of Records, w^{ch} were not spoken in his tyme." P. 231.

The last letter in the Correspondence, written by Dodsworth, is 10 May, 1651 (p. 255), and it appears that then he had made "a faire p'gresse in the Wills, and was come to 3 Hen. VIII. p. 254."—Thus was he eternally travelling from office to office, *scribere, semper scribere*.

Now from the co-parceny of Dodsworth and Dugdale in the Monasticon, the world has been either commending or depreciating the one at the expence of the other respectively, or mistaking the nature of the connection. Dodsworth was senior to Dugdale, and the latter very properly conceived, that literary obligation was only bringing more knowledge before the public, than could individually be obtained; and therefore that such obligation only told in justifiable favour of such obligée. Dugdale treated Dodsworth not as a superior, but as a tutor in his studies, and Dodsworth writes to Dugdale as a tutor does to a pupil. Nor was this all. He solicits Dodsworth's interest for obtaining for his daughter a situation in a lady's household; and Dodsworth exerts himself accordingly. Thus it is evident, that he (Dodsworth) had valuable connections. We shall not enter further into the subject of the intimacy between Dodsworth and Dugdale. We mean only to put the question upon its proper basis; viz. that Dodsworth was a tutor to Dugdale, and no more.

But public considerations will not permit us to drop the subject here.

We are sure that such a man as Dodsworth, with a sufficient number of clerks under him, would not have left a single record-office not thoroughly explored. For, let us make an estimate. No records can be more copious than the Escheats. The first volume of the printed Calendar, embracing a period of eighty-five years (to begin from 26 Hen. III. to 20 Edw. II.) occupies 334 pages. Supposing one person to be capable of abstracting the amount of twelve pages in a week, or two in a day, (by no means hard work), he would finish the volume in about half a year; but *ten* would do it in less than three weeks. We know that the clerks in the Record-offices, though occasional dealers in false concords and bad syntax, will, nevertheless, read their old parchments with a fluency not to be commanded by the first Etonians unacquainted with the ancient pot-hooks. If then these ten clerks finished one volume in three weeks, they would furnish fifteen in a twelvemonth. Suppose each of them to have *seventy* pounds *per annum* for their labour, (a stipend which they would gladly accept) and a director in chief at 300*l.* *per ann.* the expence to the nation would be 1000*l.* for fifteen volumes. Suppose that the Tower alone would take fifteen volumes (in 8vo.), the Rolls *six*, and so forth; *de ceteris*, sixty volumes would probably include the whole. The total expence would then amount to this,

	£.
Abstracting for four years	4,000
Printing sixty volumes 8vo. at	
250 <i>l.</i> per vol.....	15,000

Total.....£.19,000

To come to round numbers, however, say 20,000*l.* Now we know, that Dodsworth and Dugdale would have had the business done for two thirds of the sum. That the present gradual process has a far superior literary character and advantage we do not deny; all we object to is the expensive calendars *in folio*, as being far beyond the purses of reading men*; and when this business is undertaken at the public cost, and for public purposes, people should

* Why not print fewer *in folio*; and then turn the types over for a larger number in octavo?

have a chance of seeing it finished; the calendars should be printed in a cheap form, and the access to the records be cheap also, under stipended officers, as at the British Museum.

To resume,—Dodsworth and Dugdale soon entered into partnership, concerning the Monasticon, with this reservation, that the latter should not neglect his Warwickshire Collections. Dugdale's share in the Monasticon is said by himself to be this:

"At least a full third part of the collection is myne, what from the Tower records, where I spent four months about it, and from Sir Thos. Cotton's Library, out of which all that it had was gathered by me, and from a multitude of other places." P. 284.

This connection with Spelman and Dodsworth was not the only benefit of Dugdale's London journey. He wisely sought for acquaintance with other birds of the same feather as himself; and one Lilly an armes-painter and pedigree maker of great merit, introduced him to Sir Christopher (afterwards Lord) Hatton. This nobleman obtained for him access to the King's Remembrancer's Office, and the Tower, and the office of "a Pursuivant at Armes." His old country friend, Mr. Roper, introduced him to Sir Thos. Cotton's library and the Chapter-house. The lodging in the Heralds' Office, with the benefit of the stipend and fees, enabled him to spend the greatest part of his time in London, and augment his Collections from the records. Sir Christopher Hatton foreseeing that the Parliament of 1640, composed of all the political rogues of the country, and of other rogues also, (*viz.* broken attornies or such like, see p. 445,) would subvert the Established Religion, profane the Churches, and destroy the Monuments, induced Mr. Dugdale to take with him an armes painter to copy the epitaphs and sketch the monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, &c. &c.

Here we shall pause to remark how eligible it would be in our judgment for noblemen and gentlemen who have monuments of their families, to have handsome limnings made of them, in the Heralds' Office style, upon vellum, for presents to the Heralds' College; where they might be bound up in volumes.

Dugdale in 1642 left London to

attend the King at Oxford. His Historical and Archæological habits were not for a moment suspended. He interleaved a series of Almanacks, and commenced a Diary in 1643, which he continued to the last week of his life. It contains many curious things, and among them one, which shows Dugdale to have had considerable pretensions to humour and anecdote:

"Sir John Dugdale left a small volume of his own writing, still preserved at Merevale, with the title of 'Some short stories of Sir William Dugdale's, *in substance and as neere his words as can be remembered,*' from which the following 'merry tale' is transcribed. 'Of a Scot's Presbyter's transgression.' 'One Patrick Gilesbie, a Reverend Kirk Presbyter, falling unwarily into the fou' sin of adultrie, to the great scandall of his function, raised (by the noise of it) so generall a dissatisfaction among the brethren, that nothing less than a general convention could appease them, to keepe a solemne day for seeking the Lord (as their terme was), to know of him, wherefore he suffered this holy brother to fall under the power of Satan. And that a speedy solution might be given them, each of them by turne vigorously wrestled with God till (as they pretended) he had solved their question; *viz.* that this fall of their preacher was not for any fault of his owne, but for the sins of his parish laid upon him. Whereupon the convention gave judgment that the parish should be fyned, for public satisfaction, as was accordingly done." Pp. 59, 60.

Concerning the King's execution, the diary has the following article:

"1649, Jan. 30. The King beheaded at the gate of Whitehall.

"In consultaco'n. To have had y^e K. hat taken off, and his head held up by two men, at his tryall. To have put on him his robes and crowne. His head was throwne downe by him y^t tooke it up; bruised the face. His haire cut of. Souldiers dipt their swords in his blood. Base language upon his dead body." P. 96.

The miseries of Civil war are (says Mr. Hamper) forcibly depicted in the following short sentence:

"1653, March 18. We first began to watch our corne every night." P. 99.

In p. 106 we have another of Dugdale's short stories:

"One Mr. F. D. of Shustoke, a physician of a very sinicall temper, otherwise a good Churchman, had a wife who was the sister of St. Peter Wentworth, Knight of the Bath, and nominated for one of King

Charles's judges, and in the list. She was a frequenter of conventicles; and dying before her husband, he first stript his barn-wall to make her a coffyn, then bargened with the clerke for a groat to make a grave in the Church-yard, to save 8*d.* by one in the Church. This done he speaketh about eight of his neighbours to meet at his house for bearers, for whom he provided 3 two-penny cakes and a bottle of claret; and some being come, he read a chapter in Job to them, till all were there ready; when, having distributed the cake and wine among them, they took up the corps, he following them to the grave. Then, putting himselfe in the parson's place (none being there) the corps being layd in the grave, and a spade of mold cast thereon, he said, 'Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' adding 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation,' and so returned home." P. 106.

It is plain that our ancestors thought "*making people merry*" an essential part of piety. Funeral feasts are on this account directed to be made in several wills. Dugdale found the following lines upon a grave stone in Prestbury Church, co. Chester:

"Those goods I had whilst I did live,
Unto foure monkes I freely give,
To eate and drinke, and make good cheere,
And keepe my obit once a yeere." P. 112.

Our ancestors thought that posterity would not remember them if they did not brush up their memories, and this they thought a good dinner once a year would be sure to do. The French have a proverb, that the most painful of all truths is that of being forgotten after death. But our ancestors did not philosophically regard fame; no more than Pizarro, who says, "that his bones would not rattle in the tomb with the praise of posterity." They thought, that certain pains were to be undergone in purgatory. As Dugdale says of the first prospect of the Civil War, "there was great affrightment at it," and they concluded that the periodical recurrence of the aforesaid good dinner might make the eaters think of paters and aves by way of saying grace. It was a bubble; but philosophers know, that the bubbles of modern æras, even on religious subjects, are just as rise, because the form only is varied. There are thousands who now believe in religious errors as gross as that of purgatory.

Of the successive heraldic honours of Dugdale we shall not speak. Dealer and chapmanship is the vogue

of the day, and certainly dying worth money is an indubitable token of a prudent life. But we remember, that every thing at Carthage was venal; and that Hannibal and the country was lost in consequence.

Our love of money we assure our readers is, however, unabating and sincere; and we hope that we shall not be set down with any Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who does not worship the golden images of our English Nebuchadnezzars, if, notwithstanding, we venture to regard olden times with delight; if we see in *Heralds* the only remaining representatives, in their studies and principles, of those romantic days. They remind us, when attired in their gorgeous tabards, of the heroes of Froissart, "sterling old Englishmen;" and of the fine apostrophe of Mr. Dallaway:

"In surveying this proud monument of feudal splendour and magnificence [*Berkeley Castle*], the very genius of chivalry seems to present himself amidst the venerable remains, with a sternness and majesty of air and feature, which shew what he once has been, and a mixture of disdain for the degenerate posterity that robbed him of his honours. Amidst such a scene the manly exercises of Knighthood recur to the imagination in their full pomp and solemnity, while every patriot feeling beats at the remembrance of the generous virtues which were nursed in those schools of fortitude, honour, courtesy, and wit, the mansions of our ancient nobility."

Such is the imaginary character of the Genius of Chivalry, and such is the real one of SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE. Showy in his equipage, furniture, mansion, and table, as may be the purse-proud genius of money, we know that many of his votaries would turn out Quakers in war, and Jews in peace, and would never risk their noddles for our liberties, nor a sabre-cut for our independence. But before the mind's-eye of Dugdale, a race of men, ambitious of glory and victory, were constantly processioning, arrayed in the grandest distinction of our national honour, the blue ribband; for HE, GARTER KING OF ARMS, saw in them not only the royal posterity of Banquo in endless line, but a Roman-minded race of patriotic heroes, who set an illustrious example to their country of invincible valour, and disinterested public principle. Too humble, far too humble, is our eulogy;

and we shall only add, in his own manner,

Orate pro anima Gulielmi Dugdale, not to pray that *anima* out of purgatory, but to implore that it may be a worshipped and canonized patron saint, as the Saint George of English Antiquaries.

4. *A Song to David. By the late Christopher Smart, M.A. Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and Translator of Horace.* 16mo. pp. 55.

IN 1763 Smart published a *Song to David*, in which there are some passages of more majestic animation than in any of his former pieces; and others in which the expression is mean, and the sentiments unworthy the poet or the subject. These inequalities will not, however, surprise the reader, when he is told that this piece was composed by him during his confinement, when he was debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and was obliged to indent his lines with the end of a key upon the wainscot.

Thus Mr. Chalmers. The poem was conceived by Mr. Anderson and the Quarterly Reviewers to be utterly lost; it is here republished, and exactly answers the character given by Mr. Chalmers. It is singularly antithetical; upon the whole very grand. Milton might not have disdained the following stanzas concerning the Psalmist:

"Strong—in the Lord, who could defy
Satan, and all his powers, that lie
In sempiternal night,
And hell, and horror, and despair
Were as the lion and the bear,
To his undaunted might.

"Constant—in love to God, THE TRUTH,
Age, manhood, infancy, and youth—
To Jonathan his friend
Constant beyond the verge of death;
And Ziba and Mephebosheth
His endless fame attend.

"Pleasant—and various as the year;
Man, soul, and angel, without peer.
Priest, champion, sage, and boy;
In armour, or in ephod clad,
His pomp, his piety was glad,
Majestic was his joy."

5. *The Substance of an Argument to prove the Truth of the Bible; drawn from the fitness and harmony of its subjects.* By David M'Nicoll. 8vo. pp. 154.

MR. M'NICOLL is a profound argumentator, and his work requires study. Upon some points we differ from him; e.g. he says, "It is not only above my reason, but perfectly at variance with it, that God should make something out of nothing; yet the fact of creation makes the consistency of the proposition absolutely certain." P. 25.

Now we affirm, that what we understand by the word nothing, i.e. the utter negation of all being, never did exist or could exist, for, under the admission of it, there must have been a space where God was not (if so, was not infinite and omnipresent). God never created something out of nothing, for every thing must be, and whatever is must be *something*, not *nothing*.—The following argument is ingenious:

"If matter be divisible, *in infinitum*, then an inch of surface contains an infinite number of parts. Yet in an instant, I can pass my finger over the whole of them. But the motion over each of these parts, must require some point of time. Therefore an infinity of such points, that is, an eternity, may be included in a moment." P. 26.

How can there be *nothing*, where there exists *infinite* divisibility? for, if it *can* arrive at *nothing*, it is not infinite, because it has a termination.

6. *Ellis's Letters on English History.*

(Continued from Part i. p. 518.)

HENRY the Seventh, our attorney King, with his usual parsimony, gave to his son Henry a theological education, because, Arthur being heir to the throne, he destined that second son for the See of Canterbury, ultimately perhaps for a Cardinalate and the Papal Throne. That Henry in one or all of these situations would have been tyrannical in support of popery, may reasonably be inferred from his disposition; and that there would have been no Reformation if Arthur had lived, seems equally probable. In what manner Providence acted under the circumstances stated, is therefore an interesting contemplation. It made of an intended Pope the greatest enemy of that dignity which it ever experienced. Mr. Ellis observes:

"The theological part of Henry's education was no doubt serviceable to him in the changes of a later period; but the reader

will be astonished to learn, that it had its effect at an earlier time than is usually supposed. The Cottonian manuscript Tiberius E. viii. contains the ceremonial for his Coronation, prefixed to which is the oath of the Sovereign, *altered and interlined* BY HIS OWN HAND; one part especially indicating that Henry looked to something like supremacy in the Church of England at the very outset of his reign."

The reader will observe, that the passages within brackets are Henry's interlineations, alterations, or additions.

"The Othe of the Kings Highnes [at every Coronation.]

"The King shall [then] swere, that he shall kepe and mayntene the [lawful] right and the liberties [of Holie Church, omitted] of old tyme graunted by the rightuous Cristen Kings of Englund [to the HOLY CHIRCHE off INGLAND, nott prejudyciall to hys juryisdiction and dignite ryall,] and that he shall kepe all the londs, honours, and dignytees rightuous, and fre[dommes] of the Crowne of Englund in all maner hole, without any maner of mynysshement, and the rights of the Crowne hurte, decayed, or lost, to his power shall call agayn into the auntyent state, and that he shall kepe the peax of the Holie Church, and of the Clergie, and of the People, with good accorde [altered into 'indevore hymselfe TO KEPE UNITE in his CLERGYE and temporell subjects], and that he shall do in his judgments equitye and right justice, with discretion and mercye [altered into 'and that he shall according to his consiens in all his judgements, mynystere equity, right, and justice, shewing where is to be shewyd mercy], and that he shall graunte to hold the lawes and approvyd customes of the Realme, and [lawfull and not prejudiciall to hys Crowne or Imperiall duty*] to his power kepe them and affirme them, which the folk [altered to noblys] and people have made and chosen [with his consent], and the evill lawes and customes hollie to put out; and stedfaste and stable peax to the people of his realme kepe and cause to be kepte to his power [in that whych honour and equite do require]."

Whether these alterations imply premeditation on the part of Henry to make the alterations in religion which afterwards ensued, cannot be said positively, because the wording of the passages is loose, and the sense vague, but they show the reservation of a right of acting on his part, according to circumstances; and a jealousy of any circumscription of his power in spirituals and temporals. Mr. Ellis observes, that the business of the di-

voce seems to have first roused the more angry passions of his nature; and his character in early life is thus portrayed by Sebastiano Guistiniani, the Venetian resident in England in 1519.

"His Majesty is about twenty-nine years of age, as handsome as nature could form him, above any other Christian prince; handsomer by far than the King of France. He is exceeding fair, and as well proportioned in every part as is possible. When he learned that the King of France wore a beard, he allowed his also to grow; which being somewhat red, has at present the appearance of being of gold. He is an excellent musician and composer; an admirable horseman and wrestler. He possesses a good knowledge of the French, Latin, and Spanish languages; and is very devout. On the days in which he goes to the chace, he hears mass three times; but on the other days he goes as often as five times: he has every day service in the Queen's chamber at vespers and compline. He is uncommonly fond of the chace, and never indulges in this diversion without tiring eight or ten horses. These he has stationed at the different places where he purposes to stop. When one is fatigued, he mounts another; and by the time he returns home they have all been used. He takes great delight in howling, and it is the pleasantest sight in the world to see him engaged in this exercise, with his fair skin covered with a beautifully fine shirt. He plays with the hostages of France, and it is said that they sport from six to eight thousand ducats in a day. Affable and benign, he offends no one. He has often said to the Ambassador, he wished that every one was content with his condition. We are content with our islands. He is very desirous of preserving peace, and possesses great wealth."

"Erasmus has comprised the state of England, under Henry's dominion, six years later, in a single sentence. 'In Angliâ omnes aut MORS sustulit, aut METUS contraxit'."

Henry appears not only to have understood music, but to have been deeply skilled in the art of practical composition. P. 271.

VOLUME THE SECOND commences with a topographical account of Calais, by Mr. Ellis. Calais, it ought to be recollected, was deemed by our ancestors a security against any invasion of England by the French, because, if the latter attempted such a thing, our countrymen would immediately check it, by carrying the war into the country of their enemies. This was Roman policy: and in a continental country incontrovertibly wise. The following

measure is far from being equally intelligible. Calais was in the hands of the English for two hundred and ten years. It was taken by King Edward III. in 1547, and replanted with inhabitants chiefly from Kent, but, notwithstanding the new settlement, was governed by the laws of the inhabitants whom they had dispossessed, a priest and two ancient men well acquainted with the ordinances and usages being alone allowed to remain in the town for the purpose of giving the necessary information to the stranger colonists. Except for the purpose of preserving intercourse with the neighbouring French, we cannot see why this yoke was imposed upon the English colonists. Trips to France are now little more laborious than boat excursions to Chelsea, but it may be interesting to travellers to know, that

"CALAIS, like every other continental town, retains its original features, after a lapse of time which in England would have obliterated almost every vestige of antiquity. The principal change which it has sustained since the sixteenth century has been occasioned by the demolition of the Church of St. Nicholas, upon the site of which the citadel has been erected. The pier remains precisely as it is represented in a plan in the Cottonian library [engraved in this work, *Frontispiece*]. The southern bulwarks are yet defended by the identical bastions erected according to the orders given by Henry VIII. and which continue unaltered within the rampart which forms the modern fortification; and the Key on the north side, not far from Hogarth's gate, retains the name, certainly not very appropriate, of *Paradisè*, which was applied to it as early as the reign of Richard II. Within the walls, the 'Guild Hall of the Staple' [for the staple of wool was fixed at Calais by Edw. III. in 1362], afterwards the 'Hotel de Guise,' exhibits a curious mixture of the well-known Tudor style, blended with the forms of Flemish architecture." ii. p. 1—3.

It was one of the charges against Wolsey, that he assumed royal state. There certainly was a homage paid to him, which might well excite envy. The President and Fellows address him with "Your Majesty;" and Margaret Queen of Navarre subscribes herself, by a monstrosity of etiquette relationship, "Your good sister and daughter." P. 16. The vindictive feelings of Wolsey, on account of the disdain of Edward Duke of Buckingham, were not appeased by the decapitation of the latter. Royal bounty had granted

unto Henry, son of the Duke, cccccc markes landes, "for his living and joynter of his wife." The poor Lord was however so persecuted by Wolsey, that he addressed a petition to the King, in which he says,

"Bycause affortyme, for none offence fownde nor imputyd to your powr subjecte, he was (after grette coste done uppon a a powr house in Sussexe, in whiche he dwellyde thre yeres,) caused by the Lorde Cardinall most sodenly to leve and brek uppe his housholde and to departe and sell that litill which he hadde there to his greate losse and hinderance, and bycause he hathe no dwelling place mete for him to inhabyte upon such landes, as he hathe of your most gracious gyfte, and there taryng to knowe his pleasour, where he shulde abyde, fayue to lyve full powerly at boorde in an Abbey this foure yeres daye, with his wyff and seven children to there gret care, sorowe, and hevyns." P. 24.

Our ancestors had the same plans for bringing up children as we have for breaking horses. Every thing was to be done by the curb, caveson, and menage. After Mary, the sister of Henry VIII. had been married to the French King, Lady Guilford took upon herself "not only to rewle the Quene, but also [to direct] that she shuld not come to hym [the King], but she shuld be with hur; nor that noo Lady nor Lord shuld speke with hur, but she shuld here it (i. 244);" and the consequence was, that the King "in nowise wold not have hur abought his wife" (ibid). Lady Brian, Governess of the Lady Elizabeth, thought herself obliged to treat the princess just as if she was training a colt, and the following account of her and the royal infant, after the decease of Queen Anne her mother, is very interesting. She is writing to Lord Cromwell for instructions:

"My Lord, when my Lady Mary's Grace was born, it pleased the King's Grace to appoint me Lady Mastres; and made me a Barones. And so I have ben am... to the children his Grace have had sens."

"Now it is so, my Lady Elizabeth is put from that degre she was afore; and what degre she is at now I know not bot be heryng say . . . [She then beseeches him] that she may have som rayment, for she hath neither gown nor kettel, nor petecot, nor no manner of linnin for smokes, nor cerchefes, nor sleeves, nor rayls, nor body-stichets, nor handkerchers, nor mofelers, nor begens." . . .

"My Lord, master Shelton wold have

my Lady Elizabeth to dine and sup every day at the bord of Astat. Alas! my Lord, it is not meet for a child of har ag to kepe sych rewle, yet I promes you, my Lord, I dare not take et upon me to kepe hur Grace in helthe and she keep that rule: for ther she shall se dyvers mets and freuts and wyne; which would be hard for me to refryn her Grace from it. Ye know, my Lord, there is no place of corekcyon ther. And she is yet to young to correct greatly. I know wel and she be ther, I shal nother bryng her up to the King's Graces honour, nor hers. Wherefore I shew your Lordship this my descharg, besycheing you, my Lord, that my Lady may have a mess of met to hur owen logyng, with a good dish or two, that is meet for her Grace to et of: and the reversion of the mess shal satisfy al her wemen, a gentleman usher, and a groom. Which been eleven persons on her side. Suer I am, et wel be (in to right little) as great profit to the King's Grace, this way, as the tother way. For if al this should be set abroad, they must have three or four mess of meat; where this one mess shal suffice them al, with bread and drink, according as my Lady Marie's Grace had afore; and to be ordered in al things as her Grace was afore."

"God knoweth, my Lady hath great pain with her great teeth, and they come very slowly forth and causeth me to suffer her Grace to have her wil more than I would: I trust to God and her teeth were wel graft to have her Grace after another fashion than she is yet: so as I trust the King's Grace shal have great comfort in her Grace. For she is as toward a child, and as gentle of conditions, as ever I knew ene in my leyf. Jesu preserve her Grace. As for a day or two at ahey teym, or whan som ever it shal please the King's Grace to have her set abroad, I trust so to endever me, that shee shal so do as shal be to the King's honeur and hers; and than after to take her ease again." ii. 82.

Among the New Year's Gifts to Prince Edward, in the 30 Hen. VIII. is from

"The LADY ELIZABETH'S GRACE, 'A shyrtle of Cam'yke of HER OWNE WOOR KYNGE.' ii. 83.

In p. 93, we have a curious account of the misrule prevailing in Ireland. No accounts at all; "not a roll, boke, or scrowl," were kept of the Crown revenues:

"Brabason, thesaurer of the warres, and oon Thomas Agard, have receydyd all the King's revenues and dueties; distributed the same at their pleasures, without making any of the Counsaile prevy thereto: wherby men thinke they betwixt theym have gaynyd xx M. markes at the leest; and I beleve the

same. They have had all the dooing, receptes, surveyoures, comptrollers, audytoures, paymaisters, letting out of fermes, allowances of all accomptes, all they too, soo as they have doon what they wol. They have the substance of all the King's fermes, and make the price theymselves, and appoynt the dayes of payment at their owne pleasure, whertoo noon is prevee.... There was never seen soo sharpe receyvoures and soo slowe payers. They gayne yerely ij M. markes by their fermes and fees, besydes their snap shares; which is a *nemo fit infenynt*. ... Every souldiour covetith to have iij or iiij great fermes, oonly to enriche theymselves, and to make their handes, passing not uppon any service, peynes, or feates of warre, but lying in the herte of the countrey, with his horse, horsekeper, sume ij horses, and his wenche, for xd. Irish a weke; fareing delicatly and yet making no payment. They can fynde money to goo gorgeously appayrid, and their wenchies, and to ryote in pleying at the dyse mony ynogh; their purses full; but to pay the litill xd. a weke, they have no money."

(To be continued.)

7. *Archæologia*, Vol. XXII.

(Concluded from part i. p. 536.)

XXVI. *On a deed of Gift to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell. By S. R. Meyrick, Esq. LL.D.*

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, has confounded the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell with that of Llanegwestyl, in Ial, now generally known by the name of Valle Crucis.—Dr. Meyrick shows, that they were distinct foundations.

XXVII. *Plan projected in 1561 for building a House of Correction in Westminster. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq.*

The principal features of this plan are a mill for grinding flour, to be worked by vagrants, which is no other than the Roman punishment in *Pistrino*;—a spinning wheel for strumpets; and a lime kiln for beggars (misprinted, 452, heggers); pairs of stocks, fetters, &c. The Roman customs suggested these ideas to the projectors. "Pescodes" were to form part of the food on fasting days. P. 454.

XXVIII. *Drawings and a Dissertation respecting some Roman Antiquities discovered on the line of Antonine's Valium. By the Rev. John Skinner, A.M. F.S.A.*

An armed figure, with a spear in one hand, the other resting upon a legionary tile-shaped shield, stands between two others, youths, one in the

same attitude as the middle figure, the other with the spear over the shoulder, and the shield upon the arm. Mr. Skinner ascribes the centre figure to Severus, and the two others to his two sons Caracalla and Geta. We do not find the costume upon the arch of Severus; nor know of any instance of the adjustment of the *paludamentum* in saltire before the age of Constantine; but the inscription above given is the most probable, because supported by coins, and examples without number show that there was no particular fixed mode of wearing the *paludamentum*. The scarf thus worn, was an ensign of Consular dignity in the decline of the empire, and very possibly was suggested by this mode of crossing the *paludamentum* in front. With regard to the inscriptions, it seems to have escaped Mr. Skinner, that it was customary for particular cohorts to undertake (each so many feet) when valla were thrown up, or walls were built, and to place inscriptions, denoting the completion of their several portions. See *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 277, Plate x. fig. 2, in p. 57. The inscriptions here given, p. 459, have reference to this custom, at least most of them. In Pl. xxi. we find an instance of twisted columns, which were only adopted by the Romans in the decline of Architecture, and of which exemplars are by no means common. These columns have also the capitals of a very common Anglo-Saxon pattern, showing that the latter style was justly called debased Roman.

XXVIII. *The Bill of the Expences attending the Journey of Peter Martyr and Bernardinus Achin, from Basil to England, in 1547. Communicated by N. H. Nicolas, Esq.*

The Sheffield Whittles of Chaucer are well known, but here we have, "p'd for 2 payer of *tunbrydg* knives." P. 472.

XXIX. *Two Letters, the one from Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, in 1642, and the other from Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, in 1655, to John Lord Finch, of Fordwich. Communicated by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq.*

The letter from Elizabeth contains two curious passages.

"I pray remember how ill pickled Herring did use you heere, and brought you manie and your 150 feavers. As for the countesse, I can tell you heavie news of her,

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for she is turned quaker, and preaches everie day in a tubb." P. 476.

XXX. *A Narrative of the Progress of King Edward the First, in his Invasion of Scotland in the year 1296. Communicated by the same.*

XXXI. *Deest.*

XXXII. *Account of a Monumental Effigy discovered in Stevenage Church, in Hertfordshire. By Mr. Robert T. Stothard.*

The drawing does Mr. Stothard great credit. He quotes Chauncy for the existence at this place of a Monastery, not mentioned, according to our research, by either Dugdale or Tanner.

XXXIII. *Concerning the place where Julius Cæsar landed in Britain. By Major Rennell.*

The spot where Cæsar landed is placed by the Major on the shore of the Downs, between Sandwich and Walmer Castle; but he adds, that through alluvion, the margin of the ancient beach must now be very far within land.

XXXIV. *Copy of a plan proposed to Queen Elizabeth by Sir Humphry Gilbert. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq.*

We see one cause of the ignorance of ancient Barons, in the preamble of this plan.

"Forasmuch as (most excellent Sovereigne) the moste parte of Noblemen and Gentlemen, that happen to be your Majestie's Wardes, the custody of their bodies, beinge of bounty graunted to some in rewarde of service or otherwise, not without your honorable confidence of their good education, yet nevertheless most commonly by such to whom they are committed, or by those to whom such committees have sould them, being eyther of evill religion, or insufficient qualities, are thorough the defalties of their guardians for the most parte brought up, to no small grief of their friendes, in idleness and lascivious pastimes, estranged from all serviceable virtues to their Prince and country, obscurely drowned in education for sparing charges of purpose to abuse their mindes, least, being better qualified, they should disdaine to stoupe to the marriage of such purchasers daughters: as also for that the greatest number of younge gentlemen within this realme, are most conversant about London, where your Majestie's Courte hath most ordinarie residence, yt were good (as I thinke) under your Highnes most gracious correction, that for their better educations there should be an ACADEMY erected in this sorte, &c." P. 508.

Chronicles and Chivalrous Romances

are books recommended in the Royal Household Ordinances for perusal among the members of the Court; and we suspect, that Sir John Froissart gave a chivalrous character to his romantic and picturesque work, under a feeling of this sort; and it was, in his day, unquestionably a book admirably fitted to excite and to support the gallant and generous virtues which formed the character of an ancient knight. Upon the same principle our author recommends English orations, "both politique and military," taken out of History, and gives the following reason for this advice:

"This kinde of education is fittest for them, because they are wardes to the Prince, by reason of knight's service; and also by this exercise art shalbe practized, reason sharpened, and all the noble exploytes that ever were or are to be done, togeather with the occasions of their victories or overthrowes, shall continually be kepte in fresh memory, whereby wise counsell in doubtful matters of warre and state, shall not be to seeke among this trained company, when need shall require." P. 509.

The benefits of "Division of Labour" are mentioned by Aristotle, and as he was a popular author in the middle ages, we are surprised that this writer, as many moderns, did not see, that to distract the mind with too many studies, is the way to prevent excellence in any. Our author recommends, besides moral and political lectures, civil government, finance, military science, natural philosophy, mathematics, arithmetic, horsemanship, the manual exercise with marching, cosmography, astronomy, drawing, maps and charts, physic, chirurgery, (of which it is observed, "Chirurgerie is not now to be learned in any other place then in a barber's shoppe, and in that shoppe most dangerous, especially in tyme of plague, when the ordinarie trimming of men for clenyness must be done by those which have to do with infected personnes"), botany, common law, civil law, divinity, French, Italian, Spanish, High Dutch, fencing, dancing, vaulting, music, and heraldry. It is singular that the projector should forget that men have only one head, not five, or perhaps ten, which would be requisite to get up his multifarious encyclopedic education.

XXXV. *Observations on the Origin of the pointed Arch in Architecture.*
By Sidney Smirke, Esq.

Mr. Smirke gives some important instances of this form, which are still extant in edifices, built by Saracens at a period long prior to the first Crusade, and consequently long before the general introduction of the pointed style throughout Europe (523). He then observes, that the Norman edifices in Sicily were of the same heavy, gloomy character, as distinguishes their early buildings elsewhere; but according to Mr. Smirke, the pointed style, such as we see it, was an admixture of oriental peculiarities with the previously existing manner; and that it was introduced by Arabians from Spain. Whence *first* originated the *pointed arch*, he still leaves undecided, and observes, that it *cannot* be determined. The fact is, the pointed arch alone neither is nor can be the test of any style at all, because it occurs in Cyclopean, Asiatic, Egyptian, Roman masonry, &c. Mr. Smirke, however, shall speak in his own words; and first, we shall give his remarks, which show the original of certain distinctive peculiarities:

"It may perhaps be said, that though the pointed Arch occurs abundantly in these buildings, they exhibit no other corresponding peculiarities, and therefore are no proof of the existence of the Pointed style. It should be noticed, however, that besides the shape of the arches, the mouldings, in their contour, are just such as we usually call the Gothic Hollow; and the curious corbelled ornaments above alluded to, have much of the character of the Pointed style. It is remarkable, too, that the practice so prevalent among our ancestors, of spreading in flat relief a rich pattern over the surface of their walls, correspond with the mode of enrichment at the Cooba, and in the principal halls of the Alhamra."

"The rude but peculiar mode of imitating Greek foliage, observable at the Cooba, is perpetually seen in the pointed architecture of Italy, and occasionally elsewhere."

Mr. Smirke then proceeds to state his opinions, that we derive the style partly from the Saracens in Spain, and partly from Oriental fashions, introduced through the Crusades; in other words, that Gothic Architecture was a new and peculiar style, made out of both these fashions. He says,

"The warmest advocate of an Asiatic origin, can reasonably go no farther, than to assert his belief that the style, such as we see it is in its purity in England, Germany, or France, was the result of some of the peculiarities of the architecture of the East, engrafted on the previously existing

manner; and that this admixture, by a rapid though progressive improvement, became at length a consistent, distinct, and beautiful style." P. 531.

He then mentions the Saracens, and adds a passage from M. Paris, sub. ann. 1184, which shows, that moorish prisoners were employed "in ecclesiis reparandis." He then says,

"Authorities are not wanting to justify a belief, that the Saracen masons, either from an opinion of their superior skill, from the difficulty known to have been much felt of obtaining an adequate supply of builders, or from other causes, began at this period to be personally employed by the Christians of Europe, especially in the construction and reparation of religious edifices. These, associating with Greek and other Christians, are said to have formed themselves into a sort of confraternity [that of the Freemasons], and undertaken buildings by contract." P. 532.

We shall close our account of this valuable article, with observing, that ascription of the origin of the Pointed Arch to the intersection of Round Arches, is not only contrary to history, but to probability also; for, *first*, unless the effect resulting from the pointed arch had been previously understood, the intersection of the round arch, in order to produce that effect, would not probably have been adopted; and *secondly*, the debased Roman, our Anglo-Saxon and Norman, and the Gothic, are fundamentally distinct. Mr. Smirke shows this in the following passage:

"Trefoil heads, canopies, pinnacles, and an ornament nearly resembling the crocketed ornament, appear in the Cathedral of St. Mark, Venice, built between 976 and 1071. This building is known to have been executed by artists from Constantinople. The style of its architecture clearly illustrates the difference between the Byzantine and Lombardic corruptions of the classic style. The progress of the latter produced the Norman style; the former, tinged by the novelties of an exotic style, became such as we see it in Venice."

Among the abbreviated articles, is a small bronze Mercury. The surface is marked with small circular depressions and furrows, giving the figure the appearance of being invested with a coat of mail. This figure is exceedingly curious. The Britons are known to have been remarkably attached to this god (Enc. of Antiq. i. 421), and to us it appears, that the furrowing of the surface in pattern, which resembles

tattooing, might have an allusion to the body-painting usual among the people mentioned.

8. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*. By Mr. Dallaway. Vol. III. Royal 8vo. pp. 312.

FEW men are qualified to judge of things so accurately as Horace Earl of Orford. It seems to be a tax levied on rank and wealth (though both are politically great benefits, because the rich are only bankers for the poor), that they should be tormented with the miserable unphilosophical ideas of tradesmen in Christianity, such persons as Sir W. Scott calls, *American Thinkers*, people who have a natural hostility against those who are superior in any view to themselves, and who do not allow that envy implies meanness and irrational habits. The worldly situation of Mr. Walpole, and his supreme taste, elevated him above the vulgar (like a god over a man), and his sharpsighted intellectual powers saw no political good in the substitution of austerity for moral worth, of puritanism for philanthropy, of misery for charity, of schoolmastership for friendship, of ease for alarm, of living under the Almighty as under a gaoler; and of making earth a penitentiary, because heaven, in their judgment, is fit only for reformed criminals. While nothing is more self-evident, than that philanthropy, morality, and a sublime faith in the blessed Author of the godliness that has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come, comprises the beautiful rationale of Christianity, low wretches have blended it with mean human passions, and yet have the impudence to call their contemptible opinionative frauds, virtue. In allusion to such persons, and their mean arts, the present volume commences with the following admirable specimen of fine thinking; for we repeat, that gross frauds and swindling are practised with impunity in opinions, for the purpose of getting money under false pretences, more than they are in matters which are punishable by law.

The present volume, commencing with the reign of Charles the Second, is thus introduced. We beseech our readers not to pass it over.

"The arts were in a manner expelled with the Royal Family from Britain. The

anecdotes of a civil war are the history of destruction. In all ages the mob have vented their hatred to tyrants upon the pomp of tyranny. The magnificence, which the people have envied, they grow to detest; and, mistaking consequences for causes, the first objects of their fury are the palaces of their masters. If religion is thrown into the quarrel, the most innocent are catalogued with sins. This was the case in the contests between Charles and his Parliaments. As he had blended affection to the sciences with a lust of power, nonsense and ignorance were adopted into the liberties of the subject. Painting became idolatry; monuments were deemed carnal pride, and a venerable cathedral seemed equally contradictory to Magna Charta and the Bible. Learning and wit were construed to be so heathen, that one would have thought the Holy Ghost could endure nothing above a pun. What the fury of Henry VIII. had spared was condemned by the Puritans; ruin was their harvest, and they gleaned after the Reformers. Had they countenanced any of the softer arts, what could those arts have represented? How picturesque was the figure of an Anabaptist! But sectaries have no ostensible enjoyments; their pleasures are private, comfortable, and gross. The arts, which civilize society, are not calculated for men, who mean to rise on the ruins of established order. Jargon and austerities are the weapons which best serve the purposes of heresiarchs and innovators. The sciences have been excommunicated from the gnostics to Mr. Whitfield.

"The restoration of royalty brought back the arts; not taste. Charles II. had a turn to mechanics, none to the politer sciences. He had learned to draw in his youth; in the imperial library at Vienna is a view of the isle of Jersey, designed by him; but he was too indolent even to amuse himself. He introduced the fashions of the court of France, without its elegance. He had seen Louis XIV. countenance Corneille, Molière, Boileau, Le Sœur, who, forming themselves on the models of the ancients, seemed, by the purity of their writings, to have studied only in Sparta. Charles found as much genius at home; but how licentious, how indelicate, was the style he permitted or demanded! Dryden's tragedies are a compound of bombast and heroic obscenity, inclosed in the most beautiful numbers. If Wycherley had nature, it is nature stark naked. The painters of that time veiled it but little more. Sir Peter Lely scarce saves appearances, but by a bit of fringe or embroidery. His nymphs, generally reposed on the turf, are too wanton and too magnificent to be taken for any thing but maids of honour. Yet fantastic as his compositions seem, they were pretty much in the dress of the

times; as is evident by a puritan tract, published in 1678, and intitled, "Just and reasonable reprehensions of naked breasts and shoulders," (8vo, 1678). The Court had gone a good way beyond the fashion of the preceding reign, when the gallantry in vogue was to wear a lock of some favourite object; and yet Prynne had thought that mode so damnable, that he published an absurd piece against it, called, "The Unloveliness of Lovelocks" *.

"The sectaries, in opposition to the king, had run into the extreme against politeness. The new Court, to indemnify themselves, and mark aversion to their rigid adversaries, took the other extreme. Elegance and delicacy were the points from which both sides started different ways; and taste was as little sought by the *men of wit* (talents), as by those who called themselves the *men of God*. The latter thought, that to demolish was to reform, the other that ridicule was the only rational corrective; and thus, while one party destroyed all order, and the other gave a loose to disorder, no wonder the age produced scarce any work of art that was worthy of being preserved by posterity. Yet in a history of the arts, as in other histories, the times of confusion and barbarism must have their place to preserve the connection, and to ascertain the ebb and flow of genius." iii. 1—5.

We have taken our ground, as anti-Calvinists in religion; because we solemnly believe, upon the unerring testimony of history—that philanthropy and exemplary Christian morals are the only modes of exhibiting religious principle, which do not produce political mischief; indeed, must do good. We object to enthusiasm, because it substitutes profession for action, and only terminates in violent faction. It is time for the advocates of RATIONAL PIETY, to rouse themselves, because a fanatical spirit has shown itself in some of the first towns of Great Britain. If the rich and gay are menaced with austerity, they will turn infidels, not saints. An instance of such an *absurd* attempt (*absurd* we call it, for it implies gross ignorance of life), has just occurred in the celebrated town of Cheltenham. A watering-place can never be converted into a monastery, and yet ultra religionists are boring the fashionists and pleaserists to give up all amusements—a very plausible project, which will certainly end in nothing else but filling the place with parties and quar-

* Of Love-locks, see Enc. of Antiq. ii. 529, 530.

rels; of course, deterring visitors, ruining the tradesmen, and destroying the property of the proprietors of the houses, walks, &c. The gain will be, instead of a thousand good customers, about half a dozen unphilosophical blockheads, and ill-natured bigots.

(To be continued.)

9. *The Claims of Sir Philip Francis to the Authorship of Junius disproved, in four Letters.* By E. H. Barker, Esq.

MR. BARKER argues the question very closely and shrewdly, but in this case, as in many similar, his arguments only show what could not have been, more than what was. In fact, the puzzle about the authorship of Junius proves only two things, viz. that there are questions which circumstantial evidence cannot decide; and that the author, whoever he was, was perfectly indifferent to literary fame, an indifference quite unusual, except in men of high rank. It is a fair presumption, that he only intended to write down certain men in office; perhaps could not speak in Parliament, or did not like replies. The tracts before us are intended to show that internal evidence confutes the claims of Sir Philip Francis, though he might have been the amanuensis, and the author seems to favour Mr. Loyd's pretensions. One circumstance seems utterly to have escaped the investigators, viz. that Junius might have died suddenly, or of an acute disease, and his secret have thus perished with him; but it is far more probable that he was expectant of office and court favour, and that the discovery of his secret would have ruined him. He was not found out, and that emboldened him to write the letter to the King, and other personal things, &c. &c. which could not have been forgiven. He therefore lay snug.

10. *A Popular Commentary on the Bible, in a serie of Sermons, following, in the Old Testament, the course of the first Lessons at Morning and Evening Service on Sundays, designed for Parish Churches, or for reading in private families.* By James Plumptre, B. D. Vicar of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. PLUMPTRE intends to instruct his readers by means of these sermons on Bible history; and by

bringing the parallel texts under one head in the several discourses, and adding useful concatenations, he cannot fail of conveying much valuable information. But farther we cannot say; for great is our astonishment that a commentator on Scripture can publish the following passage.

“The Second Epistle of St. John was written to some Lady of rank and piety, called the *Elect Lady*.” i. 24.

This Lady was a Church (see both Hammond and Whitby). The latter says, the Church of Jerusalem. There is also some erroneous philosophy in p. 313, concerning Mr. Malthus's doctrine of Population; but Mr. Plumptre's work is of the Simeon school; of which school it seems to be a literary principle, that, provided there be plenty of Scripture texts, it is quite indifferent what is the literary character of the other materials. We state this on good grounds. Mr. Simeon recently made a speech; a Clergyman who was present found errors in it, and replied to it. Mr. Simeon left the room, and the Clergyman was told, that he had acted wrong, because it was not usual to reply to Mr. Simeon in any form.

11. *Prospectus of the Patent Biangular Pavement for streets and roadways.* By Mr. McCarthy, of the 1st Reg. Foot.

THERE are certainly very great imperfections in the existing mode of paving streets; and it appears, “that in a narrow street, only wide enough to admit of one carriage passing at a time, Mr. McAdam's plan, executed in his best manner, would not remain conveniently passable six hours of a busy day.” The principle of the biangular pavement is, that

“It is formed of granite or other hard paving stones, of the ordinary size, but each stone is laid or ranged in such a manner, with reference to the several contiguous stones, as that neither can be displaced the eighth part of an inch by any pressure or percussion, howsoever great, in the ordinary use of streets.” p. 9.

All these things are matters of experiment, and Mr. McCarthy has certainly made out a good *prima facie* case for so doing. We heartily wish him success. Under that event the public will be in our opinion gainers. The plan is explained by good lithographic prints.

12. *A Letter to His Most Gracious Majesty George IV. By a Presbyterian of the Church of England.* 8vo. p. 20.

AMATEUR Bishops, or Bishops extraordinary, are quite common characters; and this is one. We find, in the Court Circular, that His Majesty receives visits on Sundays, as do his ministers; and had this pamphlet been limited to the possible influence of such high example, we should, under certain circumstances, have approved the author's notions, at least deemed him conscientious and upright. But *latet anguis*. The author is a Jesuit, whom we do not believe to be a *Presbyter of the Church of England*, and makes the incident a mere cover for soliciting His Majesty to permit his Royal Patronage to be soldered on to the Bible-Society, like a head on a walking-stick, which patronage, in Mr. Maturin's ultra-pious friend's opinion, after he had fraudulently pocketed his ward's fortune, "covers all sins." Our principle is, however, "rational piety," "Church and King;" and according to our theological studies, religion is intended to restrain vice, not to destroy happiness, and Sunday not a fast, but a festival, upon which social intercourse is not prohibited, provided such intercourse be accompanied with *English* limits, and solemn duties, annexed to the day; that day not being abused as it is by foreigners. If Sunday be a festival, this author would make it a fast; but these amateur Bishops, like bad generals and foolish friends, injure the cause which they intend to serve. Mr. Mackay has shown, in his "Constitution of the Church," that the blunder of confounding *austerity* with *moral worth* is an unwise sectarianism, attended with lamentable injury to Christianity; for he justly observes, that it is utterly absurd to expect, that the noble, rich, and educated, will ever be *austere*; but that they may and will respect moral worth; and may be brought to consider, that if Sunday be a festival, they may enjoy but not profane it. If they are called upon only to suffer on that day, like criminals to be executed on the morrow, he must be very ignorant of the world who supposes that they will obey the call; and, according to history, the result of propagating austerity (for people hate misery), has only been a dreadful recoil of profligacy, contemptuous de-

fiance of amateur Bishops, and a dereliction of Christianity in toto. Philanthropy and moral excellence are the only unequivocal modes of doing good.

13. *Four Letters addressed to Lord Lyndhurst on the Chancery Question and the New Bill.* By John Wilks, Jun. Esq. M.P. 8vo. pp. 72.

WE shall not say, as Herod did concerning John the Baptist, that here is *John Wilkes*, risen from the dead; but certainly here is a *John Wilks* very much like him as to censuring men in office, whom all the world has hitherto respected. The judges have not been assailed, as we know, by even the common party-practice of assassination, not person, only character. Notwithstanding Mr. Wilks, speaking of appeals, says, that "they are injurious to the judge, because he finds in them an excuse for *indolence, inconsideration, and impetuosity*," (p. 16), as if even a suspicion of such serious faults could attach to the most upright public functionaries of the realm. It is necessary, therefore, to observe, *in limine*, that this pamphlet is not written with temper. That it is in intention and principle correct, and able in ideas and construction, we do not deny. We have, however, heard it remarked, in regard to the Prerogative Office, that through the vast increase of property, in various forms, that is, forms generally understood by the term "monied property," the number of wills registered now exceeds the ancient quota, in the proportion (to use a round number) of a hundred to one. Now there can be but few civil suits where property is not the object, and where there is a vast increase of property there will be a similar increase of law business. That it should overwhelm a Chancellor is beyond doubt; but precipitate decision is a manifest folly, and, as such, a most cautious and upright judge, Lord Eldon, thought it wise to decline it. Nevertheless, the delay of the Court of Chancery (though no fault of the judge, but the consequence of accumulation of business), is an evil which ought to be redressed. In our opinion, it might, in a great degree, be redressed, by the Chancellor himself being enabled to settle cases, as plain as daylight, at once, by breaking through chronological

order; and exercising his own discretion as to the times when he will call for such causes. At present the Chancellor is required to look through a telescope, without being allowed to bring it to a focus. The Legislature only ought to give an opinion upon the measures recommended in Mr. Wilks' pamphlet; but we are willing to admit that it deserves deep consideration.

14. We have just seen the first part of a series of 24 *Views in South Wales*, by W. Eldridge; which may fairly be pronounced some of the finest specimens yet produced in the lithographic department of the arts: being free from that rough and unpleasing appearance which prints present when ob-

tained from drawings on stone. From their fidelity and excellence of execution, as well as cheapness, we feel confident that they will meet with considerable popularity.

15. Mr. SURENNE'S *New Pronouncing French Primer and Vocabulary* has this peculiar advantage, that it adopts the phrases in most common use among us; and facilitates in a remarkable degree what is most wanted, conversation in French, because it gives all the colloquial terms relative to things and subjects, connected with domestic life.

16. GUY'S *New British Expositor* verifies the title of being a useful sequel to his Spelling-book.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Trinity College, Dublin.

The subject for the Vice-Chancellor's prizes at the next commencement, is, "In Obitum Frederici Principis illustrissimi."

Ready for Publication.

The Second Part of the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD'S *Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacrae*; or, Critical Digest of the most important Annotations on the New Testament. In 5 vols. 8vo.

A Vindication of the Character of the pious and learned Bishop Bull, from the unqualified Accusations brought against it by the Archdeacon of Ely, in his Charge for the Year 1823. By the Venerable CHARLES DAUBENY, D. D. Archdeacon of Sarum.

The Works of the Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE. Vol. VIII.

Biographical History of the Christian Church, from the commencement of the Christian era to the times of Wickliffe the Reformer. By J. W. MORRIS.

A Letter to the King on the Coronation Oath. By JOHN COLLYER, A.M. Barrister at Law.

A Letter to a retired Gentleman on the Spirit of the New Ministry, and the Spirit of the Age.

Short View of the recent Changes in Administration.

The First Volume of a new History of London. By T. ALLEN, Author of the History of Lambeth, with numerous engravings.

Mr. WALLIS'S Lectures on Astronomy, with Engravings.

The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, Hero and Leander, Lycus the Centaur, and other Poems. By T. HOOD.

A Translation of the Life and Writings of the German Patriot and Poet, Koerner, with Engravings.

A Narrative of the Capture, Detention, and Ransom, of Charles Johnston, of Botetourt County, Virginia, who was made Prisoner by the Indians, on the River Ohio, in the year 1790.

Lieut.-General the Marquis of Londonderry's Narrative of the late War in Spain and Portugal.

Questions in Roman History, with Geographical Illustrations and Maps. By Mr. BUTLER, of Hackney.

The Pulpit, Volume VIII. containing five Portraits, and upwards of two hundred Sermons, by the most eminent and popular Divines of the day.

Mechanic's Magazine, Volume VII. with a Portrait of the King, and two hundred Engravings on wood.

Preparing for Publication.

The History of Portugal, from the earliest times to the commencement of the Peninsular War. By Dr. SOUTHEY.

A History of England, from the earliest Period to the present Time, in which it is intended to consider Men and Events on Christian Principles. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. To be published in Monthly Numbers.

An Apology for the Waldenses, exhibiting an Historical View of their Origin, Orthodoxy, Loyalty, and Constancy. With an Appeal to several European Governments on their Behalf. By the Rev. T. SIMMS.

A Memoir relative to the Operations of the Serampore Missionaries, including a succinct account of their Oriental Translations, Native Schools, &c.

The Influence of Apathy, and other Poems. By HENRY TREVANION.

A New Translation of the Odes of Anacreon. With a Sketch of his Life.

Cameleon Sketches. By J. TIMBS, Author of the Picturesque Promenade round Dorking. Also, by the same Author, *Historiettes of Reigate, in Surrey.*

Twelve Instructive and Familiar Lectures to Young Persons on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; the Existence, Character, and Government of God; the Evidences of Christianity, &c. With a Concluding Address on Nonconformity. By the late Rev. JOHN HORSEY.

The Fourth Part of Mr. THOMAS' Series of Early Prose Romances will contain *The Merry Exploits of Robin Hood*; and the Curious MS Life of that Outlaw, preserved in the Sloanean Library at the British Museum, will be printed for the first time in the Appendix.

Professor Clampi has discovered in the Magliabecchi library at Florence, a manuscript which proves to be the note-book or memorandum of the readings of the celebrated Boccaccio. This curious manuscript, besides throwing great light on various circumstances in the life of that great writer, shews how learned and laborious he was. It also contains a number of interesting particulars with respect to an epoch which was the dawn of the discovery of America, and of the revival of letters in Italy. Professor Clampi has published the manuscript, with notes full of erudition.

A very valuable musical manuscript, by Guillaume de Machault, who was valet-de-chambre to Philippe-le-Bel, in 1307, has been discovered in the Royal Library at Paris. It contains several French and Latin anthems, ballads, &c. and concludes with a mass which is supposed to have been sung at the Coronation of Charles the Fifth, in 1364, and which proves that at that time they were acquainted with the art of composition in four parts.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

The copyright of this great national work, with the whole copper-plates, forming part of the literary property belonging to the sequestrated estate of Messrs. Constable and Company, was purchased by Mr. Black, bookseller in Edinburgh, and there is now some prospect of the magnificent design which had been entered into, for incorporating the valuable matter in both works under one alphabet, being carried into effect. A few years after the completion of the French *Encyclopédie*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* began to be published, and the first edition, consisting of only three quarto volumes, was completed at Edinburgh in the

year 1776. This was merely the nucleus or germ of the work; and though constructed on a better and more philosophical plan, it possessed no superiority in point of execution over other works of the same kind previously published in England. In the second edition, however, which was published between the years 1778 and 1783, the work was extended to ten volumes; and it was further distinguished by the addition of two departments not hitherto embraced by any similar publication, namely, *Biography and History*. In this edition the plan of the *Encyclopædia* was completed, in its general outline at least; nor can there be any question that its success was materially promoted by its being so extended as to include the departments in question, which had been, in a great measure, omitted in the national work of France. The third edition, which was completed in eighteen volumes in 1797, rose, in several of its departments, greatly above the level of the preceding one; and in that of Physical Science particularly, it acquired, through the valuable assistance of Professor Robison, a very high degree of scientific eminence. His accession did not, however, take place till the work was advanced to the thirteenth volume; a little before which period it had been committed, owing to the death of the editor, Mr. Colin MacFarquhar (a printer, and one of the original proprietors of the work), to the direction of the Rev. Dr. Gleig. In a supplement of two volumes, also executed under his direction, Professor Robison completed that series of articles which he had commenced in the principal work; the whole, to use the words of Dr. Young, "exhibiting a more complete view of the modern improvements of physical science than had ever before been in the possession of a British public." In the fourth edition, which was completed in twenty volumes in 1810, under the superintendence of Dr. Millar, the work assumed a form more consistent with the principles of its plan than it had yet done in any preceding edition; and it was enriched with a number of new articles in various departments of science and learning; among which those of Professor Wallace, in the department of pure mathematics, hold a distinguished place. Almost immediately after the fourth edition was finished, another impression was called for, and a fifth edition in consequence issued, but without any material change. The sixth edition, lately completed, has the advantage of references to many of the articles contained in the Supplement in six volumes quarto, edited by Professor Napier; which work stands in the same relation to the three last editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. While the fifth edition was in progress the work became the property of Mr. Constable. He conceived the design of a Supplement, calculated to afford scope for large additions

and improvements, and to recommend itself to the general attention and assistance of the literary world. The Supplement was completed in 1824, in six volumes quarto.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The following is a list of the Professors already elected:

Greek Language, Literature, and Antiquities.—George Long, Esq. A.M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Greek in the University of Charlottesville, America.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—The Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S.E. of Trinity College, Dublin.

Jurisprudence and Law of Nations.—J. Austin, Esq. Barrister at Law.

English Law.—Andrew Amos, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Political Economy.—John R. Mac Culloch, Esq.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—William Jackson Hooker, LL.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

Zoology.—Robert E. Grant, M.D. F.R.S.E. F.L.S.

Anatomy and Physiology, Morbid and Comparative Anatomy, Surgery.—Charles Bell, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Professor to the Royal College of Surgeons. John Frederick Meckell, M.D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Halle, in Saxony. Granville Sharpe Patteson, Esq. late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Maryland, U.S.

Nature and Treatment of Diseases.—J. Conolly, M.D.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—David D. Davis, M.D. M.R.S.L.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D. F.L.S.

On Engineering and the Application of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts.—John Millington, Esq. F.L.S. Civil Engineer.

On the Absorption of Atmospheric Moisture by the Substrata of Chalk and Limestone. Presented to the Royal Society by WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKINNON, Esq. A.M. F.R.S. and F.A.S. of Hyde Park Place.

The writer happening to reside at Portwood House, near Southampton, at the distance of about seven miles from the extremity of the great chalk stratum that runs through the south of England, observed that there was always a greater keenness in the air on the chalk stratum than on the clay or diluvial substance in its neighbourhood. On experiments being made with the hygrometer, that instrument was found to indicate a greater degree of dryness when on

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the chalk than on the adjoining substrata. The same indications of dryness in the air were also indicated by this instrument when on limestone. However, as all experiments made with the hygrometer are subject to great uncertainty, for although De Luc's, Whalebone's, and Daniel's, are as correct as any, yet no positive dependence can be placed on any results from instruments so uncertain in their nature, unless confirmed by other observations. On looking at chalk that has been laid down on a field, it will be observed, that although the chalk when first put down is dry, yet in the course of twenty-four hours it will be saturated with moisture, even in the dryest weather. Now this moisture can only be obtained from the atmosphere. The same observation applies to lime, when laid on land as a dressing. Again, let any one observe the turf grass in a dry summer on chalk and limestone—it will always appear green and flourishing, when at the same time the turf grass on gravel or clay will be parched up and quite brown. Whence can this extraordinary difference arise, but from the absorption by chalk and limestone of the atmospheric moisture, which, by being constantly absorbed from the atmosphere into the substratum below, keeps the roots of the grass in a moister state than when such absorption does not take place, as it does not on clay or gravel. As chalk and limestone are quite as powerful reflectors of the sun's rays, or even more so than gravel or clay, it can only be by this power of absorption that such a green and healthy vegetation on chalk or limestone can be accounted for. For the same reason it is observable, that houses built on a chalk foundation are seldom dry, from the dampness arising in that substratum from the moisture of the atmosphere; for the same reason a house built of chalk is damp.

The tendency of chalk and limestone to absorb atmospheric moisture has been lately confirmed to the writer of this hypothesis by his friend Mr. Davies Gilbert, who observed that the chalk hills on the coast seemed to pour out more water from the rills that run from them into the sea, than could be expected from the quantity of rain that fell on them; and his friend Dr. Wollaston has also suggested to the writer, that with druggists it is a common thing to place any substance from which they are desirous of extracting moisture on a lump of chalk. All further observations made on the subject of chalk or limestone tend to confirm this remark.

How far the physical qualities or dispositions of people may depend on the dryness or dampness of the atmosphere, is more than the writer will pretend to determine; but it cannot be denied that in general a dry atmosphere is favourable to the animal spirits, and productive of other causes.

So satisfied does the writer feel of this peculiar quality in chalk and limestone, that he imagines that an individual shut up in a close carriage might, by the help of an hygrometer, determine when he passed over strata of chalk or limestone.

VACUUM PRODUCED BY GAS.

Mr. Brown's principle of producing a vacuum by the combustion of gas in a cylinder, was lately applied to the propelling a vessel on the Thames. The experiment was made with several nautical and scientific men on board, among whom were Captain Shaw, R.N. Dr. Wilson Phillips, and the inventor, Mr. Brown. The vessel was a large Thames galley; the persons on board were 15 in number; the weight of the engine was 3 cwt. and there was an additional weight of 5 cwt.; yet they made way at the rate of ten miles an hour, against a strong tide. The gas used is produced from water by a strong heat of a coke fire.

OVERLAND NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

Some interesting particulars of this expedition have been received; of which the following is a summary, partly abstracted from a letter in a Quebec paper, written by a gentleman who accompanied Capt. Franklin. It will be seen that Captain Franklin and Captain Beechey were, for several days, within less than 100 miles of each other, on the Arctic shores. Had the former persevered a little further, the two commanders would have had the good fortune to meet, and, to the honour of Britain, the whole expedition would have been crowned with complete success. Though this was not accomplished, much has been done, and the details will doubtless be read with attention.

The grand object of the expedition, besides generally coasting the northern shores of the American continent on the Arctic sea, was to pass from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Behring's Straits, where Captain Franklin expected to be met by his Majesty's ship Blossom, Captain Beechey, who was directed to make the best of his way to Icy Cape (or farther east, if practicable), with the view of there joining the overland party. (See vol. xcvi. ii. 628.)

In 1825, as has been often repeated, Captain Franklin established his headquarters at a fort to which his name was given, on Great Bear Lake. He then descended the Mackenzie river, made a short inspection of the sea, and returned, while the water was yet open, to his winter quarters. In the meanwhile, the lake itself had been surveyed, and the distance of its eastern point from the Coppermine river ascertained. Thus stood matters till June 1826, when operations were resumed. Dividing the expedition into two parties, Captain Franklin placed himself at the head of that

which was destined to take a western course from the mouth of the Mackenzie, and intrusted the other to the charge of Doctor Richardson, his old associate and friend, with instructions to proceed eastward from the same point to the Coppermine river. Each had two boats: Captain Franklin the *Lion* and *Reliance* (built of mahogany), with a force consisting of Lieutenant Back, eleven British seamen, marines and landsmen, two Canadian voyagers, and one Esquimaux interpreter—in all sixteen;—Dr. Richardson the *Dolphin* and *Union* (one built of mahogany, and the other of fir on the spot), with Mr. Kendall the assistant-surveyor, one seaman, two marines, six landsmen, and an Esquimaux—in all twelve. On June 21, 1826, the whole started together, and once more descended the Mackenzie, till July 2d, when, in 67 deg. 38. min. N. lat. 133 deg. 53 min. W. long. the letter in the Quebec Gazette thus relates their future progress:—

“At this place, named Parting Point by Captain Franklin, the river divides into a number of widely diverging branches, separated from each other by low and partially flooded lands. It was determined that the two divisions of the expedition should separate here, and that each party should follow the channel which accorded best with their respective routes. Captain Franklin, in the preceding autumn, had descended a middle channel, and reached the seat at Garry's Island, in lat. 69 30 deg. N. long. 135 45 W. He now entered the most westerly arm which winds round the base of the Rocky Mountains, and reached its mouth on the 7th of July. Its outlet is so barred by sand banks, that the crews were compelled to drag the boats for miles, even at the top of high water. In this unpleasant situation they were visited by a large party of Esquimaux, who at first behaved quietly, and carried on a barter in an amicable manner, but at length, prompted by the desire of plunder, and confiding in the superiority of numbers, on a preconcerted signal, upwards of 200 stout fellows, armed with long knives, rushed into the water at once, and seizing on the boats dragged them on shore. The judicious measures pursued by Captain Franklin, however, well seconded by the prompt obedience and determined conduct of Lieutenant Back and the crews of the boats, rescued the provisions, and all the property of consequence, from the hands of these freebooters, and the boats were ultimately got afloat without a shot having been fired, or any personal injury received on either side. The same party came twice that night and next day with hostile intentions, when the expedition had put ashore to repair the rigging of the boats which had been cut in the affray, but the posture of defence in which Captain Franklin drew up his small force, deterred them from renewing

the attack. The smaller parties of Esquimaux, that were subsequently met with, on the sea coast, behaved in a friendly manner.

On the 9th of July Captain Franklin was stopped by ice, unbroken from the shore, and from that date up to the 4th August, he could only advance as the separation took place, and seldom more than a mile or two a day. In this tedious way he reached the 141st degree of longitude, by which time the ice had given way so as to give a passage to the boats; but other obstacles, of a most serious nature, now opposed themselves to his progress. The coast was so low, and difficult of approach, from the shallowness of the water, that a landing on the main shore was effected only once, after passing the 139th degree of longitude; though it was frequently attempted by dragging the boats for miles through the mud. On all other occasions he had to land on the naked reefs that skirt the coast, where, after the departure of ice, the party suffered severely from the want of fresh water, and once passed two entire days without that necessary article. Thick fogs, and heavy gales of wind, prevented the expedition from quitting this inhospitable part of the coast, and it was detained on one spot for eight days, by a fog so dense, that all objects were obscured at the distance of a few yards, stormy weather prevailing all the time. Notwithstanding these almost insurmountable obstacles, the resolution and perseverance of Captain Franklin and his party, enabled them to touch nearly the 150th degree of longitude by the 18th of August. They had then performed more than half the distance, along the coast, to Icy Cape—had plenty of provisions, boats in good order, and an open sea before them—and although, from the fatigues they had undergone, the strength of the crews was somewhat impaired, yet their spirit was unbroken; but the period had now arrived, when it was Captain Franklin's duty, in pursuance of his instructions, to consider the probability of his being able to reach Kotzebue's Sound before the severe weather set in; and, if he did not expect to attain that object, he was prohibited from hazarding the safety of the party by a longer continuance on the coast. It would have been the extremity of rashness to have attempted to reach Kotzebue's Sound, by traversing an unknown coast at that advanced season, even had he been certain that the Blossom had reached that place; but the uncertainty attending all voyages in high latitudes, made it extremely doubtful whether that vessel was actually at the rendezvous or not. It was, therefore, in conformity with Captain Franklin's usual judgment, and the almost paternal anxiety he has always evinced for the safety of those who have had the happiness to serve under his command, that

he decided upon commencing his return to Bear Lake at that period.

It seems to have been fortunate that this branch of the expedition, having failed in effecting its purpose, did return without further delay; for the writer states, that the weather soon after became dangerously stormy; and that intelligence was received, not only of the intentions of the Esquimaux to assemble in great force at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, with the design of intercepting and plundering our gallant little band of countrymen, but also of the Mountain Indians, to march down and attack it. Escaping these perils, the party arrived in safety at Bear Lake on the 21st of September, whence Captain Franklin immediately sent off his despatches for Government. We have only to add here, that the trending of the coast had carried him to 70 deg. 30 min. of N. lat.

With respect to the proceedings of the Eastern expedition, on parting from Captain Franklin, they pursued the easternmost channel of the river, which is that by which Mackenzie returned from the sea, and is accurately and ably described by him. They reached the sea on the 7th of July, in lat. 69 deg. 29 min. N. long. 183 deg. 24 min. W. having, on that day, fallen in with a horde of Esquimaux, who, whilst the boats were in a similar situation to Captain Franklin's, aground on the flats at the mouth of the river, endeavoured to seize upon Mr. Kendall's boat, no doubt for the purpose of plundering it. The attempt, however, which was, perhaps, merely the impulse of the moment, was not participated in by the whole horde, and was instantly frustrated by the cool courage of Mr. Kendall, and the determined attitude assumed by the party, without the necessity of having recourse to violence. They gave no farther trouble, and the party left them with the show, at least, of friendship. The parties of that nation which were met afterwards, being inferior in number to the expedition, were very civil. They displayed, however, much courage in opening an intercourse.

After reaching the sea, considerable difficulty was experienced in coasting a shore of a very peculiar nature, to lat. 70 deg. 37 min. N. long. 126 deg. 52 min. W. The coast thus far consists of islands of alluvial (or, perhaps, in the present language of geologists, of diluvial) origin, skirted by sandy banks running far to seaward, and intersected by creeks of brackish water, and separated in part by wild estuaries, pouring out at that season of the year large bodies of fresh water. These alluvial lands are inundated by the spring floods, and covered with drift timber, except a number of insulated mounds of frozen earth, which rise considerably above the highest water-mark, and are analogous to the frozen banks or icebergs described as bounding

Kotzebue's Sound. Betwixt them and the main shore there is a very extensive lake of brackish water, which perhaps communicates with the eastern branch of the Mackenzie, and receives, at least, one other large river. This party subsequently tracked a rocky and bolder shore, rounded Cape Parry in lat. 70 deg. 18 min. N., long. 123 deg. W., Cape Krusenstern in lat. 68 deg. 46 min. N., long. 114 deg. 45 min. W., and entered George the Fourth's Coronation Gulf, by the Dolphin and Union Straits, which brought them nearly to the 113th deg. of West longitude. They then steered for the Coppermine river, and entered it on the 8th of August. They suffered some detention on this voyage from bad weather, and had, on several occasions, to cut a passage through tongues of ice with the hatchet, and to force a way for the boats with much labour and some hazard. Notwithstanding the quantity of ice they encountered thus early in the season, *they were convinced that towards the end of August there is a free passage for a ship along the northern coast of America, from the 100th to the 150th degree of west longitude*; and to the eastward of the Mackenzie there are some commodious harbours, although there are none on the part of the coast surveyed by Captain Franklin to the westward. The whole difficulty in performing the north-west passage in a ship seems to be in attaining the coast of the continent through the intricate straits which lead from Baffin's or Hudson's Bays. The flood tide was found setting every where along the coast from the eastward. The rapids, which obstruct the navigation of the Coppermine, prevented them from bringing their boats above eight miles from the sea, and they therefore abandoned them there with the remainder of their stores, tents, &c. a present to the Esquimaux, and set out overland to Fort Franklin, carrying (exclusive of instruments, arms, and ammunition, and a few specimens of plants and minerals), merely a blanket and ten days' provisions for each person. They arrived on the eastern arm of Bear Lake on the 18th of August, and at the Fort on the 1st of September, after an absence of 71 days, in excellent health and condition. The two branches of the expedition have thus surveyed the coast through upwards of thirty-six degrees of longitude, which, together with Captain Franklin's former discoveries, and those of Captain Parry, render the Arctic Sea pretty well known, as far as the 115th degree of west longitude. There remains only eleven degrees of unknown coast betwixt that and Icy Cape.

Since receiving the above particulars, we have learnt that the Blossom, commanded by Captain Beechey, succeeded in reaching its appointed destination on the side of the Pacific Ocean, and arrived at Kotzebue

Sound, the appointed place of rendezvous. Here the gallant officer remained, waiting in the hope of meeting the overland expedition, till the harbour began to freeze; when, to avoid being frozen in, he was reluctantly obliged to hoist his sails and depart. The following is an extract of a private letter from Captain Beechey; and its description of the writer's feelings and disappointments is to our mind as affecting as it is simple and natural:—

“*San Francisco, Nov. 4, 1826.*”

“With the expectation of being by this time on my way home, I quitted St. Paul's on the 4th of July, and hastened to Kotzebue Sound, performing what I could for hydrography in my way. I waited there four days, and then proceeded to the northward. The weather was fine, and favourable for our purpose; and we executed our work in a much shorter period than I could have expected, and succeeded in penetrating 120 miles farther than the Icy Cape of Captain Cook. Success, in this respect, excited our warmest expectation of similar good fortune in my much-esteemed friend, Captain Franklin; but this was a feeling which gradually subsided, as the time passed away without his arrival. I was myself so sanguine of his success, from what I had seen of the coast about Prince Regent's Inlet, and the facility that was there generally offered to boats proceeding between the land and the ice, that the appearance of every baidar (native boat) that rounded the point of the anchorage gave rise to the most lively hopes; each successive disappointment, however, and the near approach of winter, which had latterly become too evident, greatly tended to deaden those sensations, until every expectation had at length passed away. I determined, however, to wait for him so long as it was possible, without being frozen in. Towards the end of September we were visited by different companies of natives, travelling homewards with their stock of provisions for the winter, which they had been occupied in collecting during the summer months. This, in some degree, broke the monotony of the scene; but their visits latterly became ‘few and far between,’ and we were eventually left quite alone. At length the edges of the harbour were frozen, and it needed only a day or two of calm weather to render the whole a mass of ice. This was a signal which I dared not disobey; and on the 14th October, with a clear sky, and hard frosty weather, we steered out of the Sound, our minds filled with anxiety for our intrepid countrymen, to whose relief (in the event of their arriving subsequent to our departure) we endeavoured to contribute, by leaving a supply of flour on the island for them, and a case of beads, to enable them to purchase the friendship of the neighbouring tribes.”

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

LONDON BRIDGE.

In excavating the foundation of the New London Bridge, a considerable quantity of Roman coins, gold, silver, and brass, have been found, and one small silver statue, which has been deposited in the British Museum. A leaden figure of a horse was lately brought up, and is now in the possession of Mr. Knight, engineer. The execution of the head is admirable. The same gentleman has, amongst a considerable collection of remains, a curious specimen of ancient glazed tile, a number of rare Saxon coins, and a considerable quantity of counters and gun-money. The workmen, who at first considered all the coins they met with as being merely old halfpence, which were worth nothing because they would no longer pass, soon discovered their error, and have now all become connoisseurs. Mr. R. L. Jones, the Chairman of the Bridge Committee, has zealously obtained all he could, with the liberal intention of presenting his set to the Corporation, to form the nucleus of a collection in the new City Library. He has, besides, amongst a number of indifferent coins found some time since, one Roman coin, with the inscription *PLON* (*Pecunia Londini*) which is supposed to have been struck in the metropolis. The most frequent of the Roman coins are those of Antoninus Pius. Saxon and old English coins have been found in great abundance, together with many ancient implements, warlike, sacerdotal, and domestic. To guard against impositions and the dispersion of the articles found, the workmen have, we understand, been directed to deposit all they discover with Mr. Knight. When the fact of the discovery is properly authenticated, they receive a fair compensation for the treasure, whatever it may be.

FOSSIL REMAINS.

In Part I. p. 555, we noticed some interesting Fossil Remains having lately been discovered near Maidstone in Kent. The quarries where the remains were found appear to have been worked for many centuries, and there is a tradition that many of the materials of Westminster Abbey, and other ancient buildings in London, were brought from thence. The stone is called Kentish Rag: it consists of a succession of beds of limestone and coarse flint, dispersed in irregular series through a matrix of sand and sand-stone; its geological position is in the lowest region of the green sand formation immediately above the weald clay. The remains in question consist of the jaws, teeth, and broken portions of the skull, together with bones of the fore and hind legs of a very large hyæna, and a few other teeth

and bones, apparently of the ox and horse. All these were found nearly together, within the space of a few feet, in one of the numerous cracks or fissures (locally called vents) that intersect the strata at this place, and are usually from one to twenty feet broad; on the sides of many of these vents are hollow apertures of various sizes, some of which occasionally expand themselves into caves; two such caves have lately been discovered in the quarries on the north side of the valley at Boughton Mount. These fissures or vents are cut through the strata from the bottom of the quarries to the surface, and are filled with diluvial loam, interspersed with fragments of the adjacent rocks and numerous chalk flints; these last must have been drifted hither from some distant hills, and have fallen into the fissures at the same time with the loam. This loam, at its upper extremity, becomes united to that which covers the surface of the quarry and the adjacent fields. The bones were discovered at about 15 feet deep, in one of these fissures; and from the manner in which they were scattered amongst the loam and stony fragments, they appear to have been drifted to their present place at the same time with the diluvial matter amongst which they lay, occupying a position precisely similar to the bones of hyænas and other animals that were discovered in the fissures of the breakwater limestone rock near Plymouth, imbedded in similar diluvial loam and pebbles. It is highly probable that at Boughton, as was the case at Plymouth, the caves communicating with these fissures will be found to contain an abundance of similar bones.

ANCIENT ENGLISH COINS.

In lately digging a field near Hallyclare (says the *Northern Whig*) there was found an earthen vessel, containing upwards of 1000 silver pennies of King Edward I. and II., the greater part of which had been coined in London, York, and Canterbury. Among them there were a number stamped in the following places:—Newcastle, Durham, Lincoln, Bristol, St. Edmundsbury, Hadley, Exeter, Chester, and Oxford. There were also a few Irish pennies, with the triangle, coined in Dublin and Waterford. From the time that we may fairly infer these coins were in circulation, and the tract of country in which they were found—lying between the ancient city of Connor and the venerable fortress of Carrickfergus—it is highly probable that they had been hidden during the invasion of Lord Edward Bruce in 1315, and perhaps buried during the retreat of the English army from the former place, where they had been defeated on the 10th of September, the fugitives retreating

to Carrickfergus, followed by the victors. The hypothesis is the more likely, as at different times, within memory, small parcels of the like coins have been also found in caves in the same direction, with some silver coins of the Alexanders kings of Scotland.

POMPEII.

There has recently been discovered at Pompeii a very grand edifice, denominated a Pantheon. Its form is a parallelogram. The entrance opens in one of the narrowest sides of the building; in the corners are three small rooms. In the middle, one or two niches have been examined, in which were found statues of Tiberius and Livia. Unluckily these statues, though very beautiful, are without arms. In that of Tiberius some traces are still discoverable of the red of the toga with which he was clothed. The principal wall is ornamented with paintings, very well preserved, which represent the history of Romulus and Remus, at the moment when they were suckled by the wife of the shepherd Faustulus. In the gallery which conducts to the Pantheon, and in the room which served as a robing room, are tablets of marble with different numbers. In the numerous paintings of this edifice are representations of hunts, marine monsters, and different animals. Attached to the building is a court, surrounded by a portico, supported by elegant columns, whose pediments are of white marble. In the midst of this portico rise eight pedestals, which probably supported a small rotunda, similar to that which is seen at Puzzoli, in the Temple of Serapis.

ANCIENT CITY NEAR BHURTPORE.

Of the city of Futtehpur Sikri, which was built by Akber, and appears never to have been of very great extent, little now exists except a mass of ruins, enclosed within walls equally decayed. The northern portion, formed of a series of low hills, is covered by the relics of Akber's palace, and the Dergah, or Shrine, of Sheikh Sellim Chishti, the saint, whose prayers and surpassing piety procured the monarch the much coveted blessing of a son and successor.

The palace of the Emperor consists of a succession of buildings, scattered over a considerable extent of ground, and presents nothing grand or striking. The different structures are all on a very small scale, and apparently little adapted to an imperial residence. Many of them, however, are of peculiar construction, and the ornamental architecture is elaborate and curious. They are especially worthy of notice as marking an era in the arts in India, and indicating the transition about to take place from the genuine Hindu to the Indo-Persic or Saracenic style of building. Indian architecture combines rudeness and delicacy in a peculiar manner. The edifices are built in square

massive blocks, where strength depends upon the quantity of matter less than upon its disposition. Some of the roofs at Futtehpur Sikri are formed of immense slabs of stone, laid, without beams, from wall to wall; others are formed of similar slabs laid aslope, and meeting in the centre as in a pitched roof. The door and window frames are all square, the buildings angular, and such columns as occur are short and ponderous. Combined with this Cyclopean style, if it may be so termed, there is extreme delicacy and minuteness in detail, and the walls and cornices are covered with scrolls and flowers of an almost microscopic delineation, and most complex and laborious execution. In the building immediately adjoining, a wholly different style prevails; and the shrine of the saint, with its carved arches, corridors, cupolas, and minarets, corresponds with the general character of Mohammedan architecture as it occurs throughout Persia, whence it seems to have been imported in full perfection into Hindoostan by the Mogul princes, and especially Akber's predecessor Hoomayoon.

The Dergah of Sheikh Chishti is, perhaps, the finest specimen of Mohammedan architecture in India. It is situated on the summit of a hill, from the brow of which a lofty gateway, to which a long flight of steps ascends, commands a distant view of the Taj on one side and Bhurtpore on the other. Like all buildings of this description it is a quadrangular enclosure, but it is much more than the usual extent, measuring about 500 feet from wall to wall. The court within the enclosure is paved with stone; an arcaded viranda extends round three sides, whilst that opposite to the main entrance is occupied by the tombs of the family and descendants of the saint. His own tomb is a low building of white marble projecting into the centre of the square; the walls and windows of the shrine are carved with the greatest delicacy, like network or lace, and a screen, curiously wrought with mother-o'-pearl, protects the marble sarcophagus within from profane approach. The memory of the Sheikh is still held in great veneration, and many persons come daily in pilgrimage to his shrine. They tie small threads or offer flowers on the tomb, making, at the same time, presents to the Khadims, or servants of the establishment, and they anticipate that the saint's intercession will procure them health, or longevity, or children, or whatever may be the object of their desires. Hindoos form a full proportion of the pilgrims, and it is a curious circumstance that a similar superstition invests the sepulchral monuments of the Taj with imaginary sanctity, offerings of a like character, and with similar objects, being presented, especially by Hindoos, at the tombs of the despot Shah Jehan, and the lovely Light of his Harem.

SELECT POETRY.

EPILOGUE TO THE EUNUCHUS OF TERENCE.

(Chærea, counting some money pensively—)

Ut nostris, fortuna, soles illudere rebus,

Crudelis ! miseris prodere docta viros !

Improba fallaci me perdidit alea jactu,

Nudavit luxus, pauperiesque premit.

Vix unus res adversas solatur amicus,

Eheu ! vix oculis aureus unus inest !

(Enter Parmeno with some long Bills.)

Matutina mihi quæ servus munera portat ?

Par. Nil præter solitum—munera nota fero !

Ch. Da *(reads)* Sutor—Lanius—Sartor—Vinarius—omnes*(Forces a laugh)*

Unanimes ! idem nuntius ! æra petunt.

“ Nemo dat, (ut dicunt) quod non habet,”—*æs alienum**Si quærant, non me ditior alter erit !*

Ni quocunque modo sit parta pecunia, carcer

Præsto est, aut subitæ turpia damna fugæ—

Par. O here, si fas sit—Ch. Jamdudum, care, benignam

In dominum mentem, consiliumque tuum

Novi—fare—licet—quid si tibi candida conjux,

Et cui res adsit larga, petita foret ?

Ch. Sponsa placet—dulcem pravus qui vendit amorem

Indignum !—Par. Quâ te religione tenes ?

Mos est ! fuderunt quando patrimonia luxu,

Sic juvenes censûs damna levare solent.

Non longè hinc ædes conduxit, rure relicto,

Magnificas, auri pondere dives anus.

Vana est—venatrix hominum—studiosa culinæ,

Et vestis—*(aside)* larvæ non tamen absimilis !

Hanc multos vulgò narrant ambire—quid ? illos

Devinces—vetulum (quæ tua forma) cape.

(Aside) Est cognata tamen præstanti corpore virgo

Pauper—ne Juvēni visa sit illa meo !

(Enter Sophrona leading a little dog, and Pamphila.)

Soph. Me miseram juvenes, fugiam quocunque, sequentur !

Pam. *(aside)* (Quin potius nummos !) at mihi nullus adest !Par. *(aside)* to Chæ. Ipsa est.—Chæ. Quæ simul incedit, perpulchra videtur.

At quæ colloquii sit mihi causa ?—refer—

Par. Hoc faciam—

*(He treads, seemingly by accident, on the dog.)*Chæ. *(in a pre-* Ah ! turpi violata est vulnere cauda*tended passion)*

Cara magis collo, flagitiose, tuo !

*(To the ladies.)*Excusate, precor, Dominae. *(to Pam.)* quid ? lux mea ? salve !

Pam. to Chæ.

Salve, care.—Soph. Nihil, nil nisi casus, here !

Par. to Chæ.

Optime, pes oculis aliquando errantibus, errat.

Chæ. to Pam.

Non servi, formæ culpa sed illa tuæ !

Soph. *(taking the compliment to herself)* to Chæ.

Ut blandâ ingenui nos luditis arte puellas,

Urbani nimium ! *(to Pam. aside)* Cara, benignus homo est,

Et sapiens—nostro tamen hic tam distat amanti—

Pam. *(aside)*

Ingenuo distat quàm Parasitus edax !

(Gnatho at a distance seems greatly surprised at seeing Chærea with the ladies.)

Chærea ! quid ! nostras exeret perditus artes ?

Æmulus ? an vetulæ cognitus ille meæ ?

Æmulus est certè—timeo ne verbera tergo

Ingerat ; audendum est ; sit tibi fausta dies

Optime ; formosæ mihi vos salvete puellæ

Sudum est *(aside to Soph.)* O oculis lux mage cara meis !

Gratior est semper non expectata voluptas !

Chæ. (aside) Ut vox deliram blandula fallit anum ! [tior ipsi !]
(coolly to Gnat.) Salve.—*Soph. to Gnat.* Quid, nōsti hunc ?—*Gn.* Mihi vix ego no-
 Ingenuus juvenis ! *(to Ch.)* Quomodo, care, vales.
Charæe ?—Ch. Quid ! turpis Parasiti dicar amicus ?
 Indignum ! nolo—me tamen urget Amor !

Gnatho (aside) Virgo placet. *(to Ch.)* Dominas vin' deducamus ad ædes ?

(Chæ. gives Pam. his arm ; as they go off Par. touches him saying)

Nil tibi cum tenerâ ; sola petatur anus !

(Chæ. gives him a backhander, and knocks his hat off ; Parmeno remains.)

Immemor, ut solet, ipse sui, rerumque suarum !

Immemor argenti, consiliique mei !

Adversis rebus mœrens, lætusve secundis,

Fœmineo capitur, victima certa ! dolo.

Contemnuntur opes, et virgo pauper amatur.

Arceat hæc nobis quis mala tanta deus ? *Exit.*

Enter Chærea. Me miserum ! perii, qui talem forte puellam

Spectârim ! nunc me, sors inimica, premis !

Nunc primùm terres, paupertas aspera, mentem !

(Enter Par. with a letter.)

Quod mihi sit faustum ! littera missa venit.

Reads. "Cum munus mihi triste datum sit"—tristia narrant

Omnēs ! "cognati nuntio fata senis,

"Tusse malâ periit—moriens, fundumque, domumque,"

"Et tibi congestas, optime, legat opes ;

"At, (bene te novit,) ne turpiter omnia fundas,

"Uxor ducenda est—vive valeque Thraso."

(Ch. capering for joy.)

O venerande senex ! æternâ pace quiescas !

Quid magis optandum, gratius esse potest ?

(to Par. laughing.) Uxor ducenda est—"quid si tibi candida conjux ?"

Prudenterne senex ?—*Par.* Hoc sapienter ait.

Ch. Nam tecum sentit, nisi te, quam candida virgo

Ducam ? sors eadem sit, quibus unus amor ?

(Enter Sophrona, Pam. and Pythiasen.)

Soph. (crying.) Hunc ita me lusisse pudet ; me sæpe puellam

Dixit, sed cunctis stulta videbor anus.

Delusit mentem—cor inflammavit amore !—*(cries)*

Pam. Hoc semper timui—nam Parasitus erat,

Hunc hominem nunquam dilexi.—*Soph.* Mille minarum

Abstulit, infido quæ malesana dedi,

Ut bigas emeret mihi, conjugiumque pararet ;—*(sobs)*

Nunc habet, ut scribit, Gallica terra nefas.

Reads a letter. "Æra aliena premunt—visenda Lutetia—si te

"Formosam juvenis dixerit esse, cave !"

(Faints and is carried out.)

Ch. to Pam. Jam tandem fortuna favet mihi, cara, favebis ?

Pam. Si plaudant omnes, hinc tua semper ero !

Ealing, Midsummer, 1827.

S. N. E.

HEAVENLY ROSES.

They who celestial roses cull,
 Of deathless scent and fadeless bloom.
 First travell'd through the briars of earth,
 And enter'd Heaven by the tomb.

Rejoice then, pilgrims of the skies,
 Your lot can ne'er be worse than theirs ;

Soon will the pearly gates unfold,
 Receive your souls—exclude your cares !

Within their precincts blooms the rose ;
 And blooms without a single thorn ;
 Smooth is the path they now pursue,
 Who 've pass'd through night to endless
 morn !

*A Tribute to the Memory of the late
Mr. WILLIAM MEYLER, of Bath.*

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

MEYLER, descended from the Bards of
yore,

Whose genius he by sure transmission bore,
MONA* in him, with pride, must fondly
trace

The lineal offspring of her ancient race.
What though he soar'd not to the proud
sublime,

Humour and energy enrich'd his rhyme;
Yet had he try'd to stretch his Muse's
flight,

She might have reach'd some bold parnas-
sian height,

But, better far, he urg'd her WORTH to
hail,

Spread moral truth, and tell the pleasing
tale.

Loyal and prompt to act the Patriot's part,
Humanity and honour rul'd his heart.

BATH holds his reliques as a sacred prize,
For there "in yonder cave a DRUID lies."†

SUN-SET.

NOW down the western sky,

Low sinks departing day;

And all the beauties fly

From Sol's gay beams away!

Now dewy flowers mourn

The absence of her light:

No more her warmth is known

Amid the shades of night!

To Cynthia now I turn,

By her mild beam I rove;

I all rude clarions shun,

And seek the silent grove:

Where Philomel attunes

Her symphony of love;

And echo soft communes

Her plaints throughout the grove!

Hence sacred to the muse,

Is the lone hour of night:

Devotion's flame infuse

Her sacred ray of light!

I'll wake the trembling lyre,

While energies are given

And let my theme aspire

In grateful praise to heaven!

T. N.

A RECURRENCE TO THE DAYS OF YOUTH.

WHEN wand'ring back to former days,

Thought beckons up that time,

When, circled round with sunny rays,

Life glow'd in all its prime.

* This gentleman was a native of the Isle
of Anglesea.

† COLLINS ON THOMSON.

GENT. MAG. July, 1827.

Ah! days of childhood, now long gone,

But strong in fancy's eye;

The bliss of which, has left them drawn

Deep on the memory.

Ah days! when life was yet a toy,

A thing not fully known;

But pictured then an age of joy,

A path with roses strown;

When each new day brought its new sun,

That brighter lustre threw;—

The hours in bliss before us run,

With eaglet speed they flew.

Then all the thoughts on pleasure went,

Blithe sport was all our care,

And health its blessing to us lent,

Those sports with glee to share.

O! when the languid hours of school

Came to the wish'd-for close;

And from each tedious, irksome rule,

With joyful haste we rose;

What eagerness was then display'd

To give bright pleasure reign;

If but a moment it delay'd,

'Twas deem'd an age of pain.

Methinks I hear the loud debate

What game should be prefer'd;

While each sport's merits o'er they rate,

All talk'd, and no one heard.

But soon impatience did decide

The game, and fix its laws;

The rules, which all must fair abide,

No brawls nor strife to cause.

Their laws, like those of elder heads,

Alas! prov'd oft too weak;

Some, reckless of their penal dreads,

The rules would slight and break:

And disputes would arise and grow,

Convulse their happy state;

Disturb the peace, in factions throw

Hearts all united late.

Yet not for long, O not for long,

Could quarrels rend in twain

The parted, restless, wand'ring throng;

Soon pleasure joined again.

Forgetful, soon again they shout,

Their dexterous feats display;

Till all their swiftness, strength, tired out,

They part—to meet next day.

These days, they fled; and manhood came

With visions—ah! how bright;

Red with Imagination's flame;

Viewing, all round, delight.

All then was hope, and nothing else

Around all nature sung,

And fancy roam'd thro' realms of bliss,—

On future, raptur'd hung.

We painted life as Eden fair,

Ideal pleasures drew;

Reck'd lightly of the clouds of care,

Age in our skies would shew:

But forward look'd with ardent gaze,
And bade our future state,
With splendor shine, with glory blaze;
Music each step await.

Alas ! how soon these visions fled,
How long they've ceased to play !
The hopes we fondled now are dead,
Time work'd their quick decay.

And as we muse on days so dear,
When Hope's gay rainbow shown ;
Ere yet our dreams, dissolved to air,
A sorrow scarce had known :

Who can refrain regretting tears,
To find this scene of life
So full of woe, of pain, and cares,
Of warfare, and of strife ?

That what we thought a sound of joy,
To find it sorrow all ;
That Time comes only to destroy,—
To make each gay dream fall.

For, like the leaves by Autumn blown,
Their parent branches bare ;
Till from the tree the last leaf 's flown,
That lonely linger'd there ;

E'en so our hopes, they fly away,
The last at length departs ;
Fainter and fainter shines each day,
While lower sink our hearts.

And as our hopes, so fade our years ;
So feel our strength distil ;
All that was youth soon disappears ;
The once warm feelings chill.

The love of life no longer blooms,
We sigh to close the race ;
Death frights no more, we feel the tomb 's
Our fitting resting place.

L. W. W.

I'VE THOUGHT OF YOU.

I'VE seen the lurid fire of heaven
Run glaring o'er the sky,
And through its unrespecting ire
I've seen a mortal die :
I saw his face, late flush'd with health,
Change to death's pallid hue,
And e'en amid a scene like this
I sighed, and thought of you.

I've heard the deaf'ning thunder roar,
And felt the chilling blast,
And in th' ensanguin'd battle-field
Each have I seen surpast ;
In famine on the raging sea
My thoughts have still been true,
And though you 've never thought of me,
I've sighed, and thought of you.

Amid the lurid lightning's fire,
The livid scene of death,
The spirit of the thunder's ire,
The tempest's chilling breath ;

Mid thirst and hunger's fiercest pangs ;
With battle in my view ;
I've only had one cheering thought,
And that has been of you.

E. B.

TRIBUTE

To the Memory of Miss Eleanor-Henrietta-Victoria-Robinson, Daughter of Lady Sarah, and the Right Hon. F. J. ROBINSON (now LORD GODERICH), Chancellor of the Exchequer. Who died October 31, 1826.

By Miss BELFOUR.

O'ER pensive age, when Death his mantle throws,
And Science sinks to undisturb'd repose,
Attendant Fame, and Piety sincere,
Arrest the face of Sorrow's gushing tear.

But when, alas ! in Nature's opening bloom,
Grace, wit, and beauty, find an early tomb,
With faded Hope,—when Love's soft rays expire,
Friendship's warm tints—Devotion's hallow'd fire ;
Far different feelings invoke our sighs,
Far other images to Memory rise ;
Rent is the heart, grief seizes on the soul,
Beyond e'en faith or reason to controul.

So, fair Victoria, to the realms of day,
When thy pure spirit wing'd its blissful way,—
When smiles endearing, looks serenely bright,
Beaming celestial virtues, set in night ;
On thy chill'd bosom, as affection flew,
Caught thy last sigh, receiv'd thy last adieu,—
No art, no sympathy, could woe restrain,
No heavenly-musings sooth the throb of pain.

Peace to thy relics, dear angelic maid !
Thy dust we honour—bless thy happy shade !
How good, how gentle, how bemoan'd, attest
The settled anguish of a Parent's breast,
Anguish surpassing grandeur to beguile,
A Nation's favour, or a Monarch's smile !

By Meditation led, or pining care,
Should kindred spirits to thy tomb repair,
'Twin'd with the sweetest wreaths e'er
Fancy wove,
Spent with the tears of Innocence and Love,
While rosy health, and all the sprightly powers,
That deck with flattering scenes the glad-some hours,
Admonish'd pause ;—her harp shall pity raise,
And in melodious numbers hymn her
New Broad-street.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

July 2. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued by commission. The *Lord Chancellor* read his Majesty's speech, as follows :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which his Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from further attendance in Parliament.—His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with his Majesty, and that his Majesty's best efforts, as well as his Majesty's communications with his allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and to assure you that his Majesty has given directions for the careful revision of the fi-

nancial state of the country, with a view to every diminution of expenditure which may be found consistent with the necessary demands of the public service, and with the permanent interest, good faith, and honour of the nation.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty is confident that you participate with his Majesty in the pleasure which his Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts.—His Majesty trusts that, although your deliberations on the Corn Laws have not led during the present Session to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing Session, and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests, of all the classes of his Majesty's subjects."

The *Lord Chancellor* then intimated, that the Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from this day until Tuesday the 21st of August.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

At the Court of Cassation of Paris, a point of jurisprudence has just been decided which may tend, more than any of the means hitherto tried, to check the practise of duelling, at least as far as married men and fathers of families are concerned. The question was, whether the widow and children of a man killed in a duel could maintain an action for damages against the surviving duelist? It was an appeal from the Court of Assize, before which a Mr. Lelorrian was tried for the murder of a Mr. Garel in a duel. Lelorrian was acquitted of the murder, but sentenced, at the suit of the widow, to the payment of damages to the amount of 20,000 francs to her, and 4,000 francs to her children, to be paid when they come of age, with interest until that period.

A Camelopard, sent by the Pacha of Egypt as a present to the King of France, has arrived at Paris. It stands twelve feet high from the upper part of the head, and, being only two years old, will grow much larger. Since the conquest of the Roman Empire, no living Camelopard has been brought to Europe. It seems to be even rare in Central Africa, its native country.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 5th July, announces the ratification of a treaty between Great Britain and France, the effect of which is to guarantee the Portuguese constitution, and the evacuation of the South of Spain, including the fortresses of Cadiz and Barcelona, by the French army. Portugal is also, by the terms of the treaty, to be evacuated by the British troops, leaving a small garrison at Belem, to protect the constitutional government from the effect of any sudden movement.

The letters from the northern frontier state that the Spanish authorities at Galicia have issued strict orders to arrest and disarm the Portuguese rebels. The officer who is appointed to execute this duty is Colonel Ignacio Perreira, of the Orense Militia, the same who declared strongly in the favour of these rebels, and always supported them.

A curious account has just been established of the subscriptions made by the different religious communities, by the corporations, ecclesiastical as well as civil, by the different municipalities of the kingdom, and by several private individuals, for the or-

ganization, equipment, and support of the Royalist volunteers of the kingdom, from the end of the year 1823 to that of 1826. The sum of the whole, including the expenses of religious ceremonies, the blessing of banners, and other casual charges, amounts to 119,000,000 of reals (31,535,000 francs). At present the taxes imposed on every kind of provisions, crops, merchandises, and importations, for the support of the Royalist volunteers, has arisen to two thirds of the ordinary contributions: and it is remarked that all the villages which have no Royalist volunteers pay as much of the contributions as those which have.

On the 23d June, a Pedlar slept at a house in the province of Guadalupe, where he had frequently put up before. When he retired to bed, the woman of the house and her husband opened his pack through curiosity, and were tempted, by the value of its contents, to murder him, and possess themselves of his property. The husband hesitating to do the deed, his wife took a poniard, stept on tip-toe into the room where the pedlar lay asleep, and stabbed him to the heart. They buried his body in their garden. A few days afterwards the woman sent her daughter, aged eight years, to school, wearing a silk handkerchief that was found in the pack. The schoolmistress asked the child where her mother bought the handkerchief, and the child said her mother had a great many prettier ones. On returning home, she related to her parents what she had told the schoolmistress, which greatly alarmed them, and they resolved to murder the child. It was planned that the father should dig a hole next morning in the garden, that the mother should send the child to him there, and that he should strangle and bury it. The child (who had overheard the conversation) was sent next morning into the garden, and innocently said, "father, that grave is for me, is it not?" The words caused a remorse of conscience in him, and he angrily told her to return to the house. Here the inhuman mother resolved to perpetrate the horrid deed herself; she lighted the oven, threw the child into the flames, and closed the door! The thickness of the smoke, and its extraordinary smell, induced some neighbours to ask her what was baking that caused such an odour; her confusion and terror became apparent; they opened the oven door, and saw two half-consumed legs of the child, the rest of the body being reduced to cinders. The man and woman were delivered to officers of justice, and they confessed their guilt.

Letters from Madrid, state, that the Governor of Algeiras, Colonel Miranda, had addressed an official note to his government, of the recent conspiracy discovered in his commandery. From this it appears, that the ramifications of this plot, which had for

its object the elevation of Charles to the throne of Spain, and the destruction of the liberals, had extended to Algeiras, Marques Bolonea Barrios, and the Camp of St Roche. The plot was revealed to the Governor by one of the officers concerned, and measures were secretly adopted to defeat the object of the conspirators. Accordingly, the Governor, at the head of the troops of the garrison, suddenly charged the rebels at one of their assemblies, and, after killing three and wounding eight, made a very considerable number prisoners.

ITALY.

A dreadful hurricane has visited almost all Calabria. The district of Calona is converted into a Lake, which, in many places, is 35 feet deep. Two-thirds of Gallio are destroyed, and one-third of the unfortunate inhabitants perished in the waves. From the town of Giovanni to Reggio, the whole country is a sea. In the neighbourhood of the latter, a water volcano has been formed, which continues to extend, and lays waste the country. Many ships were lost, one with sixty-two passengers—few of whom were saved.

Letters from Messina mention a very remarkable natural phenomenon, which has taken place on the coast of Calabria, opposite to Messina, and not many miles distant from Reggio. The powerful action of the sea during the late storms has carried away a small village, which stood on the shore, together with a considerable space of the shore itself, and formed a natural harbour, capable of sheltering a great number of ships of war in perfect safety. Such a harbour, it is said, was much wanted on that part of the coast.

SWITZERLAND.

The Diet of the Confederation opened its Session at Zurich, on the 2d of June. The whole of the diplomatic body came from Berne, for the occasion, and the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sicily, Sardinia, the Netherlands, Bavaria, and Baden, were present, when the deputies from the twenty-two Cantons took the oath in the Cathedral. The speech of M. David V. Wyss, president of the Diet, burgomaster of Zurich, was distinguished by frankness and republican spirit. He rejoiced at the estimation in which Switzerland was held by the European powers, as a testimony of which, their worthy representatives were present at this solemnity. With respect to the confederation itself, for the purpose of swearing to which the Deputies of all the Cantons were now assembled, what might be wanting in internal connection and energy, was supplied by the public spirit of the nation, which continued to manifest itself in the most pleasing manner.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A treaty between Great Britain, France, and Russia, which has for its object the termination of the existing struggle in Greece, has been formally signed by the three contracting powers. The specific intentions of this treaty are to give practical effect to the principles which were agreed upon at St. Petersburg, when his Grace the Duke of Wellington went to that capital on a special diplomatic mission. The three powers, who have thus united for the attainment of one common purpose, declare, in the first instance, that they are influenced by a sincere and anxious desire to stop that effusion of human blood which has taken place during more than six years, and which, from the very nature of the contest, is likely yet to continue for probably as much longer a period. They also feel it necessary, from a just consideration of their own maritime and commercial interests, and the interests of their respective subjects, to put an end to a state of things which seriously affects those interests in the Mediterranean.

The following is an outline of the treaty above mentioned, which was signed by Lord Visc. Dudley, Foreign Secretary; Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador; and Prince de Lieven, Russian Ambassador, on the part of England, France, and Russia:—The preamble recites the necessity of a steady and complete pacification.—Article 1, The offer of mediation to be made by the collective declaration of the Allied Powers at Constantinople, demanding an immediate armistice.—Art. 2, The Greeks to hold of the Ottoman Porte as feudal Lord, and to pay an annual tribute; to choose their own rulers, subject to the veto of the Porte; the nations to be completely separated, and Turkish proprietors to be indemnified by a compensation.—Art. 3, The details of arrangements, the continental boundaries, and selection of islands, to be settled between the Allied Powers, and the belligerents at a future negotiation.—Art. 4, relates to expediting the instructions to Constantinople.—Art. 5, disclaims all territorial or commercial advantage on the part of the contracting powers.—Art. 6, provides for the guaranteeing the treaty.—Art. 7, ratifications to be exchanged in two months.—Additional and secret article. In case of refusal by the Porte, the representatives at Constantinople to declare that the inconveniences of the last six years' warfare impose the necessity of immediate approximation with the Greeks, by establishing commercial relations, and sending consular agents, so long as there are authorities capable of maintaining them. In case of refusal, by either or both of the belligerent powers, within one month, to accede to this arrangement, the contracting powers

shall signify their intention of using every endeavour to prevent collision between the parties, but without taking any part in hostilities. And finally, if either still continues to refuse the adoption, the representatives in London are to arrange ulterior measures which it may be necessary to adopt.

The Porte, it appears, denies the right of any power to interfere with the internal affairs of Turkey, or dictate the conditions on which it will treat with its rebellious subjects. The consequence will probably be, should the Divan remain obstinate, a declaration of war on the part of France, Russia, and England.

ASIA.

Accounts from the Dutch settlement of Java, have been received to the 9th of March. The affairs of that island remained in a critical situation, the rebels continuing to increase in numbers. On the 1st of March they were not more than 40 miles from Samarang, and the rebellion being general throughout the island, the government had been compelled to distribute so many military posts as to render them unable to collect any large body of troops on one point. The conducting of the war was very difficult, as the chiefs avoided a general engagement, and whenever attacked by any considerable force retreated, and if pursued dispersed, watching every opportunity of attacking the Dutch troops in small bodies. The excessive fatigue occasioned by this desultory mode of warfare has occasioned great sickness among the European troops, and considerably weakened the power of the colonists.

A letter from Batavia, dated Feb. 28, says, that the troops are dying at the rate of 150 men per day; they are shut up in small ports in the interior; and such is the harassing manœuvres of the native forces, that the Dutch troops cannot have intercourse with each other, however short may be the distance, without a force of 400 or 500 men being detached. What adds to the mortality is, that many Europeans are shut up, not in camp, but in Bamboo huts; and as the rainy season has set in, the deaths are becoming more frequent.

By intelligence from China we learn, that the rebellion in Tartary had assumed a most formidable appearance. The Emperor had been compelled to make considerable drafts on the Salt and Hong merchants, for the means of carrying on the war. It was doubtful what effect the insurrection would have on the forthcoming tea crop.

AFRICA.

Accounts from Cape Coast Castle state, that a very interesting piece of intelligence had reached that settlement; several white slaves, it is now ascertained, are at Crommassie, the capital of the Ashantees; and it

is believed they are the survivors of the unfortunate battle between Sir C. M'Carthy and the Ashantees. The Governor, Sir N. Campbell, immediately on hearing the news, had determined on sending a deputation to the capital to negotiate their release; but up to the latest date none of the Fantees could be prevailed on to undertake the mission; and no white men are allowed to enter the Ashantee dominions.

AMERICA, &c.

The proceedings of the constituted authorities at Jamaica present but an unsatisfactory aspect. It appears that the House of Assembly passed a resolution in May last, to this effect—"that the allowances to the British troops should be stopped in June (now past), unless the grievance complained of by the imposition of duties without the consent of the (Jamaican) Legislature, were fully redressed before that day."

News of a rising by the Republican

party in the Brazilian province of Para, against the government of Don Pedro, has been received. The insurrection, it is added, was suppressed, after 200 persons had been killed and the leaders arrested. A new levy of recruits, ordered by the Emperor, is said to have been the cause of this rebellion.

The American papers mention "another shower of stones" at Nashville, on the 9th of May; a spitting of these stones commenced, which ended in a regular shower; several stones sunk twelve inches in the earth, and were of the weight of eleven pounds and a half. The American papers say, "it was accompanied by a noise which resembled that of a battle, the firing of cannon or muskets by platoons, and beating of drums." The Philadelphia paper in copying these wonders, says, "this is quite a common occurrence—it is dangerous to live in Tennessee!"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Seventh Report of the Commissioners for the building of New Churches states, that since the last Report, which announced the completion of sixty-four new Churches and Chapels, five additional ones have been built; namely, in Myddleton Square, Clerkenwell; at Earl's Eaton, York; at Leicester; at Attercliffe, York; and at Haggerstone, Shoreditch. Forty-eight Churches and Chapels are also in progress at the following places: at Lewthwaite, York; Bermondsey, Surrey; Bethnal-green, Middlesex; Birmingham; Blackburn; Brighton; Croydon, Surrey; Derby; Dewsbury, co. York; Netherton, co. Worcester; Edmon-ton and Fulham, Middlesex; Stretton, co. Chester; Gwennap, Cornwall; North Audley-street; Pimlico; Islington; Brompton, Middlesex; Starcross, co. Devon; Chase-water and Truro, Cornwall; Lambeth; Sydenham, Kent; Liverpool; Maidstone; Hulme, co. Lanc.; Margate; Portland-road, St. Marylebone; Birch, co. Lanc.; Newcastle-under-Lyme, co. Staff.; Oldham, co. Lanc.; Portsea, co. Southampton; Ramsgate; Ripon and Greasborough, co. York; Winlaton, co. Durham; Scarborough, co. York; Sedgley, co. Staff.; Sheffield, co. York; West Bromwich, co. Stafford. His Majesty's commissioners state, that since the opening of the commission, they have already determined on and made provision for the erection of 199 additional Churches and Chapels; and that 69 of that number either have been, or are ready to be, consecrated. The exchequer-bills which have been issued to this time amount to the sum of 925,900*l*.

The following are the enactments of the new Law of Arrest, brought into operation the 1st of August. No person to be held to special bail where the cause of action is under 20*l*. Defendant to be discharged from arrest upon making deposit with the sheriff, and may, instead of perfecting bail, allow deposit to be paid into court; or if he remain in custody, or give bail to the sheriff, he may pay the debt into court, with 20*l*. to answer costs, and file common bail. Defendant may receive deposits and payments out of court, upon perfecting bail. Defendant, after perfecting bail, may make deposit and payment, and file common bail. Personal notice of summons to appear, and when defendant does not appear within eight days, plaintiff may enter common appearance. From the 1st August 1827, the provisions of 19th Geo. III. cap. 70, extend to actions for higher sums. As to arrests in Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham, by process out of any of the courts of Westminster Hall. Sheriffs, &c. not to execute process unless the writ be delivered by an attorney, &c. and indorsed with his name and place of abode. Warrants, &c. contrary hereto shall be void. This act not to extend to Scotland and Ireland.

The chief alterations made by the Act for regulating the mode of taking the averages of Corn are these:—The King in Council is empowered from time to time to fix the places in Great Britain and Ireland whence returns shall be made; but, with two or three exceptions, the same places are named in this as in the former Act. Brewers, distillers, and proprietors of stage coaches, waggons, &c. are to make returns of their

purchases. Inspectors may require from any person making a return, a declaration where and in what manner the corn was delivered. The Comptroller (hitherto called the Receiver) of Corn Returns, if he shall see cause to think any return fraudulent or untrue, is to lay the grounds of his belief before the Privy Council, and not to omit such return without their authority.

The Directors of the Bank of England have come to a resolution to discount for the future at 4*l.* instead of 5*l.* per cent. The effect on the value of the public securities was speedily shewn, Consols having risen, within a very short space of time, from 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 88.

Mr. W. Sams, the bookseller, of Pall Mall, lately appeared to answer to an information lodged at the instance of Mr. Sykes, the solicitor to the Stamp-office, for having neglected to pay the stamp-duty upon the work called "The last Illness of his Royal Highness the Duke of York," &c. by Sir Herbert Taylor. The information was laid under the statute which requires a certain duty to be paid upon all printed books or pamphlets which consist of more than one, and not less than eight sheets, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. The information stated, "that the pamphlet contained five sheets in octavo," and that "the said pamphlet was within one year now last past printed and published within the weekly bills of mortality, upon which said pamphlet a certain duty, to wit, the sum of 15*s.* that is to say, 3*s.* for every sheet thereof, is charged by act of parliament. Mr. Sykes said, that the duty upon works of the kind above mentioned was evaded to a very great extent, and in many instances, he believed, not with any intention to defraud the revenue. The Commissioners of Stamps, however, had now come to a determination to enforce the payment in every instance; and, therefore, the information had been laid. Mr. Sams pleaded guilty to the information, but said he had incurred the penalty by sheer inadvertence. He was in the habit of paying considerable sums at once to the stamp-office, and he thought the duty on the books in question had been included in some one of those payments. Sir R. Birnie said, there could be no doubt that the omission was unintentional; and fined Mr. Sams in the mitigated penalty of 5*l.*

Old Bailey, July 14.—A singular and unexpected acquittal for murder took place. Wm. Sheen was arraigned for the murder of his own infant child, by cutting off its head. He had been acquitted at the previous Sessions, on the ground that the child's name was not correctly set forth in the indictment, inasmuch as the infant being born before the father's marriage, the latter ought to have been indicted for murdering a child named *Beadle*, the surname of his mother, and not *Sheen*, the name of the father. To

guard against a similar error, the present indictment contained nine counts, designating the child in every way he was accustomed to be called, or known by; and this minute description appears to have been the very cause of his acquittal. A plea was put in, in bar of a second trial for the same offence; and every witness called proved that the child was as well known by one name as another—by that of William, of Billy, of Charles William Beadle, of Charles William Sheen, and indeed by every name mentioned in the indictment. It was therefore contended for the prisoner, that as the jury were impanelled merely to try whether the child was known by the different names stated in the indictment as well as any other, the issue was in favour of the prisoner.—Mr. Justice Burrough observed, that if the jury were satisfied that the child was as well known by the name of Charles William Beadle as Charles William Sheen, the prisoner could not be tried again, as his life could not be placed in jeopardy a second time.—The jury, after a short consultation, decided that the child was as well known by one name as the other; and the prisoner was consequently acquitted and discharged.—He has since been taken into custody, and imprisoned for want of bail, for threatening the life of an old woman, who was a neighbour of his.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

On the *Bledlow Hills* is to be traced the figure of a cross cut in the chalk, but which, from its having been neglected many years, is now nearly obliterated by the grass and weeds growing on it. A gentleman, who visited it a few days ago, and who is somewhat of an antiquary, had the curiosity to measure its dimensions, and to examine it very narrowly. He supposes it to have been made by the Saxons about the time the Whiteleaf Cross (from which it is not very distant), was formed; the mode of working seems to have been by digging squares of six feet, of which there are five, both in the perpendicular and the transverse lines, making a cross of 30 feet long in both lines, and of the width of six feet. The Whiteleaf Cross, near Princes Risborough, has a perpendicular line of 100 feet, and a transverse one of 70; the breadth of the perpendicular line at the bottom is about 50 feet, but it grows gradually narrower, and at the top it is not more than 20.

July 11. Gordon Castle, near Fockabers, co. Moray, was discovered to be on fire. In a short time the whole eastern wing (two stories in height, 190 feet in length and 70 in breadth) was enveloped in one general blaze, and is now a scene of entire devastation. The destruction of property occasioned by this melancholy occur-

rence is immense. In one room there were nine valuable paintings entirely destroyed: and among other articles of furniture were the camp bedsteads of the late lamented Sir John Moore. At the time of the fire, the remains of the deceased Duke were betwixt Edinburgh and Aberdeen, on their way to Gordon Castle, where it was intended they should lie for some time in state; and his present Grate and the Duchess were posting from Geneva to the Castle, with all possible haste. No conjecture whatever can be formed regarding the manner in which this destructive fire has originated.

July 14. The Duke of Clarence, as Lord High Admiral, has been paying a visit to Plymouth, and dining with the naval officers and corporate bodies of that ancient town. On the 14th the Duchess of Clarence also, and her suite, arrived at the Admiralty-House, where she was received by the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Northesk, Sir J. Cameron (General of the District), and a number of the nobility. The batteries fired a royal salute.

July 15. A congregation of Ranters, consisting of about one hundred and twenty persons, assembled at *Falmouth*, in a large loft over a stable, where they have for some time held their meetings. In the course of the service, the fervour of the devotees was so strongly excited, that, as is frequently the case, they commenced jumping, in imitation of the description given of David's dancing before the ark, &c. Having continued this exercise, in which both sexes join, for some time, the beams suddenly gave way, and the minister and his dancing congregation were suddenly precipitated into the stable beneath them. Screams and cries for assistance speedily succeeded to the joyous exclamations and violent gestures of the late zealous actors in the strange mode of worship already described. The uproar was great, and continued for some time; but when the whole of the terrified assemblage were extricated from the disagreeable predicament into which they had fallen, it was happily found that bruises and scratches, rent garments, and dishevelled hair, were the worst evils sustained by the affrighted worshippers, who doubtless ascribe their escape to the signal interposition of Heaven.

Within these last two or three days (says a correspondent in the *Plymouth Journal*) there have been several Mermaids seen on the rocks at Treenance, in the parish of Mawgan. One evening a young man who lives adjoining the beach at Mawgan Porth, had made an appointment to meet another person on the beach to catch sprats with him. He went out about ten o'clock at night, and coming near a point which runs into the sea, he heard a screeching noise proceeding from a large cavern which is left by the tide at low water, but which has some deep pools in it, and communicates

with the sea by another outlet. He thought it was the person he appointed to meet, and called out to him; but his astonishment is not to be described, when, on going up, he saw something in the shape of a human figure staring at him, with long hair hanging all about it. He then ran away, thinking, as he says, that he had seen the devil. The next day, some men being on the cliffs near this place, saw three creatures of the same description.—The following day five were seen. The persons who saw the last five describe them in this manner:—The mermaids were about forty feet below the men (who stood on the cliff,) and were lying on a rock, separated from the land some yards by deep water; two of them were large, about four feet and a half to five feet long, and these appeared to be sleeping on the rock; the other small ones were swimming about, and went off once to sea, and then came back again. The men looked at them for more than an hour, and flung stones at them, but they would not move off. The large ones seemed to be lying on their faces; their upper parts were like those of human beings, and black or dark-coloured, with very long hair hanging around them; their lower parts were of a bluish colour, and terminating in a fin, like fish. The sea would sometimes wash over them, and then leave them dry again. The hair of these mermaids extended to a distance of nine or ten feet.

SUMMER CIRCUITS, 1827.

WESTERN.—Lord Chief Justice Best and Justice Burrough; Winchester, July 23. New Sarum, July 28. Dorchester, Aug. 2. Exeter and City, Aug. 6. Bodmin, Aug. 13. Bridgewater, Aug. 18. City of Bristol, Aug. 24.

OXFORD.—Justice Littledale and Baron Vaughan; Abingdon, July 23. Oxford, July 25. Worcester and City, July 28. Stafford, Aug. 2. Shrewsbury, Aug. 10. Hereford, Aug. 18. Monmouth, Aug. 27. Gloucester and City, Aug. 30.

NORFOLK.—Chief Baron and Baron Garrow; Buckingham, July 23. Bedford, July 26. Huntingdon, July 28. Cambridge, July 30. Bury St. Edmunds, Aug. 2. Norwich and City, Aug. 7.

HOME.—Justice Park and Justice Gaselee; Hertford, July 25. Chelmsford, July 30. Croydon, Aug. 6. Lewes, Aug. 11. Maidstone, Aug. 16.

MIDLAND.—Lord Chief Justice and Justice Holroyd; Northampton, July 21. Oakham, July 27. Lincoln and City, July 28. Nottingham and Town, Aug. 1. Derby, Aug. 7. Leicester and Borough, Aug. 10. Coventry and Warwick, Aug. 10.

NORTHERN.—Justice Bayley and Baron Hullock; York and City, July 28. Durham, Aug. 11. Northumberland and Newcastle, Aug. 15. Carlisle, Aug. 20. Appleby, Aug. 25. Lancaster, Aug. 29.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 2.—46th Reg. of Foot, brev. Lieut.-Col. W. Belfour, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major R. Turton, to be Major.—69th ditto, Capt. J. Downing, to be Major.—Staff: Brev. Col. Sir T. N. Hill, K. B. to be Adj.-gen. to the Forces in Canada.

July 9. Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hope, G.C.B.; Vice-Adm. the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.; W.R.K. Douglas, and J. E. Denison, esqrs. to be Members of the Council of his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral.

July 13. John Baron Norbury to be Visc. Glandine and Earl of Norbury, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his second son H. J. G. Toler, and his heirs male.

July 14. The Right Hon. George Canning, the Earl of Mountcharles, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, Lord Eliot, the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, and Edmund Alex. M'Naghten, esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

July 16. Lord Carlisle to be Privy Seal, vice the Duke of Portland, who retains his seat in the Cabinet;—the Marquis of Lansdown to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, vice Mr. Sturges Bourne, who keeps his seat in the Cabinet, and is to be First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Warden of the New Forest.

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Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lymington.—T. Divett, esq. vice G. L. Prendergast, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Milborne Port.—J. H. North, of Dublin, esq. vice Lord Graves, who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Excise.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. P. W. Worsley, to a Preb. of Ripon.
Rev. J. W. Beadon, Canon Res. of Wells.
Rev. F. Roach, a Minor Canon of Canterb.
Rev. H. Anson, Lynges cum Whitwell R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Brocklebank, Delamere R. co. Chester.

Rev. T. S. Buckel, Beighton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. S. N. Bull, Harwich and Dovercourt cum Ramsey V. Essex.

Rev. M. Davy, Cottenham R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Fellowes, Bramerton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Fuller, St. Peter's R. Pimlico.

Rev. Dr. Irvine, Chatham R. co. Kent.

Rev. J. Jenkins, Norton V. co. Radnor.

Rev. W. Marshall, All Saints V. with St. Lawrence annexed, Evesham, co. Worc.

Rev. J. Morison, to the Scotch Church at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Rev. W. A. Norton, Skenfrith R. Monm.

Rev. C. H. Pulsford, Burnham V. co. Somerset.

Rev. T. P. Slapp, Rickingham Inferior with Rickingham Superior annexed, co. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Watson, Kettering R. co. Northampton.

Rev. D. Welsh, St. David's R. Glasgow.

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CHAPLAIN.

Rev. P. Still, to the Duke of Leeds.

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CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John O'Doherty, esq. Solicitor-general for Ireland.

Messrs Bickersteth, Rose, and Treslove, to be King's Counsel, and Mr. Brougham has a patent of precedency, which gives the same advantages.

Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. M.P. and Charles Staples, esq. elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Rev. J. Bligh, Master of the Free Grammar School at Kimbolton, co. Hunts.

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BIRTHS.

June 22. At Islington, Mrs. Wm. Bentley, a son.—28. In London, the lady of the Hon. Charles Langdale, a son.

Lately. The Countess of Denbigh, a son.—Viscountess Ebrington, a son.—At Southwick Park, Hants, the wife of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. a son.

July 1. At Viranda Cottage, Longham, Hants, the wife of Joseph Collins, M. D. a son.—2. At Brighton, Lady Susan Hotham, a son.—5. At Kirk Ella, the wife of Capt. Whitaker, R. N. a son.—11. In St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, a son and heir.—13. At GENT. MAG. *July, 1827.*

Pyrton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Buckle, a daughter.—14. In Clarges-st. Piccadilly, the wife of J. S. Story, esq. of St. Alban's, a son.—16. At Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Morgan, B. D. a son.—18. At Hull, the wife of C. Frost, esq. a dau.—21. In Berners-street, the wife of Dr. Locock, a son.—At Leir, co. Leicester, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Stewart, a son.—22. At Hackney, the wife of the Rev. Edward Irish, a son.—In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Great Bedwin, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. James Galloway, to Margaret, third dau. of Geo. Shedden, esq. of Bedford-square, and Paulerspury Park, Northampton.—3. At All Souls, Major Henry Dundas, 8th Hussars, only son of the late Rear-Adm. Donald Campbell, to Anne-Maria, second dau.; and Sir H. Willock, K.L.S., late Charge d'Affaires at Persia, to Eliza, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Davis, esq. of Portland-place.—At Brussels, William, son of sir Geo. Pigott, bart. of Innishannon, co. Cork, to Harriet, sole dau. and heiress of the late Gen. Jeaffreson and the Viscountess Gormanston, of Dallingham House, co. Cambridge, and sister to the present Viscount Gormanston.—30. At Speen, Berks, the Rev. Gabriel Valpy, to Martha, relict of the late Wm. Hedges, esq. of Newbury.—At Ryton, Durham, Francis Johnston, esq. Capt. 83d reg. to Mary, eldest dau. of Rich. Downing esq. of Ryton, and Newcastle, Northumberland.

July 2. Capt. Geo. Faleonar, 80th reg. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Goldie, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.—Vice-adm. Parker, to Miss Arabella Butt.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Montague Laseelles Wynyard, to Miss Mosley, of York.—3. At Clifton, James, eldest son of Col. Lomax of Bristol, to Kate, only dau. of the late Kennedy O'Bryen, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law.—At Great Driffeld, the Rev. Christ. Forge, vicar of Mappleton, to Ann, second dau. of the late Rich. Kirby, esq. of Mowthorpe.—The Rev. W. E. Hony, rector of Baverstock, Wilts, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Rev. N. Earle, Rector of Swerford, co. Oxford.—4. At St. Mark's, Kennington, John Watkins Drew, esq. of Southampton, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Francis Kent, esq. of Islington.—At Frensham, Surrey, Geo. Austin Moultrie, esq. of Aston Hall, Shropshire, to Jane, dau. of Crawford Davidson, esq. of New Broad-street, and of Pierrepont, near Farnham.—5. At Taney, co. Dublin, Bridges John Hooke, esq. 34th reg. eld. son of Maj. Hooke, R.A. to Frances Marg. dau. of Walter Bourne, esq. of Harcourt-street, Dublin.—At the Chapel of the British Ambassador, Paris, Robert-Ansley, son of John Robinson, esq. of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Charlotte, only child of the late Rev. Dr. Evans.—At Clifton, Major Thos. Campbell Graham, to Margaret, only dau. of the late John Davison, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, of Hasillbury Bryan, Dorsetshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of ~~John~~ Cornwell, esq. of Poplar.—Henry Sparkes, esq. of Bramley, Surrey, to

Maria, fifth dau. of the late Joseph Molineux, esq. of Lewes.—At Lymington, Capt. Talbot Ritherdon, E. I. C. Military College, to Amelia, second dau. of the Rev. Geo. Sloper, Rector of West Woodhay, Berks.—7. The Rev. F. Smyth, to Sophia, dau. of James Osborne, esq. St. Ives.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Redmond W. Pilkington, esq. to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Adams, esq.—8. At Islington, Henry Holmes, esq. youngest son of John Holmes, esq. of Tivetshall-hall, Norfolk, to Eliz. Clara, third dau. of the late Robert Lee, esq. of Walthamstow.—10. Major Dyneley, R. A. to the Hon. Mary Frederica Law, eldest dau. to the late and sister to the present Lord Ellenborough.—At St. Paneras, the Rev. Wm. Lewis Davies, to Matilda Amelia Slater, of Upper Gower-street, dau. of the late Wm. Slater, esq.—At Col. Cuff's, Whitehall-place, Fred. Hamilton Cornwall, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Worcester, to Fanny H. Caulfield, eldest dau. of the late St. George Caulfield, esq.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Thos. Edw. eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Claek, Rector of Milton Damerell, Devon, to Frances, dau. of the late Edw. Argles, esq. of Maidstone, Kent.—At Earl's Gift, Tyrone, Wm. Hamilton Ash, esq. of Ashbrook, co. Londonderry, to Eliz. Emma, dau. of the late Hon. John and Lady Frances Douglas.—11. At Stanwell, Robert Kenrick Gibbons, esq. to Louisa, second dau. of Sir John Gibbons, bart.—At Holywood, co. Down, Ireland, Rich. Bayly Blakiston, esq. fifth son of the late Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart. to Mary Isabella, eldest dau. of John Holmes Houston, esq. of Orangefield.—12. At St. Marylebone, Henry George, eldest son of the late John Cary, esq. and nephew to George Cary, esq. of Tor Abbey, Devon, to Emily Munro, only child of Robert Shedden, esq. of Knockmarlock, Ayrshire.—14. At All Souls, St. Marylebone, J. Evelyn Denison, esq. of Ossington, Notts, M.P. for Hastings, to Lady Charlotte Bentinck, third dau. of the Duke of Portland.—16. At St. Pancras New Church, Wotton Isaacs, esq. of Gifford's hall and of Burwell, Suffolk, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late Aubone Surtees, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—At St. Marylebone, F. T. Williamson, esq. capt. 73d reg. to Frances Caroline, youngest dau. of Sir John Murray, bart.—17. Thos. Moulden Sherwood, esq. of Parliament-street, to Anna, eldest dau. of Robert Ray, esq. of Montagu-place.—21. At All-Souls, Langham-place, Robert Hen. Close, esq. to Caroline Sophia, dau. of the late Thos. Palmer, esq. and niece of the present Sir J. H. Palmer, bart. of Carlton, Northamp.

O B I T U A R Y.

SIR JAMES BRISBANE, KNT. C. B.

Lately. On board his Majesty's ship Warspite, at Sidney, New South Wales, from the effects of a severe illness, contracted during the operations on the Iravaddy, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Knight, a Companion of the Bath, and late Commander of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies.

This officer was the fifth but second surviving son of Admiral John Brisbane, who died in 1807, and a younger brother to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B. the present Governor of St. Vincent's. He was born in 1774, entered the naval service as a midshipman on board the Culloden, Capt. Thomas Rich, during the Dutch armament of 1787; and in the spring of the following year was removed into the Andromeda frigate, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the present Lord High Admiral, under whom he served on the Halifax and West India stations until that ship was put out of commission in 1789. He then joined the Southampton, 32, commanded by the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, which was the first vessel in which King George the Third ever went to sea.

At the period of the Spanish armament, we find Mr. Brisbane serving under the Duke of Clarence, in the Valiant of 74 guns. That ship being put out of commission at the close of 1790, he was transferred to the Shark sloop, commanded by the Hon. A. K. Legge, with whom he continued as acting Lieutenant till the breaking out of the French revolutionary war in 1793; when he joined the London, a second rate fitting for the flag of his royal patron. Circumstances, however, occurring to prevent the Duke from going to sea, she was paid off, and Mr. Brisbane removed on board the Queen Charlotte of 100 guns, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, under whom he had the honour of serving as a Signal Midshipman, in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794.

In the month of September following Mr. Brisbane was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to l'Espergle sloop of war, stationed in the channel. From that vessel he exchanged into the Sphinx, a 20 gun-ship; and in her assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope by Sir George K. Elphinstone and Major-Gen. Clarke; after

which event he was removed into the Monarch 74, bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag.

At the capture of a Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, Aug. 18, 1796, Mr. Brisbane, being First Lieut. of the Monarch, was immediately made a Commander, into one of the prizes; and a few days afterwards appointed to the command of the Daphne, a small frigate, in which he accompanied the Commander-in-chief on his return to Europe.

Captain Brisbane's post commission not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he remained on the half-pay list of Commanders from his arrival in England, about January 1797, till early in 1801, when he was appointed to the Cruiser of 18 guns, on the North Sea station. He subsequently proceeded to the Sound, in company with the expedition under Sir Hyde Parker, sent thither to dissolve the Northern Confederacy; and whilst on that service, distinguished himself by his "unremitting exertions" in ascertaining the channels round the great shoal called the Middle Ground, and in laying down fresh buoys, the Danes having either removed or misplaced those formerly placed there. His good conduct on this occasion was officially reported by Lord Nelson, who in a private letter to Earl St. Vincent, mentioned him as highly deserving promotion. During the absence of Capt. Robert Waller Otway, who had been charged with the Commander-in-chief's dispatches relative to the great victory obtained over the Danes, Capt. Brisbane commanded the London (the same ship in which he had served as a Midshipman at the commencement of the war), bearing Sir Hyde Parker's flag. He afterwards acted successively in the Ganges 74, and Alc-mene frigate; and, Lord Nelson's recommendation being at length attended to, he was finally confirmed as a Post-Captain to the Saturn 74, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Totty, by commission dated back to the day of the battle. In Dec. 1801, Rear-Adm. Totty obtained the chief command at the Leeward Islands, where he fell a victim to the yellow fever, a few months after his arrival. In consequence of this melancholy event, the Saturn returned to England and was paid off in the summer of 1802.

At the renewal of the war in 1803, Capt. Brisbane was appointed to the command of the Sea Fencibles on the

coast of Kent, where he continued till the autumn of 1805, when he joined the *Alemene* on the Irish station. He then captured the *Courier* French privateer, formerly a British hired cutter of 7 guns, pierced for 14, with a complement of 70 men, Jan. 4, 1807. On Lord Gardner's removal from Ireland to command the Channel fleet, the *Alemene* was transferred with that nobleman, and continued under his orders until the spring of 1808; when Capt. Brisbane was appointed to *la Belle Poule*, a 38 gun frigate, in which he shortly after convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen to the Mediterranean. On his arrival there, he received directions from Lord Collingwood to assume the command of the squadron employed in blockading Corfu, and watching the entrance of the Adriatic Sea. Whilst thus employed, Capt. Brisbane materially interrupted the enemy's trade, cut off all the supplies sent from Italy for the French garrison at Corfu, and, amongst numerous other vessels, captured one having on board the military chest. In Feb. 1809, that island being greatly distressed for want of corn, the enemy determined to risk one of their frigates for a supply; and accordingly, *le Var*, pierced for 32 guns, but having only 26 mounted, availing herself of a strong southerly gale and dark night, pushed out for Brindisi, but was discovered by Capt. Brisbane at daylight on the following morning, and pursued by him into the Gulf of Valona, where she moored with cables to the walls of the Turkish fortress, mounting 14 heavy guns, with another fort on an eminence above her, completely commanding the whole anchorage. Light and partial winds prevented Capt. Brisbane from closing with the enemy till one p.m. on the ensuing day, when he anchored in a position at once to take or destroy the frigate, and at the same time to keep in check the formidable force he saw prepared to support her. A most animated and well-directed fire was immediately opened by *la Belle Poule*; and the forts, contrary to expectation, making no effort to protect *le Var*, the latter was soon compelled to surrender. She had a complement of 200 men, most of whom escaped to the shore, so that her loss could not be ascertained; but *la Belle Poule* had not a man hurt. Some time after this event, the enemy's force at Corfu having increased so much as to induce Lord Collingwood to attach a ship of the line to that station, Capt. Brisbane was superseded in the command of the squadron by Capt. Eyre of the *Magnificent*, with whom he proceeded in September following, to join the ex-

pedition sent from Sicily to re-establish the Septinsular republic.

In October 1809, Capt. Brisbane assisted at the taking of Zante; and in the spring of 1810, at the reduction of St. Maura; where, during part of the siege, he had the sole charge of the naval arrangements. On the 11th December in the same year, he captured the *Carlotta*, Italian brig of war, pierced for 14 guns, but only 10 mounted, with a complement of 100 men, from Venice bound to Corfu. About the same period he assisted at the capture of a French national schooner on the coast of Dalmatia.

On the 4th May, 1811, *la Belle Poule*, being on a cruise off the coast of Istria, in company with the *Alceste* frigate, discovered and chased a French 18 gun brig into the small harbour of Parenza. Having received intelligence that such a vessel might be expected conveying supplies of all descriptions for the French frigates which had escaped into Ragusa, after their action with a British squadron off Lissa, Capt. Brisbane felt that no means should be left untried to capture or destroy her. The brig, however, hauled on shore near the town completely out of the reach of shot, and Capt. Brisbane determined on taking possession of an island in the mouth of the harbour within musket shot of the town. The ships being anchored after the close of the day, about four miles from the shore, 200 seamen and the whole of the marines were landed, under the orders of Lieut. John M'Curdy, and took possession thereof about 11 o'clock. With incessant labour, and the most extraordinary exertions, a defence was thrown up, and a battery of two howitzers and two 9-pounders erected on a commanding position, by five a.m. A field-piece was also placed at some distance to the left, to divide the attention of the enemy, who, aware of what was going on, had been busily employed during the night planting guns in various parts of the harbour. Soon after five o'clock the French opened a cross fire from four different positions, which was immediately returned, and kept up on both sides with great vigour for five hours; when the brig being cut to pieces, the detachment, guns, ammunition, &c. were re-embarked with the most perfect order and regularity. This service was performed with the loss of four men killed and the same number wounded. The frigates were frequently hulled by the batteries, but received no other damages that could not be instantly repaired. *La Belle Poule* returned to England in August fol-

lowing, and was subsequently employed in cruising on the Channel station, where she captured the *General Gates*, a fast-sailing privateer, and several other American vessels.

About the month of September 1812, Capt. Brisbane was appointed to the *Pembroke* of 74 guns, in which ship he served with the channel fleet under the command of Lord Keith till the summer of 1813, when he was again ordered to the Mediterranean. On the 5th Nov. in the same year, the *Pembroke* had three men wounded in a skirmish with the rear of the Toulon fleet. Capt. Brisbane was soon afterwards detached, with the *Aigle* and *Alcmene* frigates under his orders, to cruise off Corsica and in the Gulf of Genoa. At 10 a. m. April, 11, 1814, being off Cape delle Melle, he discovered twenty sail of French vessels, the greater part of which, on seeing the British squadron, ran ashore under the guns of Port Maurice. Passing close along the line of the enemy's batteries, the *Pembroke* and her companions anchored at musket-shot distance from the town, and dispatched their boats to endeavour to get the vessels off from the beach; but they had scarcely pulled up to them before they were assailed with a heavy fire of musketry from behind the houses. The ships now opened their broadsides; but being unwilling to destroy the town, Capt. Brisbane sent a flag of truce to demand the vessels, but without effect. Determined not to lose time, he ordered the ships to renew the fire, and at the end of an hour had the satisfaction to see the French colours hauled down, and a white flag hung out in token of submission. In the mean time, almost all the vessels had been stripped and scuttled; but by great exertions during the night and the following day, four of them were got off, and the greater part of the cargoes of the others were destroyed. One of the latter was armed with four long guns. The captors on this occasion had two men killed and four wounded.

Soon after the performance of this service, Capt. Brisbane fell in with the squadron under Sir Edward Pellew, then proceeding to co-operate with Lord Wm. Bentinck's army, in the reduction of Genoa. The *Pembroke* accompanied this squadron, and was consequently present at the surrender of that place; after which event Capt. Brisbane was sent, with a small force under his orders, accompanied by Major-General Montrossor and 1800 troops, to take provisional possession of Corsica, where he remained until a convention was signed by his military colleague and the French

Gen. Berthier, by which the forts of Ajaccio, Calvi, and Bonifacio, were delivered up to the British, to be retained by them until the ultimate disposal of the island should be decided upon by the respective governments of Europe. On his return to Genoa, Capt. Brisbane was ordered home with four French brigs of war, taken at that place, under his protection. The *Pembroke* was paid off about Sept. 1814.

In the spring of the ensuing year Capt. Brisbane was appointed to the *Boyne*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth, who had been ordered to re-assume the command in the Mediterranean station, in consequence of Buonaparte's return to France from Elba. After contributing to the restoration of the King of Naples, his Lordship proceeded to Genoa, and from thence escorted Sir Hudson Lowe and 4000 British troops to Marseilles, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favour of the allied armies previous to the decisive battle of Waterloo.

During the celebrated expedition against Algiers, Capt. Brisbane commanded Lord Exmouth's flag ship, the *Queen Charlotte* of 102 guns, and after the bloody battle of Aug. 27, 1816, was selected by the Commander-in-chief to negotiate with the Dey, who it will be remembered was compelled to make a public apology before his ministers, and beg pardon of the British consul in terms dictated by the subject of this memoir.

The objects of the expedition having been fully accomplished, Capt. Brisbane was charged with the duplicates of his noble chief's despatches, with which he came home overland, and arrived at the Admiralty some days before the original. On the 2nd Oct. in the same year, he received the honour of knighthood, as a reward for his able and meritorious conduct. He had been nominated a C. B. for his former services, at the extension of that Order in 1815.

Sir James Brisbane married, in 1800, the only daughter of John Ventham, Esq. by whom he had one son and two daughters.

[For this interesting Memoir we are chiefly indebted to that excellent work, *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.]

REV. A. W. TROLLOPE, D.D.
May 24. At Colne Engaine Rectory, Essex, aged 58, the Rev. Arthur William Trollope, D.D. F.S.A. F.R.S.L. This distinguished scholar was descended from an ancient Lincolnshire family, which was advanced to a Baronetcy in 1641, and the present head of which is

Sir John Trollope, the seventh who has borne the title. Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, K. C. B. is also a member of a junior branch of the same house.

Dr. Trollope received his education at Christ's Hospital, whilst the Rev. James Boyer was Master, and from thence was entered of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1791; M. A. 1794; and D. D. 1815. After taking his Bachelor's degree, he obtained one of the Chancellor's gold medals, given to the two best classical proficients, whose names appear in the first tripos. The succeeding year (1792), he gained one of the Members' prizes for the two best dissertations in Latin prose; and in 1793 the first prize was awarded him. In 1795, Mr. Trollope was the successful candidate, against no ordinary competitors, for the Seatonian prize, given annually for the best English poem upon a sacred subject; the subject that year was "The Destruction of Babylon."

In 1799, Mr. Boyer resigned the Head Mastership of Christ's Hospital, when Mr. Trollope was appointed by the Governors to succeed him. In this situation he had the happiness of becoming the coadjutor of his old school-fellow and fellow collegian, the Rev. Lancelot Pepy Stevens. About this period, Mr. Trollope married one of the daughters* of Mr. W. Wales, Master of the Mathematical School, of whom some account may be seen in our vol. LXVIII. p. 1155; and in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. xxx. p. 491. By this lady he has left a numerous family, the eldest of whom, the Rev. W. Trollope, was educated upon the foundation, and was afterwards entered at Pembroke Hall, where he proceeded B. A. 1821, and was upon his return from College appointed fourth classical master. The Rev. Arthur Trollope, the second son, was educated under his father, but not upon the foundation, and was afterwards also entered at Pembroke Hall, and proceeded B. A. 1822. Another son was, after leaving school, placed in the Counting-house of the Hospital.

In 1814 Mr. Trollope was presented to the rectory of Colne Engaine by the Governors of Christ's Hospital. In 1815 he proceeded to the degree of D. D.; upon which occasion the same body, to evince their sense of his indefatigable zeal in rendering his scholars fit for the Universities, complimented him by paying the whole of the expenses

attending the attainment of that honour.

From that time, till his resignation at the commencement of the present year, Dr. Trollope shewed the same unwearied diligence in the duties of his office; and, upon that event being publicly announced, he had the gratification of receiving, as the gift of those gentlemen who had proceeded to college from under his care, a handsome silver cup, with a suitable inscription from the pen of a pupil, the Rev. James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge.

As a sound and elegant scholar, Dr. Trollope was no less distinguished by extraordinary natural talents, than by his great acquirements; while the candour of his disposition, and the rectitude of his principles, made him an object of equal love and respect to all who knew him. His excellence as a school-master may be estimated by the many distinguished scholars who are indebted to him for the foundation of their knowledge. He has been accused of unnecessary severity—bred up under the antiquated and severe discipline of Mr. Boyer (of whom a good account may be found in the works of Mr. Coleridge), it is not surprising that he should at times have resembled his great prototype; and if his temper occasionally appeared hasty, and even passionate, it should be recollected that the provocation was usually great. The writer of this notice recollects a trying scene of this kind, through the obstinacy of a lad of the name of Snow (afterwards a Lieutenant in the navy), the individual of whom an interesting memoir is given in part i. p. 566. With the recollection of the circumstance at this distance of time (about 25 years since), he was surprised at Mr. Trollope's forbearance.

In testimony of the merits of the tutor, the following list of his scholars who have gained University honours, and become celebrated in after life, may not be uninteresting. It has been hastily enumerated, and, with little trouble, might no doubt be enlarged;—Rev. W. C. Cautley, M. A. Fellow of Clare Hall, medallist 1805, member's prize-man 1806 and 1807; T. Mitchell, esq. late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, senior medallist 1806, translator of the comedies of Aristophanes; Rev. J. Scholefield, M. A. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Craven's scholar 1812, senr. medallist 1813, first member's prize-man 1814 and 1815, and in 1825 elected Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, after a very honourable competition;†

* His friend Mr. Stevens, some years after, married the other daughter of Mr. Wales.

† The election of Mr. Scholefield to

Rev. W. S. Gilly, M. A. author of "Travels in the Piedmont and Vaudois Territory," &c. recently preferred to a Prebend in Durham Cathedral; Rev. Geo. Townshend, M. A. author of "A Chronological arrangement of the Old and New Testaments," and also recently appointed to a Prebend in the same Cathedral; Rev. G. C. F. Leicester, Fellow of Christ's Coll. senr. wrangler and Smith's prize-man 1815; Rev. W. Owen, M. A. Fellow of St. John's, Bell's scholar 1812, chancellor's medallist 1815; Rev. J. H. Alt, M. A. of Pembroke Hall, Tyrwhitt's Hebrew scholar 1819; Rev. W. Trollope, B. A. Hulsean prize-man 1822, editor of the "Pentalogia Græca."

At the time of Dr. Trollope's resignation, the whole of the assistant classical masters, and also the master of the mathematical school, had been his pupils; and the mode in which that resignation was accepted by the Court, manifested that his services were justly appreciated and his loss regretted. The Rev. John Greenwood, the second master, was appointed to succeed him.

REV. ROBERT HAWKER, D.D.

May 7. At Plymouth, aged 73, the Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D. Vicar of Charles near that town.

Dr. Hawker was born at Exeter in 1753, and was intended for the profession of surgery. He was a pupil of Mr. White of Plymouth; on leaving whom, he accepted a surgeon's commission in the Royal Marines which he soon vacated for the church, having, to use his own words, "speedily imbibed an utter abhorrence of the dreadful effects of corporeal punishment" (so very much more prevalent in those days), which in his patients were frequently and repugnantly depicted. He entered himself at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and in 1784 was inducted to the vicarage of Charles, on the presentation of the corporation of Plymouth, having officiated as curate

the Greek Professorship was conducted upon a plan which must obtain universal approbation. The successful candidate must have an absolute majority of those who are present to vote. Mr. S. had, at the first ballot, three votes; Mr. Rose three; and Mr. Hare one; in consequence of which Mr. Hare was dropped, and a second ballot ensued, when Mr. Scholefield obtained four votes, which constituted a majority, the number of voters being only seven. Mr. Waddington and Mr. Walker of Trinity, and Mr. Robinson of St John's, the other candidates, had no votes.

from the year 1778, under the Rev. John Bedford. In 1792 the degree of D.D. was presented him from a Scotch University for his "Sermons on the Divinity of Christ." As an orator, Dr. Hawker was impressive, persuasive, and fascinating. His voice was powerful and yet harmonious. In the cause of religion and charity, he was ever a most zealous advocate; and as an author was well known; and duly appreciated for piety, energy of thought, and purity of intention. He was for many years an annual visitant preacher (to use the term) to the churches of the metropolis. Of his numerous publications, the following is probably an imperfect list; A Devout Soldier, a sermon (on Acts x. 7.) preached before the north battalion of Gloucestershire Militia, 1781, 4to.—The invaluable blessings of our civil and religious Government, a sermon, 1792, 8vo.—Sermons on the Divinity of Christ, 1792, 2vo.—Evidences of a plenary inspiration; a letter to Mr. Thomas Porter, in a reply to his defence of Unitarianism, 1793, 8vo.—Sermons on the divinity and operations of the Holy Ghost, 1794, 8vo.—Recommendation of private prayer, 1794.—Misericordia, or companion to the sorrows of the heart, 1795, 12mo.—The Christian's pocket companion, 1797.—Sermons, 1797, 2 vols. 12mo.—Youth's Catechism, 1798, 12mo.—Specimens of preaching, 1801, 8vo.—Account of William Coombs, of Buckfastleigh, a youth of thirteen, 1802, 8vo.—Works complete, 1805, 6 vols. 8vo. and 12mo.—A sermon preached for the asylum of the deaf and dumb, at St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1805.—Life and writings of late Rev. Henry Tanner of Exeter, with his portrait, 1807, 8vo.—Letter to a Barrister, in answer to 'Hints on Evangelical preaching,' 1808, 8vo.—Second letter to a Barrister, 1808, 8vo.—Letter to W. Hales in defence of the London Female Penitentiary, 1810, 8vo.—The commentary on the Old and New Testament, with the text at large, 1816, published in penny numbers, and complete in forty 3s. parts.—The poor man's commentary on the New Testament, 1816, 4 vols. 12mo.

REV. LEGH RICHMOND.

May 8. At Turvey Rectory, Beds. aged 56, the Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of that parish, and Chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

He was the only son of the late Henry Richmond, M. D. of Bath, and was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where his father was Fellow, and where he proceeded B. A. 1794, M. A. 1797.

He published in 1799 a Sermon on the General Fast, being the Curate of Brading and Yaverland in the Isle of Wight, and Perpetual Curate of Caton near Lancaster. In 1803 he issued in 8vo. a Sermon on the Sin of Cruelty to the Brute Creation; and in 1805 he was presented by the Miss Fullers to the living of Turvey, then vacant by the death of a divine of similar opinions with Mr. Richmond; the Rev. Erasmus Middleton, author of the *Biographia Evangelica*.

Mr. Richmond also published in 1809, 8vo. a Sermon preached before the Society for supporting Missions to Africa and the East; in 1810, 8vo. the First Anniversary Sermon preached before the Directors of the London Female Penitentiary; in 1813, 8vo. a Statement of Facts relative to the supposed abstinence of Anne Moore; and in 1814, *Annals of the Poor*, two vols. 12mo. and in 1815, *The Young Cottager*, a Narration, 12mo.

ALESSANDRO VOLTA.

March 5. The very same day that deprived France of its celebrated mathematician and astronomer la Place (see our last Supplement, p. 643), robbed Italy of its no less eminent Volta, whose discoveries in physical science are among the most important of the last century, and are so much the more honourable to his talents, as they were all more or less the result of study and profound theory.

Alessandro Volta was born at Como, Feb. 18, 1745, and was descended from an eminent family in that city. In his youth he was by no means remarkable for precocity of genius, nor was it till after the publication of some Latin and Italian poems, that he gave any indication of the talents he afterwards displayed; yet it must be observed that even the subjects of these productions indicated an attachment to pursuits connected with natural philosophy. Shortly afterwards he wrote some Latin treatises on electrical phenomena, in which he treated of the means of carrying to a greater extent this branch of physics. Having finished his studies, he was appointed, in 1774, to a professorship in his native city: and in 1779, to one at the university of Pavia, which, during a quarter of a century, was the theatre of his labours and his glory. At the end of this period, 1804, he was permitted to retire, on condition that he should continue to give some lectures every year. "Les grands hommes," said Napoleon to him, on this occasion, "meurent sur le champ d'honneur;" in allusion to which, Volta remarked

after the Emperor's fall, "He has not kept his word." When Buonaparte first entered Italy Volta was deputed, with Giovio, to intercede with the victorious general in behalf of his fellow-citizens, and from that time was honoured with his favour. Among other marks of Napoleon's regard, he had conferred upon him the order of the legion of honour, and of the iron crown, and the titles of count and senator of the kingdom of Italy. But one most elegant and flattering compliment paid to him by that great man was the following: it being proposed to form in Italy a literary and scientific institute, it was asked whether the list of the intended members should be in alphabetical order, upon which Napoleon, taking a sheet of paper, wrote, "Volta!"—"Now," said he, "you may fill up the list in what order you please."

During the vacations Volta frequently made excursions; in 1777, accompanied by his friend Giovio, he travelled through Switzerland, where he visited Haller and Voltaire; and in 1780 he made a tour of Tuscany, directing his attention more particularly to the Vulcanetto di Pietra Mala in the Apennines. In the account which he afterwards published of these volcanic fires, he was the first that shewed them to be occasioned by the combustion of inflammable air escaping from the earth. Two years afterwards he visited Germany, along with his colleague Scarpa, and continued his route by himself through Holland, England, and France. In his notes, made during this journey, are descriptions of some of the earliest steam-engines. His fourth tour formed an epoch not only in his own life, but in the history of science. In 1801 he was invited to Paris, where, in the presence of the members of the Institute and the First Consul he made experiments of his invention which has been named in honour of him the Voltaic Pile. Their success was complete, and the Institute presented him with a gold medal. The Royal Society of London, too, shewed him a similar mark of honour. He married in 1794, and had three children, on whose education he bestowed great attention. One of them, who had given indications of extraordinary mathematical genius, died prematurely, a loss that very sensibly affected him. Towards the latter end of his life he retired to Como, where he resided in the midst of his family. He had now entirely renounced his former studies, and had fallen into a state of complete imbecility, his faculties being quite exhausted.

Volta's principal discoveries and in-

ventions were as follows:—1. The perpetual electrophorus; a description of which he wrote in June 1775. It is important to remark this date, as the honour of the invention has sometimes been given to Wilche, of whose experiments Volta was entirely ignorant.—2. The inflammability of the air escaping from the marshes. In 1776 and 1777 Volta published some remarkable letters on this subject.—3. The Voltaic pistol and lamp. These instruments were invented in 1777.—4. The eudiometer. This instrument, which was invented by Volta in the same year, 1777, serves to determine, with a precision until that time unknown, the proportion of the two gases, oxygen and azote, composing the atmospheric air.—5. The condensor. This instrument, which renders sensible the smallest portions of the electric fluid, was invented by Volta in 1782.—6. The Voltaic pile, of which it may truly be said, that, it has been as productive of discoveries, in natural philosophy and chemistry, as the telescope has been in astronomy, or the microscope in natural history. This astonishing invention, and the simple apparatus of which it is composed, were described by Volta in a letter written by him to Sir Joseph Banks.

His works were published at Florence in 1816, by the Cavalier Antinori, under the title of *Collezione delle Opere del Conte Alessandro Volta*.

M. LARIVE.

Lately. At Montignon, aged 78, M. Larive, the oldest, and one of the most celebrated of the French tragedians.

He was born at Rochelle in 1749, and made his first theatrical appearance at Lyons, under the management of Madame Lobreau. In 1771, he went to Paris, when he appeared at the theatre François, under the patronage of the celebrated Mademoiselle Clairon. That lady regarded him as her protégé; but the public, indignant at the unqualified panegyric which she heaped upon him, estimated him below his real value. However his fine person, and his powers of declamation, soon commanded applause; and for many years, he stood upon a level with Le Kain.

At the commencement of the French Revolution, many of the players, it is well known, were amongst the most active of the insurgents. Larive was not one of the exceptions. He appeared at the head of the electors of Paris, before the Constituent Assembly, with an address of adherence to the new system, and was admitted to the honours of the

sitting. On the 12th February 1790, he made a present to the Marquess de la Fayette, of the chain which the Chevalier Bayard used to wear round his neck.

Larive quitted the theatre rather earlier than is usual with first-rate actors. By some his retirement was ascribed to the severe criticisms of Geoffroi; but it may be more reasonably assigned to the superior merits of Talma, who supplanted him in the estimation of the public. Larive afterwards repaired to Naples on the invitation of Joseph Buonaparte, by whom he was liberally rewarded. He was the author of *Pyramus and Thisbe*; *Reflections on the Theatrical Art*; a *Course of Declamation*, &c.

MR. E. WILLIAMS.

Lately. At Flemstone, Glamorganshire, Mr. Edward Williams, a Welsh bard.

Although purely self-taught, never having been a single day at any school, his literary acquirements were extensive. He attained knowledge on the various subjects of his pursuit with astonishing facility, and his memory was so strongly retentive, that he became a living chronicle in the annals of British history. In 1792, he produced, in 12mo. “*The Fair Pilgrim*, a poem, translated from the Welsh;” and in 1794, two duodecimo volumes of “*Poems, Lyric and Pastoral*. By Edward Williams, Bardd wrth Ffaint a Defod Beirdd Ynys Prydain.” The latter publication was reviewed in vol. LXIV. p. 1113, the author being somewhat reproved for commingling the factional politics of Reform with his poetical effusions. It otherwise passed the ordeal of criticism with credit. In 1800 he published, “*The Christian Preacher, or, Discourses on Preaching*, by several eminent divines, English and Foreign; revised and abridged,” 12mo. He contributed largely to various other publications relating to Wales;—published a volume of *Welsh Psalms* (his own compositions), for Unitarian worship, besides other smaller pieces in Welsh and English. He also wrote the elaborate preface to the *Myvyrian Archæology*, of which he was one of the editors; but by far the greater part of his works are in manuscript.

The strong powers of his imagination were refined by a chaste and correct judgement, and continued in considerable force to old age. He was a devoted friend, and a constant inculcator of truth, peace, and social benevolence. He was, by trade, a common mason, but he soon acquired an excellent knowledge of marble masonry and sculpture. His

devotedness to literature. however, proved detrimental to his other avocations. He was sickly from infancy, and subject to many disorders; was troubled much with asthmatic and spasmodic affections, which prevented his lying in bed for the last twenty years of his life. He attributed his protracted age to his exemplary temperance, pedestrian habits, and early rising.

THE ULLSWATER LANDLORD.

June 27. At Pooley-bridge, Ullswater, Mr. Russell, innkeeper, aged 58, well known as the obliging and judiciously-catering entertainer of the numerous visitors to that delightful region of summer enjoyment.

Though Mr. Russell, like other men, was not free from the weaknesses of human nature, he possessed many good qualities of head and heart; many acquirements which made him "a man to be talked about" in his neighbourhood. True, he loved the pure spirit; but he also loved the pure element of the silver lake—not, gentle reader, as a beverage, but as the scene of piscine exploits that old Isaac Walton, himself, might have been proud of. The pike, the char, the trout, the perch, the eel, all were fish that came to his hook, net, or coop; and come they did in abundance. Long will Mr. Russell's name be associated with the fairy scenes, the excursions, the fishings, the ridings and sailings, the wrestlings, singings and dancings, the runnings and leapings, the sayings and doings of Pooley and Ullswater. His death has caused a blank in the locality which cannot be filled up. Not only the naiads hang their heads, but the peasants weep, and the bird of wisdom and of night whoops his most melancholy note; even honest Tom Watt, the iron-handed Hercules of the lake, shed tears for the first time when the Fates inexorably severed the thread of the existence of his jovial master the "Admiral."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Wm. Baynes*, Rector of Upper and Lower Rickingham, Som. He was of Sidney Coll. Camb., B.A. 1763, M.A. 1786, and was presented to his united Churches in 1785, by R. Holt, esq.

The Rev. *Wm. Beauchamp*, Rector of Sampford Courtney, Devon. He was formerly Fellow of King's Coll. Camb., where he proceeded B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782; and was presented to his living by that society in 1796.

The Rev. *Jos. Cragg*, Vicar of Owston cum Withcote, Leic., and Cowbit, Linc.

He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1794, was presented to Cowbit in 1805, by the devisees of Mrs. Miller, and to Owston in 1808, by the late Sir John Palmer, Bart. of Carlton.

The Rev. *Wm. Deason*, Perpetual Curate of Ayton and Whorlton in Yorkshire. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1793, M.A. 1807; was presented to Ayton in 1795, by the Rev. W. Marwood, and to Whorlton in 1797, by G. Cary, esq.

The Rev. *W. Domett*, Rector of Hawkchurch, near Axminster, to which he was inducted in 1774, on the presentation of H. W. Wyndham, esq.

The Rev. *John Hartley*, Vicar of Corringham, and Perpetual Curate of Stow, Linc., to which churches he was presented in 1815, by the Prebendary of Corringham in the Church of Lincoln.

At Clapham, the Rev. *John Haddon Hindley*, Chaplain to the Collegiate Church, Manchester. He was of Brazenose Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1790; and published in 1800, "Persian Lyrics, or Scattered Poems from Hafiz, with Paraphrases in verse and prose; a Catalogue of the Gazels, as arranged in a MS. of the works of Hafiz, in the Chetham Library, Manchester," 4to. Also, in 1800, "The Counsels of Attar, from a Persian MS." fc. 8vo. (reviewed in vol. lxxxi. i. 460.)

The Rev. *Richard Hoblyn*, Rector of All Saints and St. Leonard's, and Perpetual Curate of St. Botolph's, Colchester. He was of Balliol College, Oxford, M.A. 1797, and was presented to his churches by that Society in 1799.

At Nant, near Carmarthen, the Rev. *John Jones*, Vicar of Llangunnor, to which parish he was presented in 1816, by Dr. Burgess, then Bp. of St. David's.

Aged 72, the Rev. *John Tasker Nash*, D.D. Rector of St. Thomas's, Haverfordwest, and Herbrardston, Pemb. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783, D.D. 1799; and was presented in the latter year to his church in Haverfordwest, by the King, Lord Loughborough being then Lord Chancellor. Mr. Nash published in 1790, "The Claims of the Clergy to the generosity of the Laity, a Sermon," 4to.

At Huntingdon, on his 67th birthday, the Rev. *Wm. Panchen*, Rector of Wood Walton, and Vicar of St. Mary, Huntingdon. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777; was instituted to Wood Walton in 1779, and presented to his Church at Huntingdon in 1803, by the King, Lord Eldon being then Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. *H. Phillips*, Minister of Coity and Coychurch, in the County of Glamorg.

Aged 73, the Rev. *Evan Powell*, Vicar of St. Harmon, Radnorshire, and Perpetual Curate of Llanwrthwl, Breconshire. To both those churches he was presented by Dr. Burgess, when Bp. of St. David's, to the

latter in 1816, and to the former within these few years.

Rev. *John Stoddart*, 30 years Head-master of the Grammar-school, and nine years Curate of All Saints, Northampton, and of Abington, Northamptonshire.

At Messina, the Rev. *Chris. Thurgar*, Perpetual Curate of Aldershot, Hants, of which Church he had been only a short time the Incumbent.

Aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Tucker*, Rector of Kingsdon, Som. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1793; and was presented to his living by his own family in 1794.

May 31. Aged 37, the Rev. *Richard Wager Allix*, Rector of Great Warley, Essex, to which parish he was presented in 1826 by St. John's College, Camb. where he was a Fellow, and proceeded B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814, B.D. 1821. He was a son of the late Rev. Charles Wager Allix, M.A. of Christ's College, in the same University.

July 1. At Bishop-Auckland, aged 73, the Rev. *John Bacon*, the much esteemed incumbent of St. Andrew Auckland. He was a native of Harrington near Whitehaven; and was presented to his cure in 1804 by the late Bp. of Durham, Dr. Barrington.

July 2. Aged 67, the Rev. *Thos. Sedgwick*, Vicar of Mirfield, Yorkshire, to which Church he was presented in 1803 by Sir George Armytage, Bart.

At St. Marychurch Vicarage, Devon, the Rev. *Edw. Addicott Kitson*, incumbent of that parish. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1797, and was presented to St. Marychurch in 1799 by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

July 8. At Spring Gardens, near Ringwood, Hants, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Davies*, Curate of that place, and for 44 years master of a respectable boarding-school. Few men have been more beloved and respected through life.

July 10. Aged 78, the Rev. *Evan Jones*, Rector of Aberhafesp, and Vicar of Berriew, Montg. To the former Church he was presented in 1787 by Dr. Shipley, then Bp. of St. Asaph and to the latter in 1817 by Dr. Luxmoore the present Bishop.

At Piddle-Trenthide, Dorset, aged 39, the Rev. *Chas. Edmund King*, Rector of Witchampton, and only brother to Lt.-Col. King, of Westhall near Sherborne. He was of Balliol Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1813; and was presented to Witchampton by Mrs. King in 1817.

July 22. At Yardley, Herts, aged 61, the Rev. *Wm. Parslow*, Rector of that parish. He was of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791, and was presented to Yardley in 1793 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Latelly. In Portland-place, aged 85, Rich. Baker, esq. of Orset Hall, Essex.

June 23. Aged 36, Mr. William Davis, late a bookseller in Southampton-row, Russell-square, and author of an *Olio of Literary Anecdotes*, and of a first and second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac. He has left a widow and three boys.

June 28. At Pentonville, in his 80th year, Wm. Tate, esq.

Latelly. At Hatcham-house, New-cross, the relict of Joseph Hardcastle, esq.

Aged 67, Thomas Drinkwater, esq. of the Customs.

July 5. At his brother's, in Portland-place, Geo. Leycester, esq. of King's College, Cambridge.

July 6. Aged 10, Wm.-Benson-Forster, youngest son of John Jackson, esq. of Ravensbourne Lodge, Lewisham.

July 7. Aged 18 months, the Hon. Seymour Finch, second son of the Earl of Aylesford.

Aged 67, Chas. Bartrum, esq. late of London-bridge, and Rye-lane, Peckham.

In Great George-st. aged 73, Rich. Ellison, esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, co. Linc. Recorder of Lincoln, and Lieut.-Col. Royal N. Lincoln Militia.

July 9. In Montague-sq. Mary-Bryanna, relict of Lewis Stephens, esq. of the British factory at Lisbon.

July 11. Aged 82, in New Palace-yard, Susannah, widow of Lieut-Col. Dodgson.

Aged 72, at Highgate, Mrs. Mary Prosser.

July 13. At Kensington, after childbirth, aged 34, Catherine, wife of John Mac Donnell, esq.

Aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Harding, of Sebbon's Buildings, Islington, one of the best and most amiable of women.

Aged 36, John Cooper, esq. of Eliot-place, Blackheath, son of Thos. Cooper, of Henley upon Thames; also on the 16th, aged 8, Mary Ann, his only dau.

July 14. In the Regent's Park, aged 80, Robert Alexander, esq. late of Seamount, co. Dublin.

At Windsor-place, Islington, aged 47, Chas. Lovekin, esq.

July 15. At Queenhithe, aged 63, Mr. Thos. Walker, well known as a composer and publisher of sacred music, and late principal alto-chorister in the Concerts of Ancient Music.

Henry Fletcher, esq. of Shadwell-dock.

July 16. In Great Coram-street, aged 64, W. Bowyer, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office.

Aged 18, Chas.-Wyndham, eldest son of Sir Chas. Burrell, Bart. by Lady Frances, eldest dau. of the Earl of Egremont. Mr. Burrell was a Commoner of Christ Church, where he had been but a few months from Westminster School.

July 18. In Charles-st. Berners-st. aged 89, the widow of Vincent Newton, esq. of Devonshire-st. Queen-square, and of Innham, Linc.

At Pimlico, aged 21, Alfred, youngest son of the late Nath. Vick, esq.

July 19. In Berners-st. John Shaw, esq. Surgeon.

July 20. Frances-Rose, youngest dau. of T. B. Heath, esq. of Bloomsbury-placc. John Lukin, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. and Gray's Inn.

July 21. At Somerset House, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Robert Mitford, esq.

July 25. Aged 83, Mr. Thomas Blades, of Wandsworth-road, formerly of Piccadilly.

July 26. In Devonshire-st. aged 11, Chas. Whitmore, second son of Chas. Babbage, esq.

BERKS. — July 14. At Martens Hern, near Bracknell, aged 90, John Maslin. — He served in the Navy during the reigns of George II. and III.; was at the taking of Quebec and Martinique, and is supposed to have been the last seaman who helped to carry the great General Wolfe off the field of battle.

July 19. At Sunninghill, Elizabeth, wife of Augustus Schutz, esq.

BUCKS. — July 11. Maria, second dau. of Rev. Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales, of Shalstone.

CAMB. — July ... At Clare Hall, aged 80, the widow of Rev. T. V. Gould, Rector of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk.

CORNWALL. — At Towednack, aged 106, Mrs. Anne Martin.

DEVON. — *Lately*. At Ashburton, Lieut.-Col. C. T. Higgins, E.I.C.

At Barnstaple, Catherine, wife of Capt. Rody, 89th foot.

July 6. At Totnes, aged 35, Caroline, wife of Wm. Doidge Taunton, esq.

DORSET. — July 17. In the island of Portland, Hall Wake, esq. of Milbank-st. Westminster. He was buried at St. John's, Westminster; of which parish he was a very useful member.

June 28. At Weymouth, aged 84, Catherine, relict of Robert Colmer, esq. of Chard, and sister of late Rev. Gregory Syndercombe, LL.D.

DURHAM. — July 11. At Bishop Oak, near Wolsingham, advanced in age, Robert Curry, esq. for many years a Magistrate for the County.

ESSEX. — June 16. At South Weald, near Brentwood, aged 38, Anna, wife of Henry Peterson, esq. eldest son of Andrew Peterson, esq. of Wakefield. She was the second dau. of Sir Thos. Turton, bart. formerly M. P. for Southwark, and was married Aug. 13, 1810.

July 8. At Romford, Frances, wife of John Delamare, esq.

GLOUC. — At Cheltenham, Capt. Robt. Telford, 20th foot.

Sam.-Henry, eld. son of Sam. Commeline, esq. of Gloucester.

June 29. At Clifton, the relict of James Martin Hilhouse, esq.

July 8. At Cheltenham, G. F. Tyson, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

HANTS. — *Lately*. At Winchester, aged 90, Anne, widow of John Dilly, esq. of Romsey.

At Wymering Vicarage, aged 80, the widow of Rev. Jas. Henville, Rector of Rowner.

At Failey, the wife of Rev. C. T. Watkins.

July 2. At Southampton, Katharine, second dau. of Rev. Sam. Heathcote, of Bramshaw Hill, and grand-dau. of Isaac Pickering, esq. of Fox Leaze Park.

July 3. Aged 84, John Young, esq. of Winchester.

July 7. At Appleshaw, aged 63; Walter Blunt, esq.

July 17. At Ringwood, aged 38, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. B. Bristowe, which relation she had sustained barely fifteen weeks.

HEREF. — At Colwall, Mary, wife of Rev. Jas. Green, Curate of Upton on Severn.

At the Firs near Bromyard, aged 62, Packington Bray, esq. attorney.

HERTS. — At Great Gaddesden, aged 79, Agnata, widow of Wm. Bingham; D.D.

Wm. Beldam, esq. of the Priory Farm, Royston.

KENT. — *Lately*. At Canterbury, Polydore-Bridges, youngest son of Rev. T. A. Methuen, Rector of All-Cannings, Wilts.

June 25. In Hawley-sq. Margate, aged 77, Amelia, relict of Thos. Walker, esq.

July 13. Francis, wife of the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington Place, Kent, and of Stratford-pl. London.

July 17. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Eliz. relict of Thos. Walne, esq. of Brockdish, Norfolk.

July 20. At Tunbridge Wells, Anne, eldest dau. of late Edw. Golding, esq. of Maiden Hurley, Berks.

LANCASHIRE. — Sarah, wife of John Bradshaw, esq. Weast House, Pendleton.

LEICESTERSHIRE. — July 3. Aged 77, the Rev. Thos. Grundy, of Leicester, who was thirty years Minister of the Independent Congregation at Lutterworth, and 20 years at Ullesthorpe.

July 4. At his father's, in Leicester, the Rev. John Hugh Worthington, one of the Ministers of the Unitarian Chapel, Manchester.

MIDDLESEX. — July 19. At Sunbury, the widow of Sir Andrew Bayntun, second and last Bart. of Spy Park, Wilts.

NORFOLK. — June 30. At Great Yarmouth, aged 87, Jacob Preston, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — June 9. Aged 101, Mr. John Green, of Birches Nook, near Stocksfield.

June 15. At Newcastle, aged 73, Robert Foster, esq. of the Society of Friends, a man of extensive literary and classical attainments, unaffected humility, and inflexible integrity.

June 28. At Beaumont, aged 89, John

Errington, esq. popularly called the "Chief of Beaufront."

July 6. At Hexham, very suddenly, while on a visit, aged 24, Esther, dau. of Major Elliott of the Roxburghshire Yeomanry.

July 9. At Barrow Bank, near Wooler, aged 90, Richard Jobson, esq.

NORTS.—*July 5.* At Balderton, near Newark, aged 23, Jane, wife of Thomas Spragging Godfrey, esq.

SALOP.—At Quinton House, near Hales Owen, aged 93, Ambrose Foley, gent.

SOMERSET.—*April 30.* At the Swan hotel, Wells, having ruptured a blood-vessel, Sir James Galbraith, first Baronet of Shanwally, co. Donegal, and Castlefin, co. Dublin.—He was son of James Galbraith, of Londonderry, esq. by Elizabeth, dau. of John Whitehill, esq. of Clagh. Sir James was formerly Crown Solicitor in Ireland; and possessed very extensive literary acquirements. He was created a Baronet, Jan. 26, 1813. He married Rebecca Dorothea, dau. and coh. of John Hamilton, of Castlefin, esq.; and had issue five daus. Jane, married in 1820, to Capt. Chas.-George, son of late Rear-Adm. Stanhope; Letitia-Elizabeth; Angal-Isabella; Harriet, and Isabella. His remains were conveyed to Dublin for interment. The title is extinct.

June 26. At Bath, Eliza Matilda, widow of Lt.-Col. Richardson, E. I. C. and niece to the Earl of Aldborough. She was dau. of Morley Saunders, of Saunders Grove, esq. by Lady Martha Stratford, third dau. of the first Earl.

July 1. At Portbury, aged 86, Mr. Geo. Grossmith, last surviving son of the Rev. Geo. Grossmith, formerly Rector of Burnham, Berks, and domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Portland.

July 12. At Bath, aged 52, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Cruttwell, printer and editor of the Bath Chronicle.

July 16. At his seat, Belmont, Geo. Penrose-Seymour, esq. Justice of Peace for the County.

July 20. At Bath, Mrs. Anstruther, relict of the Hon. David Anstruther.

July 22. Aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Perkins, sister of the late John Perkins, esq. of Pendell-court, Blechingly.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*July 16.* At the Mount, Newcastle, 73, Josiah Spode, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*June 30.* At Ipswich, aged 88, Mary, relict of Edm. Peckover, of Reading, Berks, one of the Society of Friends.

July 13. At Clare, 95, Sam. Brise, esq.

SURREY.—*July 1.* At Richmond, most highly respected, aged 85, Eleanor, relict of Henry Baldwin, esq. formerly an eminent printer, and first proprietor of the St. James's Chronicle. Mr. Baldwin died in 1813; and an account of him will be found in vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 190.

SUSSEX.—At Mid Lavant, near Chichester, Henrietta, eldest dau. of late W. Poole, esq. of the Horke.

July 5. Sophia, wife of the Rev. Dr. Chalien, of Shermanbury Park.

July 12. At Westbourne, aged 74, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq.

July 15. Mary, widow of Rich. Denne, esq. of Winchelsea.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Devizes, Jane, youngest dau. of late Geo. W. Poore, esq.

June 26. At Woolverton, Mere, Mrs. Rocke, dau. of the late F. Faugoin, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Worcester, Frances, wife of John Owen, esq. banker.

At Malvern, the wife of R. French, esq. of Elen Lodge, Hants.

July 16. At Winterdyne, aged 61, Walter Michael Moseley, esq.

YORK.—*Lately.* At Hull, Mr. John Hancock Buckle, aged 42, formerly a respectable solicitor in London.

July 1. At Nun-Appleton, aged 46, James Hart, esq.

July 3. Aged 41, G. Wright, esq. of Malton.

July 6. At Masham, aged 67, Joseph Bolland, esq.

July 9. At Redness, near Howden, aged 21, Ralph, second son of late Rev. Ralph Spofforth, Vicar of Howden.

July 14. At Elloughton, aged 70, the Rev. David Williams, late of Swanland, and for nearly forty years Minister of the Independent Congregation at that place.

WALES.—Aged 68, John Gwynne, esq. attorney, of Carmarthen.

June 25. At Llangollen, aged 64, Mrs. Jemima Rolfe, of Bury St. Edmunds, widow of Rev. Edm. Rolfe, late of Cranworth, Norfolk.

SCOTLAND.—*May 27.* Near Kirriemuir, James Macgregor, aged 100 years. When after the battle of Culloden, the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino concealed themselves in the woods of Glentower, he was employed to carry the daily provisions to these noblemen.

June 31. At Springfield, aged 72, David Laing, the celebrated Gretna Green noose-tyer, in which capacity he had officiated for 35 years. He caught cold on the outside of the coach on his way to Lancaster, to give evidence on Wakefield's trial, which eventually caused his death.

IRELAND.—*May 30.* At Drumcree, co. Westmeath, William Smyth, esq. formerly M. P. for that county. He was bred to the profession of the law, and was called to the Irish bar in Hilary Term 1796. He sat before the Union in the Irish House of Commons; and represented the county of Westmeath from that important event during three successive Parliaments, till 1807. His son Robert Smyth, esq. is one of the present Members, having been first elected in 1825.

Lately. At Pleasant-view, Wexf. the wife of Christ. Hatchell, esq. late Capt. 76th reg.

June 20. At Lismore Castle, Anna-Maria, wife of Wm. Samuel Currey, esq.

June 21. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, aged 22, Francis Dobson, esq. Cornet 2d Drag. Guards, only son of late Rev. Robert Dobson.

July 16. The relict of Sir Robert Baxter, Knt. co. Monaghan.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* At Penang, Henry Clarges Barrow, of Madras establishment.

At Wallajabbad, Major G. H. Budd, 43d N. I.

In Jersey, Lt.-Col. Francis B. Campbell, of the 58th regiment. He was appointed Ensign 71st foot, 1794; Lieutenant 58th foot, 1795; Captain, 1801; Major, 1810; and brevet Lt.-Colonel, 1813. He served in Spain and Portugal, and received a medal for the battle of Orthes, where he commanded a provisional battalion.

In Portugal, Ensign Massey, 4th reg. lost in a quicksand.

At Paris, Mr. J. Douglass, civil engineer. He attracted the notice of the Emperor Napoleon, who awarded him a gold medal of merit.

At Charlestown, N. America, Miss Anne Borlebrog, the oldest actress on any stage. She made her debut (say the American papers) fifteen years before Garrick, as Q. Catharine, in Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

She represented (like glorious Queen Bess) misses in their teens till she was 66, and the younger class of matrons till she had attained her 78th year.

At Quilon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Woodhouse.

April 7. At Falmouth, Jamaica, Rebecca Fury, a black woman, at the extreme age of 140 years, which has been correctly traced from the deeds of her owners. The descendants of her youngest daughter consisted of 10 grandchildren, 34 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild; 45 in number: 25 of whom are still alive. Rebecca retained her reason entire to the last.

Also, at Rio Bueno, in the same island, Joanna Graham, in her 125th year. She also retained the entire possession of all her faculties to the last.

April 24. At New York, aged 88, Henry Cruger, esq. formerly of Bristol, and its representative in Parliament, with Mr. Burke, from 1774 to 1780. In 1784, Mr. Cruger was again returned to the House of Commons, and on that occasion was represented on the hustings by his brother, Col. Cruger, being himself absent in America. He finally left this country for the United States in 1789, where he has since constantly resided; and it may be gratifying to his old friends (if any survive) to know, that no man ever lived more highly respected, or died more sincerely lamented.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 20, to July 24, 1827.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 1232	} 2428	Males - 944	} 1806		5 and 10	94	60 and 70	166
Females - 1196		Females - 862			10 and 20	73	70 and 80	127
Whereof have died under two years old		542			20 and 30	140	80 and 90	42
		30 and 40	130		90 and 100	7		
		40 and 50	151	100	0			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN from the Returns ending July 23.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
58	0	37	0	22	0	33	0	39	0	39	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 10s. Straw 2l. 6s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 16s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 7l. 7s.—Smithfield, Hay 6l. 0s. Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 7l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, July 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton.....	4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 25:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts.....	2060 Calves 2502
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	26,810 Pigs 1401

COAL MARKET, July 27, 29s. 9d. to 36s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 6d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, July 23, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	130 0	£. 3. 0	East London	123 0	£. 5. 0
Barnsley	285 0	13 0	Grand Junction	63½ 0	3 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	300 0	12 10	Kent	29 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav.	139 0	9 10	Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
Coventry	1250 0	44 & bs.	South London	90 0	3. 0
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex	65 0	2 15
Croydon	2 10	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	170	7 0	Alliance	1¼ dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	80 0	4 5	Albion	56 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester	105 0	3 15	Atlas	9½ 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0	British Commercial	4¾ 0	5 10
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Junction	305 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	4¼ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey	53 0	3 0	Globe	151 0	7 0
Grand Union	24 0	—	Guardian	20 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—	Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Grantham	210 0	9 0	Imperial Fire	95 0	5 0
Huddersfield	17 0	—	Ditto Life	8¼ 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon	26 0	1 5	Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Lancaster	33 0	1 10	Protector Fire	1 3	0 1 3
Leeds and Liverpool	390 0	16 0	Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Leicester	340 0	17 0	Rock Life	2 14	0 3
Leic. and North'n	87 0	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
Loughborough	4200 0	197 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0	Anglo Mexican	50 dis.	—
Monmouthshire	207 0	10 0	Bolanos	110 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	1½ pm.	—
Neath	330 0	15 0	British Iron	29 dis.	—
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	9 0	—
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0	General	2 pm.	—
Regent's	29 0	—	Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Rochdale	95 0	4 0	Potosi	1 8	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte	320	—
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0	Tlalpuxahua	50 dis.	—
Stourbridge	305 0	12 0	United Mexican	19½ dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon	38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal	21½ dis.	—
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	—	16 0	Westminster Chart ^d	61 0	3 0
Severn and Wye	26 0	1 11	Ditto, New	2¼ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway	12 0	—	City	165	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10	Ditto, New	93	5 0
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6	Imperial	2 dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent and Mersey	1800 0	75 & bs.	Phoenix	1 pm.	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	285 0	12 0	General United	17¾ dis.	4 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton	250 0	12 10	British	17 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks	5 10 0	0 4	Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming.	50 0	1 10	Birmingham	54 0	3 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford	6 dis.	—
St. Katharine's	par	4 p.ct.	Brighton	10 dis.	—
London (Stock)	84½ 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	25	1 10 8
West India (Stock)	200 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	83½ 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	—	—
Commercial (Stock)	83 0	4 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	—	4 15	Maidstone	—	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Southwark	3 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10	Australian (Agric ^l)	5 pm.	—
Vauxhall	22½ 0	1 0	Auction Mart	20 0	—
Waterloo	5 0	—	Annuity, British	11 dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8½	26 0	1 2 8	Bank, Irish Provincial	4 dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7½	22 0	0 19 10	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	87 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms	18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.	11 pm.	—	Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From June 26, to July 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
<i>June</i>	°	°	°			<i>July.</i>	°	°	°		
26	59	70	56	30, 08	fair	11	59	66	61	30, 11	fine
27	59	64	58	29, 94	cloudy	12	65	68	58	, 20	fine
28	59	60	56	, 68	rain	13	64	72	56	, 22	fine
29	60	67	55	, 70	showers	14	65	71	52	, 18	fine
30	64	67	58	, 80	showers	15	59	71	55	, 10	fine
<i>Ju. 1</i>	60	67	58	, 75	cloudy	16	64	70	59	, 08	fine
2	60	65	57	, 86	showers	17	66	77	59	, 08	fine
3	58	69	51	, 90	fair	18	64	70	55	, 03	fine
4	61	74	60	30, 19	showers	19	60	64	58	30, 00	rain
5	60	67	64	, 30	fair	20	59	69	56	29, 78	cloudy
6	67	68	66	, 44	fair	21	59	68	56	, 90	fair
7	68	75	61	, 38	fair	22	58	63	55	30, 04	rain
8	68	74	62	, 38	fair	23	64	69	40	, 02	cloudy
9	69	74	59	, 29	fine	24	64	71	60	, 08	cloudy
10	64	72	58	, 12	fine	25	64	68	55	, 00	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27, to July 27, 1827, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27	205¾	85¾	—	92	92	—	101¾	19¾	—	89 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 57 pm.
28	206½	85½	—	92¼	92¼	—	101¾	19¾	—	89 88 pm.	56 53 pm.	56 54 pm.
29	<i>Hol.</i>											
30	206½	85¾	—	92½	92¾	—	102½	19¾	—	88 86 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
2	206¾	85¾	—	—	92	—	101¾	19¾	—	—	54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
3	207½	85¾	—	92½	92	—	101¾	19¾	—	—	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
4	208½	85¾	6	92¾	92½	—	102½	19¾	—	85 86 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
5	209	86¾	—	93½	93¼	—	102½	20	—	85 87 pm.	55 57 pm.	55 57 pm.
6	210¼	87½	6¾	87	86	100	102½	20½	251½	86 89 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
7	210¼	87	6¾	86½	—	100	102½	20	250¾	90 89 pm.	59 61 pm.	59 61 pm.
9	210¼	87½	6¾	86¾	6	100¼	102½	20	—	90 92 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
10	210½	86¾	6¾	86¾	5¾	93	102	20	—	88 84 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 56 pm.
11	209½	86¾	6	85¾	5¾	92¾	102	19¾	252¾	86 87 pm.	50 52 pm.	50 52 pm.
12	209¾	86¾	6¾	85¾	6	93½	102	19¾	252¼	86 87 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
13	209¾	86¾	6¾	86	5¾	93¼	100½	20	—	86 pm.	52 55 pm.	52 54 pm.
14	210	86¾	6¾	85¾	6¾	93½	100¼	20	252	86 88 pm.	57 54 pm.	57 54 pm.
16	210	86¾	6¾	86	5¾	93	100¾	20	252¼	87 85 pm.	54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
17	209¾	86½	6¾	85¾	6	93¼	100¾	20	252½	87 88 pm.	57 55 pm.	57 55 pm.
18	—	86¾	6¾	85¾	6¾	93¼	100¾	20	—	88 90 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
19	<i>Hol.</i>											
20	209¼	86¾	6¾	86½	5¾	93¾	100¾	20	252	89 90 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
21	—	86¾	6¾	85¾	6¾	93¾	100¾	20	252¾	89 88 pm.	58 57 pm.	58 57 pm.
23	210	86¾	6¾	86	—	93½	100¾	19¾	—	89 pm.	56 57 pm.	56 57 pm.
24	210¾	87	6¾	86¼	6	93¾	100¾	20	252¼	88 89 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
25	<i>Hol.</i>											
26	211	88	7¼	87¼	6½	94¼	100¾	20½	252½	87 89 pm.	55 58 pm.	56 58 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 6, 94½. July 9—14, 94. July 18, 93½.—Old South Sea Annuities, June 27, 85½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.-- Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courant de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelms. 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



AUGUST, 1827.

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Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield--Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northamp.
Nottingham 2--Oxford 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey...
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

H. H. says, "As your correspondent E. I. C. (p. 10) mentions the sum at which the cost of the new Church of St. Mary's, Marylebone, was estimated, and he does not allude to the source whence the 20,000*l.* came, I presume he was not aware of its having been advanced by an individual unconnected with the parish, on condition that during his own and his late wife's lives, lawful interest should be paid: and that soon after the much lamented death of his wife, this generous benefactor returned to the parish the interest money they had paid, at the same time desiring to have no more. That he also contributed 4000*l.* towards the adjoining school, also noticed by your Correspondent. Knowing that the above are by no means solitary traits of this gentleman's magnanimity, and that his name appears only when he expects that others in affluence will follow his example, I do not think he would like its being mentioned on this occasion."

C. K. writes: "Playfair, in his 'British Family Antiquity,' supposes Anthony Jenkinson to be the ancestor of Sir Robert Jenkinson, Knt. from whom the Liverpool family are descended. On turning over the pages of Guillim, I find that the arms assigned to Anthony Jenkinson, citizen of London, in 1568, were, 'Azure, a fess wavy Argent, in chief three stars,' whereas the arms confirmed to Sir Robert Jenkinson of London, Knt. by Camden, 16 James I. are 'Azure, on a fess wavy Argent, a cross potent Gules, in chief two stars.' If Sir Robert was a descendant of Anthony, he would probably have borne the same arms. He is described by Guillim as 'descended from an ancient family of that name, and by his mother from the Carlises, of the county of Cumberland.' Sir Robert was afterwards seated at Walcot, co. Oxon, and his son, Sir Robert, was created a Baronet of England by Charles II. 18 May, 1661, as Jenkinson of Walcot. The family is conjectured to be of Welch origin, and to have been originally written Ap Jenkin."

J. B. (p. 16) is informed, that his conjecture, that the extract from Wadsworth's "European Mercurey," is "probably a literal version from some foreign publication," is not quite correct, as will appear from a collation of it with the "Informac'on for Pylgrymes," a black-letter tract re-printed by Mr. G. H. Freeling in 1824, for the Roxburghe Club; but that it has great obligation to a predecessor, which may possibly itself have benefited in the same manner, and from some continental book—is equally obvious.

L. B. R. observes, "In your Memoir of that excellent Artist, the late William Owen, R. A. (vol. xcv. i. 570) you stated that he was born in Wales. This may be true: but I have frequently heard it asserted by persons who associated with him in his boyish days, that he was born at Ludlow, in the county of Salop; where his father was residing and carrying on business as a hair-dresser about fifty years ago. The present Rector, the Rev. Job Baugh, or some other admirer of the arts in that place, might easily ascertain the fact, by a reference to the baptismal register for the year 1770. The house now occupied by Mr. Proctor, the respectable Bookseller in Broad-street, has been always pointed out to me as the house in which Mr. Owen was ushered into the world."

A Correspondent says: "Having alluded, in p. 487, to Ashby de la Zouch, as a watering place (denominated by Camden, 'Villa amœnissima'), perhaps the analysis of the mineral water of the Ivanhoe Baths may impart some acceptable information to its readers. A wine gallon of it is represented to contain: "Muriate of Soda, 1904 gr.—Sulphate of Soda, 128 gr.—Muriate of Magnesia, 208 gr.—Sulphate of Lime, 72 gr.—Muriate of Lime, 168 gr.—Carbonate of Lime, 40 gr.—Carbonate of Iron, 16 gr.—Total 2536 gr." He also observes that an interesting work by W. R. Cubitt, M. D. (resident physician) recently published, being, 'An Essay on Bathing, with Remarks on the efficacy and employment of the mineral Water at Ashby de la Zouch, &c.' is considered exceedingly serviceable to those who use the waters.

A Correspondent inquires for particulars of the Ancestors of Edmund Mason, Esq. formerly of Datchet near Windsor, a Magistrate of Berkshire, and one of the Honourable Commissioners of the Navy, who died June 11, 1773. The singular catastrophe that caused his death, and that of several other gentlemen, is recorded in our Magazine for March that year. Why was his brother named *Simon Mayne*? Simon Mayne was in parliament in Charles the First's time, and his signature is to the warrant for that monarch's execution. Does the Mayne family still exist?"

J. G. N. remarks, that, when we printed Dr. Wingfield's epitaph in our last Supplement, p. 648, we should have mentioned that a pleasing portrait of him has been recently published by Colnaghi, engraved by W. Ward, from a picture by J. Constable.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES AT WINFORD EAGLE, DORSET.

MR. URBAN, *East Devon, June 30.*

I CANNOT help sincerely joining in the wish expressed by your venerable correspondent R. C. H. in one of your late numbers, that the Antiquities of the County of Dorset should meet with a more adequate investigation than has hitherto been presented to the public; for I believe that, with the exception perhaps of Wiltshire, there will not be found a district in

this kingdom which presents more numerous and more evident traces of the ancient Britons, as well as of the Romans.

By way of rescuing from oblivion a discovery which has lately been made in that county, I send you the accompanying rude sketches, with a statement, which, if you think proper, may be inserted among your valuable records of antiquity.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



These remains were brought to light in the month of September last, upon an estate of the Lord Chief Justice Best, in the parish of Winford Eagle, nearly adjoining the eastern side of an ancient road, leading from Maiden Newton, through Winford Eagle, to Compton Abbas, and the British entrenchments on Eggardon Hill. Some workmen, who were digging stone for the foundation of farm buildings, discovered, at the depth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the top of the rock, a circular cavity or cist of about 3 feet in diameter, and 4 feet in depth, containing a perfect human skeleton, and the two cups or utensils here represented. The bones had fallen to the bottom of the cist, and on the admission of the external air crumbled to dust, excepting, among a few others, the skull and the jaw-bone, which still retained some teeth.

The vessel, Fig. 1, was broken by the workmen in their eager hopes of obtaining some treasure; but the other, Fig. 2, is nearly entire, and is now in my possession; it is of the rudest manufacture and appearance, being composed of earth unglazed, and apparently dried in the sun; it is 6 inches in height, and the same in diameter, and about a quarter of an inch in thickness; it is entirely destitute of ornament, but there appears to have been a slight projection round the rim. It is difficult to say to what precise period of antiquity this deposit must be assigned, but that it was long prior to the invasion of this island by Julius Cæsar there can be little doubt; this may be inferred by the absence of coins or ornaments, by the body not having been burned, and especially by the position of the skeleton. The mode of interment among the Ancient

Britons and Gauls, was either by consigning the remains entire and undecayed, to the ground, or by previously reducing them to ashes; the former is the most natural, and the primitive mode of sepulture; the latter a refinement upon it, and consequently of subsequent date. The position of the bones, in this instance, bespeaks also a very early date; for it seems probable, notwithstanding their situation when found, and judging from the size and shape of the cist or cell, that the body was originally placed in a sitting posture, which was a practice of the most remote antiquity, and is supposed to have been adopted from Jacob's gathering up his feet into the bed, as mentioned in Genesis, xlix. 33. This mode of burial has also been practised by the Caraim Indians of North America from time immemorial. But perhaps the most satisfactory conclusion, as to the period of the interment, may be drawn from a careful inspection of the earthen vessels deposited with the body.

The pottery of the Ancient Britons was bare in its material, and rude in its manufacture, formed before the use of the lathe was known, and imperfectly baked in the sun; more elegant shapes, glazing, and ornaments, were introduced by Roman art. That these were not sepulchral or funereal urns, is clear, as well from their shape as the consideration that those were used only to contain the ashes of the body after cremation. These were in all probability domestic utensils, and were placed with the body to contain food and drink for the dead; that with a handle (Fig. 2) was without doubt the ordinary drinking-cup of the deceased. This ancient superstition was practised by the Greeks, who derived it from the Egyptians, and the intercourse of the Greeks with our British ancestors, long before the Roman invasion, is well known.

The spot where these relics were found, is in the immediate vicinity of many interesting British and Roman remains, and the surrounding hills shew numerous lines of those ancient enclosures which Dr. Stukeley ascribed to the early Britons. Upon the whole, I think we may reasonably conclude that this deposit may be referred to as early a period as any recorded discovery of a similar nature in this country.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 2.*

BY the treaty for the settlement of Greece, lately made (on 6th July) between the Kings of Great Britain, France, and Russia, they avow themselves to be "deeply penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the Isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produce daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasions to piracies." These are the introductory and political motives of these States, as well as "at the request of the Greeks, to interpose their united mediation with the Ottoman Porte, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties."

The Cabinets of great kingdoms regard only the expediency of existing circumstances, and are in this respect the powerful instruments, frequently without knowing it, of bringing about the great councils of that higher and independent government, "at whose command nations rise and fall, flourish and decay!"—In this respect they must be regarded in the present instance as endeavouring to restore peace to the Greeks from their inveterate enemy. This is well as a present measure; but the period of the Ottoman empire has received its date in the ancient and modern prophecies of Daniel and St. John—and that period is now so nearly in its approach, that it is scarcely possible for any one of common discernment, to pass over events as they occur without associating them with the progress to that great period when that empire is decreed to meet its fate! The interval will probably be occupied in violent struggles and great efforts of that warlike nation to defend and to avenge itself against its surrounding enemies, and thus in bringing upon itself at last, by devoted measures, the very fall, within 40 years from this time (A. D. 1860), which it deprecates, and can scarcely conceal from its own councils. All this is likewise proved by the wasting condition of its provinces, "whose waters are drying up," i. e. its population and strength are decreasing, and its territories becoming an uncultivated and defenceless waste: such is the state of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria, the borders of the Euphrates, and great parts of Palestine.

The treaty bears date on 6th July,

and the secret article gives *one month* to the Porte to accept the proposed mediation, or to abide the alternative of the three nations “adopting every prudent means for obtaining the immediate effect of this armistice, and for preventing all collision between the contending parties, without taking any part in their hostilities;” but in the mean time instructions are to be given to their agents for effecting this desired pacification. It is scarcely to be expected by the high contracting parties themselves, that this treaty should not be resisted; and perhaps, while I am writing, the object has been frustrated, and the first shot that shall be fired will announce the direful opening of the next vial of wrath, which will pour its fury over the children of Japhet!

For, inasmuch as this process is by visible steps developing itself, and proving the truth of sacred prophecy, so when we turn our attention to the other horn of the beast, coeval in its birth and fall, a further evidence shines out that more affects ourselves and the nations of Europe with which we are associated—and particularly in one point to which the attention of our Legislature is at this time more particularly drawn! In past times we have read, with the cold indifference under which we usually read the most important records of history, the origin and ambition of Papal power—and even the visions of the prophets and of St. John himself, have been more admired for their descriptive sublimity than for any close application of them to our own national councils—except indeed while the Acts against Recusancy were passing the deliberations of the Legislature:—but at this time, while the same period which is closing upon the Ottoman, is likewise bringing to a termination the voice and power of the Vatican, the efforts of her people are redoubled to obtain station and influence in the Senate, and in the highest offices of this United Kingdom. Hence it is evident that, although that enterprising State may have cautiously endeavoured to conceal from its people the day and time which are coming upon them, yet they have become far more urgent than ever, to obtain the influence which the prudence of our ancestors have forbidden, as subversive of the Protestant permanence and security.

While the modern Romans well know, as Christians, that they cannot resist the over-ruling powers of Heaven, they are desirous politically of becoming more united with the British Government than ever, in order that, if they should not be able to prolong their own power, they may at least involve, in their own fall, this and other Protestant nations, which have hitherto raised their banners against them.

Likewise, as their period approaches, they have found many supporters of their plea for emancipation, and, in the liberal toleration of modern times, avail themselves of the illusory prospect, that every thing will be more acceptable to both parties when once fully and fairly united.

But as yet there is time to avert the fatal consequences of such a suspected union—united, but little attached. Our political rulers have seldom or ever been sufficiently in the practice of combining the study of prophetic writings, and the past events of sacred history, with their Cabinet Councils and the Legislative Acts; which are apparently conducted as if none of those sacred warnings had existence!

Before any Act of Emancipation should be even proposed, it should be known, and unequivocal proofs required, that all the tenets which were obnoxious to the Protestant safety have been abolished—that they are no longer taught in the Catholic Schools and Universities, nor enforced in the discipline of religious worship and preaching—it should be shewn that the Divine denunciations against the Roman Papacy, either applied to some other worldly power, or were not designed to operate against the throne of the beast and of his associates, or that all which are united with it can never be involved in its fall.

The friends of Emancipation, with all the kind tokens of a Christian spirit, so divinely recommended by their sacred Master, before these assumptions of power were anticipated, have apparently forgotten that a long line of distinction was drawn, which it was probably intended that no distance of revolving ages should relax or retract, and that the political reformation, from whatever causes it may have sprung, was yet a broad barrier sufficient to preserve the true faith to posterity, corrected and pruned of idolatry, and as nearly apostolic as the frailty of man

could establish, with a view to render this Nation the depositary and powerful defender of a Protestant and visible Church; for this great purpose, its Monarch, its Legislature, and its people have been solemnly bound by the Coronation Oath, and by Laws, of which they are all more jealous than of any other sanctions which constitute their union in Church and State.

By comparing the Coronation Oath of the King of our United Kingdom with that of his Holiness, we shall see which is the most tolerant; our Monarch swears generally to maintain the Church and State as by Law established; but the oath of the Pope is,

“Heretics, Schismatics, and Rebels against the Pope, I will to the best of my power persecute and fight against.” See *Catholicus*, p. 13 (*ante* 532).

Now our United Kingdom, as Protestant, is necessarily classed among heretics and rebels against the Church of Rome—how then can the Pope or his adherents ever maintain any union with our State, but in the prospect of re-establishing Popery, and involving us in his ruin! Whatever oath, if any, the Grand Seignior may take at his Coronation, his hatred against Christians is not more inveterate than this oath must shew the Pope and his Councils to be against all heretics—and if so, they are placed on an equal footing to claim admission into the Councils and Legislature of this united empire.

God forbid that any of us should anticipate a time when Turks and Papists should, until they were sincerely converted to Protestant Christianity, if that could be possible, legislate in our Senate, and take seats in our Councils! Indeed, the present treaty is proof that there is no danger of seeing a Turk in our House of Commons.

Senators who are accustomed to study all the bearings of any measures which they promulgate, must not take offence if they should be questioned on the point of direct prudence of a measure which would involve the whole of their people and their posterity likewise, in irremediable ruin! In their private fortunes, in their lives and property, in the marriages of their daughters, in their temporal success, in their commercial interests and correspondences, they would assuredly delay

any important transaction, until they were clearly satisfied that they were not dealing with another whose impending fate would inevitably crush their own possessions, hopes, and prospects—with another whose measures had always been obnoxious to them;—whose views had always been adverse, and whose private principles and internal regulations had given sanction to outward assent, but which retained a secret mode of dissolving all obligation and responsibility at their own pleasure! If such secret commissions should be denied, it would be their part and duty to rebut the dread which they excite by unequivocal evidence of any authoritative release, abrogation, disavowal, or negative in any manner given, of such principle; and in contradiction to the Catechetic instruction to be found in the practices and forms of juvenile education, at a period of age when the strongest impressions are indelibly made, and when the terrors of Divine displeasure, penance, and fine, are all, or some of them, superadded to all rules whatsoever!

But even if it can be reasonably argued that, although such tenets may have once heretofore been held, they are now no longer maintained, and that Protestants need not exercise any fears on these points; yet it is ever to be remarked, that such a defence is made not by those to whom they immediately apply. The Catholic priesthood have never issued any such proofs of these tenets having been withdrawn and abolished, nor have ever produced, as far as I recollect, any Catechism in which they are omitted.

But this is not without its cause—the Catholic Church is presumptuously styled *infallible*, incapable of error; if any such steps, therefore, were now to be promulgated for correcting any one of its tenets, that principle would be impeached—for infallibility is not human, and cannot therefore be inconsistent with itself at any distance of time, or in any exigency!

Again, it is not for the fallible writer of this letter to assert his own reading of the Word of Life to be infallible, but he can dare to offer it as in itself to be so without equivocation, and to venture his alarm for the fate of those who will risk every felicity here and hereafter, without close and grave consideration, whether it has fully forewarned this Nation against all the dire

consequences of the measure so urgently proposed, and for which the national representatives were, at their last discussion of it, almost equally divided! Will our Senators, therefore, forbear a few days or hours from the pastimes *which the present recess* affords, to read and reflect upon St. John's Revelation, ch. xiv. 9. If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation, &c.; and ch. xvi. 12, and the *sixth angel* poured his vial upon the great river Euphrates, &c. which designated the Ottoman dominions, whose waters are dried up, &c. This marks the present period of time; and ch. xvi. 17, and the seventh angel poured out his vial into the air, &c. and every island fled away, and the mountains were not found, &c.—the wrath was exceeding great! These are prophetic warnings, which are plainly to be understood, and have been luminously explained and illustrated by Newton, Lownman, Faber, Cowley, and others, who, though they may disagree in some dates, yet concur in believing the same interpretation. It is but of secondary importance to the main inquiry, whether the wrath is here denounced to take place 30 or 40 years hence, when it is clearly shewn to take place with certainty at some period not far distant to those two empires, and to those also who take part in their iniquities: why then should we be involved in their ruin, when it is probable we may be preserved for more important purposes? I mean for an active part, as a great maritime nation, in effecting the general restoration to Palestine, previous to the universal acknowledgment of the Messiah of all nations, at his second advent! "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the Sun in the kingdom of their Father:" and then will follow the irreversible judgment whether nations and individuals have done good or evil!

Many worthy individuals will probably suffer in this general wreck, who are for their own merit and endowments greatly to be esteemed—but these are to grow together until the harvest, and will probably be then gathered in for preservation: "Blessed are they that die in the Lord, for

their works do follow them!" but the promised indignation against the two horns, *viz.* the government of the Ottoman Empire, and the establishment of the Papal system, and those who should unite under its allegiance, which is diametrically adverse to their own, may be expected to partake individually and nationally of the destruction which is marked by the exterminating horror of the unquenchable fire! Setting aside all difficulties in the question, consequent to the argument of the change of manners of the Catholics, tending to recommend the conciliatory systems of mutual toleration, let its votaries turn their attention to this point,—Shall they do an act which God has forbidden, by his prophetic warnings, after he has plainly revealed the fatal effects which will inevitably follow?
A. H.

Mr. URBAN, July 27.
A NEW edition has just appeared of the Dramatic Works of John Ford, with a Life of the Author prefixed, edited by the late Mr. Gifford. The learned editor has fallen into several mistakes relative to the Ford family.

Although the Parish Register of Il-sington is in a good state of preservation from the year 1558 (1st Eliz.), yet, as there appear to have been several families of the name of Ford in the parish, it is difficult to unravel the descent of the principal branch which was seated at Bagton. To this circumstance must be principally attributed the confusion which has arisen about the pedigree of the Fords. John Ford, the Dramatist, appears to have been the second son of Thomas Ford of Bagton; he was baptized at Il-sington, 17 April, 1586; his father died in 1610, and is buried in Il-sington Church, where there is a grave-stone to his memory in the Bagton aisle; his mother was sister to Chief Justice Popham. His elder brother, Henry Ford, married Catharine, daughter and sole heir of George Drake of Sprats-hays, in the parish of Littleham, whose son was the well-known Sir Henry Ford, whose life is given in Prince's "Worthies of Devon." The account, however, of the Ford family, given by Prince, is extremely confused and incorrect. Sir Henry was the nephew of the Dramatist, and not the son or grandson, as has been erroneously supposed. His

kinsman, John Ford, of Gray's Inn, to whom some of his plays are dedicated, was most probably the son of his uncle Richard; their names occur in a pedigree of the Ford family, in my possession. I suspect the Dramatist was never married, and there seems to be no foundation for Mr. Gifford's conjecture, that he retired to Ilslington towards the latter part of his life; if he had died there, his decease would have been noticed in the Parish Register.

Mr. Gifford says, "Sir Henry Ford left no family, and with him, who died in 1684, terminated the line of the Fords; and the property was dispersed. Much of it fell, by purchase, to Egerton Falconar, Esq. whose descendants held it till within a few years of the present period, when it passed altogether into the hands of strangers." Introduction, p. xlix. All this is wrong; I have now a copy of Sir Henry's will before me, dated 11 Sep. 1684, the year of his death. He appoints his son Charles one of his executors, and by a special devise, bequeaths his Barton of Bagton to his grandson Henry Ford. He had likewise another son, Henry, and several daughters.

By Egerton Falconar, I suppose Mr. Gifford must mean the late Egerton Filmore, Esq. who was descended by the female line from Sir Henry Ford, and in whose family the remnant of the Ford property in Ilslington is now vested.

The name of Ford is not yet extinct in the parish. Bagton, after passing through several hands, was purchased by the first Lord Ashburton, and now belongs to Lady Ashburton.

In a work now preparing for the press, on the "Historical and Monumental Antiquities of the Hundred of Teignbridge, Devon," a more full and circumstantial account of the Ford family than has yet appeared, will be given.

J. P. F.

MR. URBAN,

*Lincoln's Inn,
July 9.*

I HAVE for some years been collecting materials for the Life of Lord Bacon. May I request you to lay before your readers the subjoined statement, which I wish particularly to address to the inhabitants of Highgate?

Lord Bacon died at that village; and

the following account of his decease is contained in Aubrey's Anecdotes:

"Mr. Hobbes told me that the cause of his Lordship's death was trying an experiment. As he was taking the air in a coach with Dr. Witherborn (a Scotchman, physician to the King,) towards Highgate, snow lay on the ground, and it came into my Lord's thoughts, why flesh might not be preserved in snow, as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently. They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with snow, and my Lord did help to doe it himselfe. The snow so chilled him, that he immediately fell so extremely ill that he could not return to his lodgings (I suppose then at Graye's Inne), but went to the Earl of Arundell's House at Highgate, where they put him into a good bed warmed with a panne, but it was a damp bed that had not been layn in about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold, that in two or three dayes, as I remember, he (Mr. Hobbes told me) died of a suffocation."

The following is a copy of Lord Bacon's last letter:

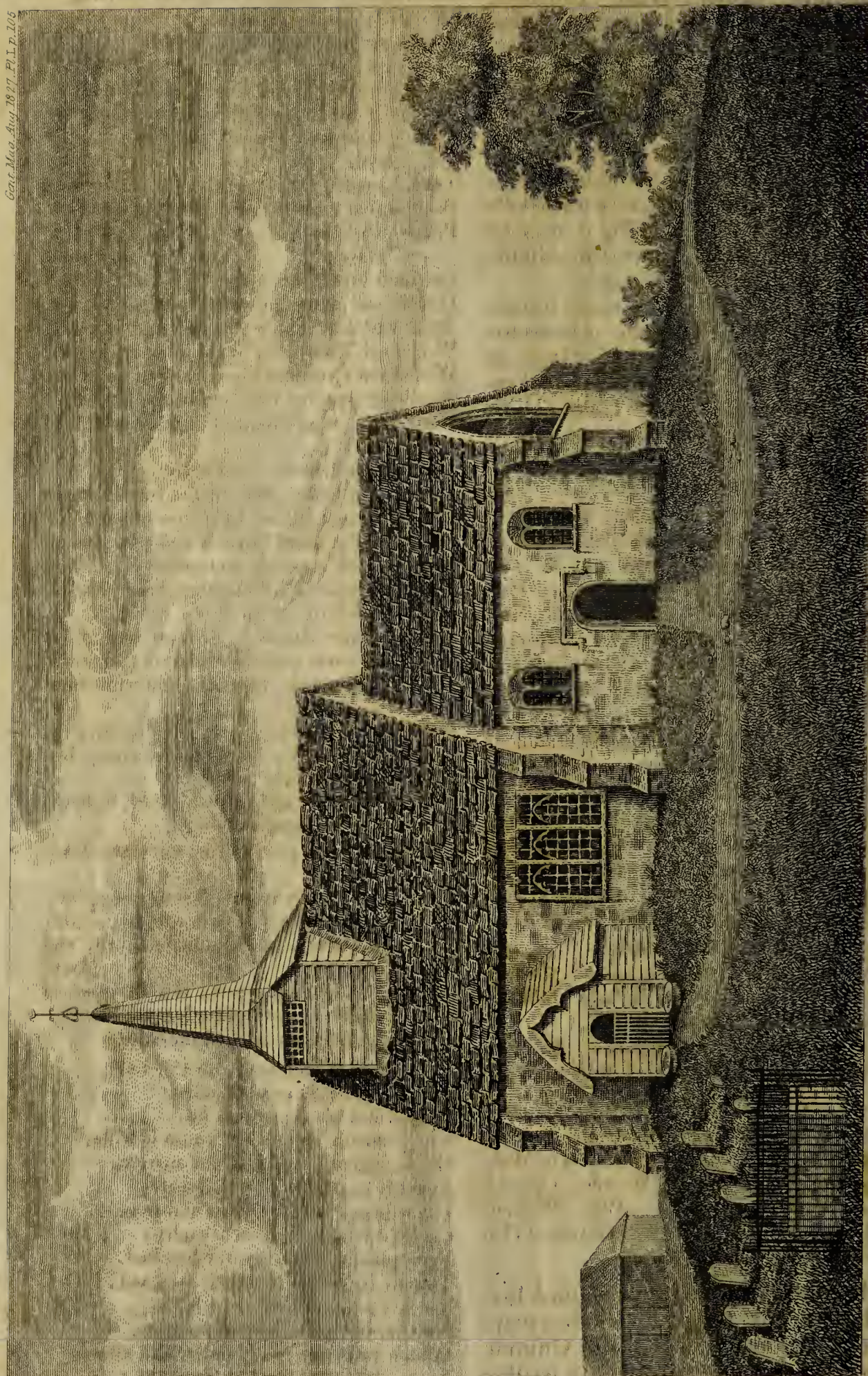
"To the Earl of Arundel and Surry,
My very good Lord,

"I was likely to have had the fortune of Caius Plinius the elder, who lost his life by trying an experiment about the burning of Mount Vesuvius: for I was also desirous to try an experiment or two touching the conservation and induration of bodies. As for the experiment itself, it succeeded excellently well: but in the journey between London and Highgate, I was taken with such a fit of casting as I knew not whether it were the stone, or some surfeit or cold, or indeed a touch of them all three. But when I came to your Lordship's house, I was not able to go back, and therefore was forced to take up my lodging here, where your house-keeper is very careful and diligent about me, which I assure myself your Lordship will not only pardon towards him, but think the better of him for it. For indeed your Lordship's house was happy to me, and I kiss your noble hands for the welcome which I am sure you give me to it, &c.

"I know how unfit it is for me to write with any other hand than mine own, but by my troth my fingers are so disjointed with sickness, that I cannot steadily hold a pen."

I have endeavoured, but in vain, to discover the site of Lord Arundel's house. If any resident at Highgate can communicate any information upon this subject, it will be gratefully received by

BASIL MONTAGU.



Great Macc. Aug. 1827. Pl. I. p. 105

LITTLE BURSTEAD CHURCH, ESSEX, S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Ely Place, July 30.*

THE parish of Little Burstead, or Burghstead, in Essex, joins to, and lies west south-west of Great Burstead, on which account it is sometimes called West Burstead. It is in the Archdeaconry of Essex; and Deanery and Hundred of Barstable, but is wholly exempt from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon, and only subject to the Commissary *in Partibus*, &c. Little Burstead is 25 miles from London; 10 from Grays, and two from the well-known market-town of Billericay, which, it may be remarked, is a Hamlet in the adjoining parish of Great Burstead.

This parish has from time immemorial formed part of the possessions of the Bishops of London. It is so returned in that important national record, Domesday Book, "Galt' [Walton] held of the Bishop, that which Godwin held in the time of King Edward [the Confessor], in whose reign it was valued at 60s. but now only 50s." The capital manor is still vested in the See of London, but out of the original manor have been created two others,—the manor of Whitehall, and the manor of St. Margaret's. The mansion once belonging to Whitehall has been taken down some years, but the out-houses still remain, where the court is kept. On the opposite side of the lane, where the house belonging to the manor of St. Margaret's stands, about half a mile west of the Church, there is another old house belonging to an adjoining estate, called South Fields. Whitehall, St. Margaret's, and South Fields, belong to the heirs of the late Sir John Tyrrell, bart.

In the history of this parish, notice should be taken of the family of Walton, many years seated here.

The following members of this family were buried in the Church:

"Anne Walton, 1639.—Wm. Walton, 1640.—Geo. Walton, 1662.—Eliz. his wife, 1666.—Sir Geo. Walton, 1739.—Wm. Walton, 1739.—Capt. Chas. Walton, 1714.—Mary Walton, 1743-4.—Wm. Walton, 1746-7.—Constant Charity Walton, 1773.—Geo. Walton, 1779."

The following lines are copied literally from a Tablet, which is in a plain frame, and suspended in the Church. The vellum on which they are written has suffered under the hands of Time.

GENT. MAG, August, 1827.

Pious Teares for the losse of the World
GEORGE WALTON, Esq. who dyed July 16.
1662.

Hence, rites at livery! no mourners here
Hir'd from an hospitall, to weepe in state;
No Atheist's hackny'd derges to declare,
Or curse th' injustice of deare Walton's fate:
A true just greife as ours, a worth as his,
Scornes a foret comment, or periphrasis,
He beg no muse, his virtues yeeld supplies;
Nor hang his herse with vain hyperbolies:
Plain coates are noblest, though ye vulgar
eye,

Take Joseph's for the best in herauldry;
Besides that modest soule that would not have
Praise whilst alive, will blush even in ye
grave; [dresse

Let fond love weare rich robes, wee have a
Honest and plaine, now truth turnes poetress,
Truth which I feare, whoever did not know it,
Would rob his worth, by thinking me a poet.
Whilst they suspect his virtues to be lesse,
Sacredge springs from my obsequiousness.
Blest muse, whose yeares but little more had
run,

Then a meridian for their setting sun;
Yet in that little space, had'st travel'd more
Then others that have liv'd thee ore and ore,
Well knew'st thou virtue's zodiack, and to
Each tropick vice, by moderation; [shun
Nor wert by passion, from high reason hurl'd,
Brave moderator of the lesser world;
When armies threw ye crowne and mitre
And loyalty was preacht rebellion, [down;
When truth made traitour, and who durst
but be

Good, must be branded with malignitie,
Then like a rocke (though drowned) hee
stoutly doth

Deride the waves and keepe his faith to both,
Retiring to his hospitable cell,
Hee shrouds the priests from our state-Jesc-
bell,

Where safely they resort, favour nor spite
Can make him change or seeme an hypocrite;
Vein his converse so friendly, smooth, and
sweet, [feet;

My greife's reneud—teares run in stead of
Such a converse as might a lecture bee
To the great states-men of morallitie.

A well poiz'd judgment, love or hate
Made it not soft or obstinate;
Reason did his discourses fill,
Not women's logick—" 'cause it wille,"
His language grave, yet not austere,
At once begetting love and feare,
His wite and mirth honest and free,
Calcin'd from drosse or ribaldry;
Each passion's master, for hee had
The art to make care smile, joy sad;
See his religion now, which lies
Neither in faction nor formalities;
Which rests not heady oulie, and affords
No food or rayment but in words.
Such life is in a faith that's dead,
His hands not shorter then his head;

Well might the poore lament his fall,
They lost a pious prodigalle;
In them his name shall never waste,
So long as want or hunger last,
Greife sings the rest—put out the light,
Goe imitate, and so good night.

TO BRIDE AN EPITAPH.

Long since to sinne, and now to Nature dead,
Just Walton's ashes here lie buried;
Wonder not friends, his work was done so
soone, [noone.

Hee rose betimes, and sleepes this after—
Mœrens ecce scripsit Amicus, C. C.

The brave Hon. Sir George Walton, Knt. Admiral of the Blue, who died in 1739, was an honour both to his family and country. This undaunted sailor signalized himself on many occasions, particularly at the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Messina in 1718. His letter to Sir G. Byng on that occasion, can be equalled only by Cæsar's *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. It was as follows:

"Sir,

"We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast, number as per margin*.

I am, &c.

G. WALTON.

"*Canterbury, off Syracuse, 16 Aug. 1718.*"

The Church of Little Burstead is a plain structure, of one pace with the chancel, all tiled. (*See Plate I.*) It has a small shingled spire, in which were formerly three bells, but now only two.

In the large window there are a few squares of painted glass, representing Christ bearing his cross, S. Philipus, S. Simon, S. Jacobus, S. Matthæus, and some others, but in a very dilapidated state.

The following lines are engraved on a small copper-plate attached to a very old stone, the inscription on which is completely worn out, so that only a few letters are visible; the lines on the copper appear to refer to a former rector of the parish, and run thus:

"And though this payneful pastor now be
dead,

He conscious is that here his flock he fed
In wolsome pastures, adding to his name
A crown of glory w^{ch} outweighs all fame."

In the Chancel is a grave-stone "To the pious memory of Robert and Valentine Knightley, of Off Church Bury, in the county of Warwick, esq. ob. 22 Feb. 1707."

* The number of Spanish ships taken was seven, besides smaller vessels; the number burnt, four ships, with a bomb-vessel and a fire-ship.

There are also inscriptions as follow:

"Here lieth the body of Christopher Herriſ, son and heir of Christopher Herriſ, of Shenfield and Margaret Ing in Essex, esq. by his wife sole dau. to Sir Harbotle Grimston of Bradfield, knt. and bart. who died 19 Jan. 1654."

"Here lies interred the body of Anne Walton, the wife of Wm. Walton, Esq. and Citizen of London, the daughter of Henry Croke, late in Oxfordshire, Esq. who after the pilgrimage of XLVIII yeares, surrendered her sovl into the hands of her Redeemer, the xi day of June, Anno D'ni 1639."

"George Walton, esq. who departed this life 20 July, 1662."

"Here lieth the body of Eliz. Walton, wife of George Walton, esq. eldest daughter of Christopher Herriſ, esq. who died 1 March, 1666."

"The Hon. Sir George Walton, Knt. late Admiral of the Blue, died Nov. 21, 1739, in the 74th year of his age."

The following are in the isle:

"Here lyeth bvyred the body of Elizabeth Sammes, the wife of William Sammes, of this parish, esq. who departed this life the XXI day of Aug. 1617."

"Mary, wife of T. Mayott, died Sept. 22, 1762, aged 90. John Mayott, died Oct. 10, 1764, aged 57. Thomas Mayott, of Ramsden Park; Gent. died Nov. 29, 1802, aged 88."—Arms: Argent, a chevron between boars' heads coupéd Sable; Crest, a boar's head coupéd erect.

Arms on a hatchment: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Ar. a fleur-de-lis Gu. a mullett for difference, for *Walton*; 2 and 3, Ar. a chev. between three boars' heads coupéd Sa. *Mayott*; impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a bend eng. Az. three cinquefoils of the First. 2 and 3, Ar. guttee de Sang. Crest, an antelope's head, coupéd at the neck Gu. armed Or, gorged with a collar Ar. thereon three fleur-de-lis as in the Arms, holding in the mouth a trefoil Proper.

Arms on a hatchment, supposed to be Stephens: per chev. Az. and Er. in chief two eagles displayed Or.; impaling, Ar. on two bars Gu. three mullets 2, and 1, of the field.

The Rectory has always been in the collation of the Bishops of London: It hath a glebe of 31 acres, 3 roods, and 7 perches. The value in the King's books is 12*l*. Yearly tenths 1*l*. 4*s*. Episcopal Procurations 3*s*. 6*d*. The Rev. W. Dunbar, rector, who died in 1723, left 20*l*. a year to his successors, payable out of an estate called Braintrees, near Braintree, in Essex.

The Rectory-house stands very pleasantly, situated about a quarter of a mile from the Church, and commands a pleasing view of it, as well as of the surrounding country. It is occupied by the Rev. Alfred Wm. Roberts, M.A. the present rector, who rebuilt a considerable part of it.

This parish is rated to the land-tax at 520*l.* a year.

In this parish are three almshouses. Twenty shillings are given to the poor at Christmas, out of lands called Pancras money; and 5*s.* in bread at Whitsuntide.

According to the last Population Return, in 1821, the parish of Little Burstead contained 20 inhabited houses, and 37 families; of whom 32 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, 3 in trade, and 2 not in the two preceding classes; 100 males and 101 females, total 201. The parish, though agricultural, is rather increasing in population, as in 1801 it contained only 150, and in 1811, 195 inhabitants.

Yours, &c.

J. T.

Mr. URBAN,

*Summerlands, near
Exeter, June 3.*

BEING referred to by your intelligent correspondent Mr. Jerwood, (Part I. p. 293) let me endeavour to make such remarks as the uncertain and unestablished state of the science and subjects alluded to, may authorize.

The name of the first of scientific characters, the illustrious Newton, must ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude and veneration. The author of "The Fluxions," the highest power of the first of sciences, will ever remain unrivalled as the most distinguished of mathematicians; and transcendent as were the qualities of the head, those of the heart fully corresponded.

Mathematics have not attained to a maximum; and when even the most able step beyond the bounds of this science, and get into the regions of hypotheses, theory, and scientific conjecture, we often see "reasoning but to err," as particularly evinced by the wild and extravagant systems of the universe, laid down by several eminent men of science.

The Cartesians mention æther as a *materia subtilis*; and Sir Isaac calls it a subtle spirit, an ætherial medium. He states it to be "rarest at the body

of the sun, but to increase in density through all the distances from the sun to Saturn, and beyond." Pemberton, in his account of Newton's Philosophy, when talking of æther, gives this great man's opinion "that this power is lodged in a very subtle spirit of a great elastic force, diffused through the Universe." He farther says, that "the heavens are filled with æther, which pervades all bodies with all that force which we call gravity." In the Optics we read, that "the æther which fills the heavenly spaces, is a medium which pervades all bodies, and its elastic force is expanded through the whole heavens; and that it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium to the rarer, with all that force or impulse, which we call gravity." From the Scholium of Proposition 22, of Book 2 of the Principia, your Correspondent gives the rarity of the supposed air at the distance of 200 miles from the earth. The great philosopher here amused himself with a calculation of rarefaction that manifestly cannot accord with the subsequent position of æther increasing in density outwards from the sun; and which is assented to by the most eminent philosophers, who found some contradiction in this respect between the Principia and the Optics. Men of great science have, on farther reflection, modified or altered original opinions; and Newton's fluctuated on the subject of Cosmogony. Whatever he may have thought originally, he wrote that "the greater bodies of the planets meeting with less resistance in more free spaces, preserve their motions, both progressive and circular." Respecting the increase of density of æther outwards, he justly says, that "all spaces are not equally full." Every thing shews that Nature abhors a vacuum; and probably enough has been adduced on this part of the subject, which I have been very properly called on to notice, as it well merits.

The import of such philosophical terms as *gravitating*, *attracting*, *centripetal*, and *centrifugal forces*, &c. is distinctly manifest, while we remain completely ignorant of the *secondary causes* producing such wonderful effects. The ingenuity of men highly gifted, has clearly discovered the laws of planetary movement, while the *cause* of their certain and regular operation can be resolved only into the

unerring fiat of that Almighty power, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being." The human mind, that emanation from the Deity, unceasingly acting within "the soul's dark cottage," speculates and indulges in hypothetical reasoning that has frequently led to the discovery of physical truth, always tending, but never attaining to a maximum. If all this be right, the orbicular movement of the planets, and of their secondaries, was originally given, and is constantly directed by the Creator. Secondary causes there undoubtedly are: but their specific modes of action are in a great measure unknown. The sun turns on his axis, in the same direction in which the planets revolve, in something more than twenty-five days. We may conjecture this to be one cause of orbicular motion, necessarily producing a *rotatory* movement, beautifully giving rise to the invariable succession of day and night. In the present age, we see the powerful effects of heat, in the sublimation or subdivision of the globules of water into steam. On a similar principle, solar heat may rarefy the æther contiguous to the sun. The æther from the front, and both sides, may thus rush in to fill up a vacuum thus *constantly* created in rear of the planet; and on a principle verified by experiments with projectiles, the planet is made to roll on in its course with a rotatory motion, arising from the orbicular. This constant rarefaction of æther reduces the resistance which otherwise the planet would meet with in its rapid revolution through space. This may be called something like analogical reasoning deduced from observed facts and experiments; and the adduced calculation of the rarefaction of air at the distance of 200 miles from the earth, rests on but a similar foundation, while we are really ignorant of any physical fact beyond the powers of mathematics, and the authority of actual experience.

Newton avoided absurd and extravagant theories of the earth, and judiciously circumscribed his luminous views within the limits of scientific deductions. He thought accurately, and has left us no such visionary notions as the following. Bertrand supposed that a comet dragged a loadstone from one pole to another, in order to change the centre of gravity, and alternately to inundate both hemispheres.

Leibnitz and Descartes suppose the earth an extinguished or vitrified sun. Demaillet conceived the Globe to have been covered with water many thousand years; and that man began his career as a fish. Buffon imagined the planets to have been struck off from the sun in a liquid state. The great astronomer Kepler thought the Globe to be a living animal possessed of faculties, volition, and instinct; occasioning attraction and repulsion; and that this huge animal breathed through the mountains. There are many other theories more or less improbable; and all quite devoid of the simplicity of the Mosaic account.

The march of knowledge within the last forty years has been rapid. Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy, have advanced wonderfully. All space is now found to be occupied by some unknown combination of a caloric and magnetic description. The bases of earths and alkalies are of a metallic nature, combined with oxygen; and producing frequently a high temperature, and a vivid inflammation: and hence the igneous origin of granite; and the ejection of felspar and mica in volcanic eruptions. Stars revolve round each other; and all systems move *slowly* round one grand and *general* centre.

Either the Antediluvians had animals now unknown; or a race of beings existed previously, as the bones of unheard-of creatures are found imbedded in secondary rocks, a circumstance remaining unaccounted for by philosophers, thus quite posed and puzzled.

Your correspondent mentions Doctor Halley, an eminent man, and second only to Newton. He imagined four magnetic poles moving within the earth, towards all of which the needle dipped; as Norman, in 1580, discovered the dip of the needle to an attracting object within the earth. Halley despaired of finding a satisfactory position for his poles, and we now know that they do not exist where he situated them. To give them motion, he placed them in a nucleus, and this nucleus he made to revolve within the earth. By this machinery the four poles must move in one direction, a thing contrary to experience; as it has been sufficiently made out that there are only two magnetic poles, one of which revolves from west to east, and the

other the reverse, in 720 years, at the rate of half a degree annually, in an orbit, the exact nature and eccentricity of which are required for the formation of a true theory of magnetic variation.

Your correspondent argues, that the earth is *solid*, principally because its density increases to the centre. This is not a fact ascertained beyond all doubt, as far as deductions from the action of the pendulum are had recourse to; for it appears that under the same parallel, the oscillations or vibrations vary according to the looseness or compactness of the strata over which they are tried. Again, the Royal Society, as recorded, caused the gravities of equal strata lying over each other, as far as thirty, to be accurately tried, and no sensible difference was found. Reason, however, tells us, that pressure must increase inwards, but if it did to the centre, in the proportion stated for the circumference, fire must be created which might shatter the globe to pieces. That the magnetic poles move, is a fact. That they cannot move in granite increasing to great density at their depth, must be obvious. That the earth is *hollow*, beyond some hundreds of miles, cannot rest on assertion; and requires something like proof. The most able Jewish commentators agree with the translation given by our Polyglott scholars. Others say, that the Hebrew word translated "void," *innanis vacua, cooperta*, means, in the 2d verse of Genesis, that the earth was *unprovided* with trees and verdure. This would have been a misplaced remark, as the dry land does not appear before the 9th verse; and the creation of trees and vegetables is not described till we come to the 12th verse. All this leaves the 2d verse in possession of its obvious sense; and the words "without form," must mean the earth still under the water.

Ferguson states the measure of a degree of the meridian at the equator, and in Lapland, by the French philosophers; and makes the difference between the equatorial diameter, and axis, to be 36.948 English miles. By others it is stated, as I mentioned. The rotatory motion gave the earth this oblate spheroidal form, probably while it remained covered with water. Were it solid, and increasing in density to the centre, the rotatory motion on such a solid could have no effect. The

instruments and modes of measurement of those days were not so accurate as now; and this leaves the case subject to farther investigation. God is "the author of infinitely various expedients, for infinitely various ends;" and certainly, a supposition that Jupiter, thirteen hundred times the bulk of the earth, can be solid to the centre, cannot accord either with astronomical or philosophical reasoning, independent of what Scripture states relative to the earth. A shell covered with all useful to man, and of a thickness giving due strength, may be sufficient; and necessarily supposes a comparatively small application of the two forces that are the secondary causes of planetary movement.

I am endeavouring, Mr. Urban, to collect information and materials tending to form what is now wanting, a *Theory of Magnetic Variation*; and by circulating so important a subject through your useful work, which extends far and wide, serviceable discussion arises; and the interests of an interesting science is materially promoted.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. Whatever description of gas [magnetic probably] occupies the interior of the planets, it must be lighter than the circumambient æther, in order to render them buoyant in space.

It has been recently stated, *satisfactorily*, in a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, that atmospheric rarefaction, and gravitation, counteract or counterbalance each other mutually, at a certain and no great distance from the earth. This fact is scientifically made out; and if so, there must be an end to the idea of rarefaction *ad infinitum*, and of all calculations of it, at the distance of hundreds of miles from the earth.

Mr. URBAN, Lisbon, July 12.

HAVING recently witnessed a Bull-fight in this City, I transmit you the following details of the Bull-fights of Portugal, as distinguished from those of Spain. The latter are well known from the no less correct than spirited delineation of them in the first canto of "Childe Harold;" or from one of the numerous books of travels which describe the manners and amusements of the eastern portion of the Peninsula*.

* See also our vol. xciii. i. 299, 387.

Speaking, then, without reference to its humane character or moral tendency, I should say that no spectacle in the world can be compared, for interest and effect, to a Spanish Bull-fight, every part of which is distinguished for striking parade or alarming danger.

The grand sweep of the amphitheatre in Cadiz, Seville, or Madrid, crowded with a gay and variegated mass of eager and shouting spectators, and garnished at distances with boxes for the Judges, the Court, or the music—the immense area in which the combats take place, occupied with the *picadors* in silk jackets, on horses richly caparisoned, and with the light skipping and elastic *bandarilleros*, carrying their gaudy silk flags to provoke the rage and to elude the attack of the bull, form of themselves a fine sight before the combat begins. When the door of the den which encloses the bulls is opened, and the noble animal bursts in wildly upon this, to him, novel scene—his eyes glaring with fury—when he makes a trot or a gallop round the ring, receiving from each horseman as he passes a prick from a lance, which enrages him still more—when, meditating vengeance, he rushes on his adversaries, and scatters both horsemen and *bandarilleros*, by his onset, ripping up and casting the horses on the ground, and causing the *bandarilleros* to leap over the railing among the spectators—or when, after a defeated effort or a successful attack, he stands majestically in the middle of the area, scraping up the sand with his hoof, foaming at the mouth, and quivering in every fibre with rage, agony, or indignation, looking towards his adversaries, and meditating a fatal rush—the sight combines every element of interest and agitation which can be found in contempt of danger, in surprising boldness, and great animal force intensely excited. The horns of the Spanish bull are always sharp, and never covered. An animal of sufficient power and spirit to command popular applause frequently kills five or six horses, the riders taking care to fall over on the side most distant from the enemy, and being instantly relieved from their perilous situation by the *bandarilleros*, who attract his attention: and the bull himself is always killed in the ring by the *matador*, who enters in on foot with his bright flag in the left

hand, and his sword in the right, and who, standing before the enraged animal waiting the favourable moment when he bends his head to toss him on his horns, plunges his sword into his neck or spine in such a fatal manner that he frequently falls instantaneously as if struck by lightning. This last operation is as dangerous as it is dexterous. At the moment in which the *matador* hits the bull, the pointed horn must be within an inch or two of his heart, and if he were to fail he must himself be the victim. When he succeeds in levelling to the ground with a single stroke his furious and irresistible enemy, the music strikes up, the applauses of the amphitheatre are showered upon the conqueror, he stalks proudly round the area, strewn with dead horses, and reddened with blood, bowing first to the judges of the fight, and then to the spectators, and leaves the place amid enthusiastic *vivas* for his successful audacity. The field of slaughter is then cleared by a yoke of horses, richly decorated with plumes on their heads and ribands on their manes, to which the dead bull or horses are attached, and by which they are dragged out at a gallop. That no part of the amusement may want its appropriate parade, this operation goes on amid the sound of a trumpet, or the playing of a military band. The horsemen are then remounted anew, and enter on fresh steeds—the door of the den is again opened—another furious animal is let loose on the possessors of the ring, till ten or twelve are thus sacrificed.

The Bull-fights in Lisbon are a very inferior species of amusement to this, though much better than I was led to anticipate. Here the bulls are generally not so strong or so spirited as the Spanish breed. In the morning of the sport, the tips of their horns, instead of being left sharp, are covered with cork and leather. None but one horseman appeared in the ring at a time—no havock was of course made among the horses; bulls were introduced and baited without being killed, and the *matador*, though he sometimes displays the same dexterity, never encounters the same danger as in Spain. In Lisbon the most interesting part of the sport consists in an operation which could not be practised in Spain, and is conducted by performers who are unknown where bull-fighting is more

sanguinary. These performers are what they call here *homens de furcado*, or men of the fork; so denominated from their bearing a fork with which they push or strike the head of the bull, when he throws down a man or a horse. After the bull, not destined to be killed, has afforded amusement enough, these men go up before him, one of them trying to get in between his horns, or to cling to his neck, till the rest surround, master him, and lead him out of the area. The *man of the fork*, who gets between the bull's horns, is sometimes tossed in the air or dashed to the ground, and in this one of the chief dangers of the fight consists. On Sunday one of them was dashed down so violently as to be carried out of the ring in a state of insensibility. Only four bulls were killed out of the twelve exhibited. The rest being reserved for future sport, were either dragged out of the ring in the manner above described, or, when supposed to be too strong to be mastered by the men of the fork, were tamely driven out among a flock of oxen introduced into the area as a decoy. Another peculiarity of the Lisbon bull-fights is the presence of a buffoon on horseback called the *Neto*, who first enters the ring to take the commands of the *Inspector*, and occasionally bears the shock of the bull, to the no small diversion of the lower class of spectators. The Spanish bull-fight is too serious an affair for a buffoon: it is a tragedy, and not a farce.

From these few points of comparison, it is evident that the Spanish exhibition is a much more splendid and interesting spectacle than that of Portugal, and that there is nearly as much difference as between a field of battle and the sham fight of a review. Probably the Portuguese sport has danger enough to excite common interest, and more than enough to be a popular diversion. The place where these entertainments are given at Lisbon, is a large octagon amphitheatre called the *Saletre*, near the public walk behind the *Rocio*. It has what is called a pit, into which the bull sometimes, but rarely, jumps, and on one side two tier of boxes, and is capable of containing about 4,000 or 5,000 spectators. The amusements are always exhibited on Sundays, and are generally attended with great crowds. On Sunday last every part of the amphitheatre was

full, and the people betrayed such extravagant marks of pleasure as I could not have expected, from their usual sedate and dull habits.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, July 7.*
I DO not recollect that any of your Correspondents, who are interested in the progress of Architectural renovation, have noticed the extensive repairs which have been carried on in Winchester Cathedral, under the judicious care of Mr. Blore, since the publication of Mr. Britton's forcible appeal on the subject in the year 1817. Among the latest and most striking of these improvements, I may particularly mention the removal of the Grecian screen erected by Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir, which was so long the theme of unqualified reprobation as incongruous and absurd. It has been replaced by one in the more appropriate Architecture of the Plantagenet era. The bronze statues of King James I. and King Charles I. are, however, still permitted to occupy the niches, though they by no means harmonize with the general style of the building. Above these statues are two shields: on one of them the arms of the see are sculptured; the other was apparently intended to contain the armorial bearings of the present Bishop of Winchester—it is as yet a blank. The episcopal throne, presented by Bishop Trelawny, to his Cathedral Church, has been also removed to make way for one in better taste, to correspond with the stalls, at the expense of the Dean and Chapter. It is calculated that 20,000*l.* have been contributed to these repairs by the Dean and Chapter alone, without assistance from any other individual*.

It would, however, be superfluous to expatiate on these Architectural embellishments; they are open to the admiration of every traveller, and will not fail to receive the meed of panegyric from the Historian and the Biographer. The record of those, who shared in the great work, will be perpetuated with the imperishable names of those

* It is infinitely to the credit of the Dean, that these repairs were carried on without suspending the service for a single day. During several years the choral service was performed, without an organ, in the Morning Prayer Chapel.

who raised this truly Christian monument to their memory; a monument far nobler than the Pillar of Trajan, or the Arch of Constantine. But these outward adornments, though they may be the first to attract the praise of men, are of very secondary importance; and it is with this impression, viewing the Cathedral in its highest and holiest character, as a house of prayer, that I shall confine my present remarks to that part of the Establishment which is more especially dedicated to the praise of God. The Dean is in residence most of the year; he is frequent in his attendance at the Cathedral, and the good effects of his example are conspicuous in every department. The choral service is performed with extraordinary solemnity; even on weekdays it occupies nearly an hour. The prayers are recited with the intonation hallowed by its origin and its antiquity, and which renders a voice of moderate power distinctly audible in the largest congregations. In the antiphonal chanting the melody is sung throughout by each side of the choir; that is, in double chants two verses are sung by each semi-chorus alternately. At the end of the Psalms a short voluntary is played, in order to give time, without confusion, for looking out the lessons and music. On Sundays and other festivals, the prayers are chanted by the Dean, and the responses are accompanied on the organ. The congregation are well accommodated with seats, and are abundantly supplied with prayer-books.

The choristers stand at open desks; they are thus within immediate observation and controul, and their deportment is remarkably decorous and attentive. Their vestry in the south transept has been fitted up as a school-room. Their writing-master, one of the clerks of the choir, accompanies them in their punctual daily attendance at morning and evening prayer, and under his watchful superintendence scarcely a whisper, or a wandering eye can be detected among them. After service they return with him to the employment of the school-room. Their chief instructor in music is Mr. B. Long, assistant organist. M. H.

Mr. URBAN,

THE late Lord Castle Coote was not a Baronet, as stated in your number for June, p. 562; the baronetcy of

Coote of Castle Cuffe* having devolved in 1802, on the death without issue of Charles Henry Coote, seventh and last Earl of Mountrath, and eighth Baronet, to his next male heir, the present Sir Charles Henry Coote, of Ballyfin, M.P. for the Queen's County, and ninth Baronet of Castle Cuffe; to whom also the Earl (though taking no notice of him in his life-time) bequeathed the Mountrath estates. From the circumstance of the Earl's obtaining a new Barony, with remainder to his more distant relative, the Right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, Privy-councillor, and afterwards second Baron Castle Coote, a different disposal of his property had been anticipated.

Robert Coote, grandfather of the present Baronet, was elder brother of Chas. Coote, Dean of Kilfenora, grandfather of the late Lord Castle Coote. The two brothers, Robert and Charles, were great-grandsons of Chidley Coote, next brother of the first Earl of Mountrath, and second son of Sir Charles Coote of Castle Cuffe, Queen's County, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1621.

By the way, the last edition of Debrett's Baronetage of England erroneously supposes Sir Charles Coote, Bart. of Donnybrook, co. Dublin, to have married Miss Whaley, whereas the husband of the lady is Sir Charles Henry Coote, of Castle-Cuffe. The baronetcy of Donnybrook is an English patent granted to Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, with remainder to his illegitimate son, Charles Coote, to whom he then meditated leaving his estates, though he afterwards bequeathed them to another son, the present Charles Coote, Esq. of Bellamont Forest, having at the same time several legitimate daughters by his Countess, sister to the late Duke of Leinster.

Yours, &c.

C. K.

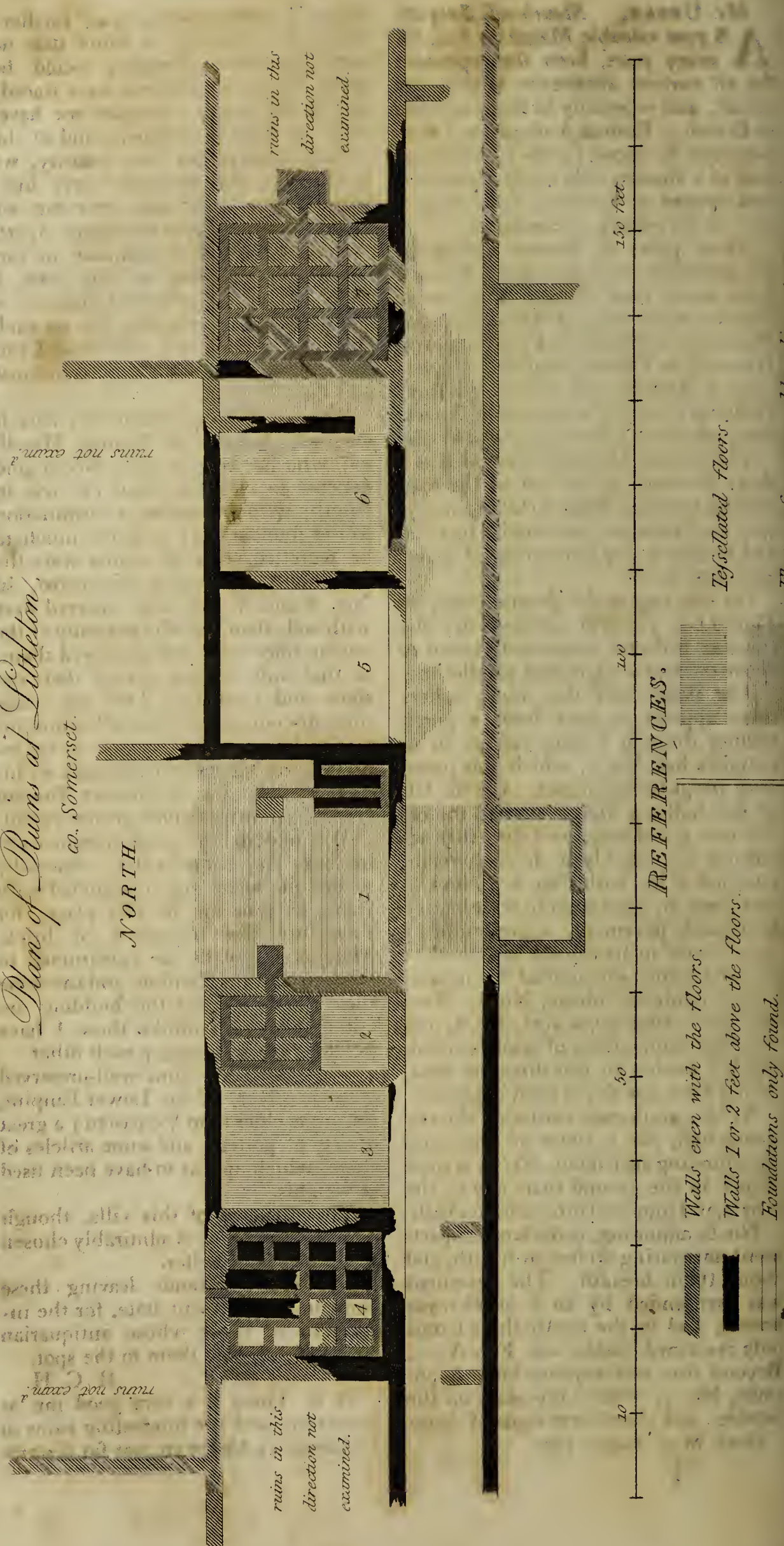
* In the Royal Kalendar and elsewhere, this has been styled the premier Baronetcy of Ireland. It is the first not merged in a Peerage, but cannot correctly be styled the Premier, as that honour undoubtedly belongs to the Earl of Mountnorris. A baronetcy was conferred on the family of the latter, Aug. 7, 1620; on that of Coote, not until April 2, 1621. The error has arisen from a misconception of the date of the privy seal, directing the baronetcy for Coote, which, being according to the Old Style, Jan. 24, 1620, has not been understood to signify, as it does, 1620-1.—EDIT.



ROMAN VILLA,

Plan of Ruins at Littleton,
co. Somerset.

NORTH.



MR. URBAN, *Stourhead, July 30.*

AS your valuable Magazine has, for many years, been the repository for all curious discoveries within our island, and especially in those relating to British or Roman Antiquities, I now send you the ground-plan and description of a Roman villa lately discovered and opened at Littleton near Somerton, in the county of Somerset.

These relics of Roman habitation are generally found at a short distance from some great Roman way, as at Bignor in Sussex; at Thruxton, and Bramdean in Hants; at Frampton, and Halstock in Dorset; and this villa adjoins a Roman road which led from Ilchester (*Iscalis*) to Somerton, Street, and probably to Glastonbury and Wells.

The villa at Littleton is situated at a short distance on the left of the road leading through Street to Glastonbury, in a level meadow, surrounded by hills, and having a very fine spring of water very near to it.

On referring to the ground plan (*see Plate II.*), you will perceive that the remains hitherto discovered extend to above 150 feet in a long and parallel line.

The front faces the south, where there appears to have been a porch leading through a long passage to an entrance hall No. 1, which was paved with irregular flag-stones. On the left of this hall we find two small rooms, the one a sudatory, and the other adjoining it probably a dressing-room, attached to the bath, No. 2. Next to these was an apartment in which was a tessellated pavement, representing a male figure in its centre, supposed to be a Bacchus, surrounded by an arabesque border of foliage, No. 3. Next to it was a large hypocaust, No. 4, and there are foundations of walls extending still further in this direction west, which have not as yet been explored.

At the south-east corner of the entrance hall, No. 1, there are flues, and the adjoining apartment, No. 5, is sunk deeper in the ground than any of the others, and supposed to have been a bath.

No. 6, adjoining, is the largest apartment, measuring 20 feet in length, and about 16 in breadth. The pavement was surrounded by an *à la Grecque* border, and in the centre three letters only remained visible, *viz.* F L A.... Beyond this was another large hypocaust, No. 7, with a fire-place on the outside, and there were signs of founda-

tion walls extending still further; but I am inclined to think that no very important discovery would be made if these foundations were traced; for by the many examples we have, both in Italy at Pompeii, and at the various villas in our own country, we know that the Romans never built upon a very large scale, nor can we expect to find those handsome apartments which are so common in our days. On referring to this plan, I could almost suppose that there were *two* separate apartments, one on each side the entrance hall, otherwise I can hardly account for so many hypocausts and flues.

The ground on which this villa is situated, belongs to Samuel Hasell, esq. who has been at great labour and expense in clearing about 170 feet in length, without finding a termination to the foundations; and it is much to be regretted, that no sooner were the two finest pavements discovered, in Nos. 3 and 6, and even covered over with soil, than the idle curiosity of the vulgar uncovered and destroyed them, so that only *hearsay* records their designs and memory. This sad usage must discourage and stop all future investigation, which is much to be regretted, as Mr. Hasell possesses on his grounds the site of another Roman villa, apparently of much greater extent.

We seldom find good specimens of masonry in these villas, especially where the walls are constructed with stone, as they are in this place, for there are few fragments of brick. Many of the walls are constructed in the herring-bone fashion, and the stone tiles which covered the building are cut to a pattern unlike those I have before seen, and overlap each other.

Mr. Hasell has some well-preserved coins in silver, of the Lower Empire, but none older than Vespasian; a great variety of pottery, and some articles of stone, which appear to have been used as weights.

The situation of this villa, though on a flat situation, is admirably chosen for beauty and shelter.

Mr. Hasell intends leaving these ruins in their present state, for the inspection of those whose antiquarian curiosity may lead them to the spot.

Yours, &c.

R. C. H.

N.B. There is a very good inn at Somerton, and the interesting ruins of Glastonbury Abbey are not far distant.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, July 19.*

WHEN errors occur in a work of celebrity, written not only for the information of the present age, but also as a record to be handed down to posterity, it becomes the bounden duty of the admirers of truth and accuracy, to rectify them so far as may be in their power; and I am therefore well assured, that the highly respectable and Reverend Author of that very valuable work, the "History of Glastonbury" (published during the last year), will excuse me for pointing out some few circumstances wherein I consider him to be inaccurate merely in consequence of having been misled through erroneous information, to which in fact all writers upon topographical subjects are particularly liable. In a note at p. xxx. of the History of Glastonbury, we have the following notice relative to Banwell, and the rood-loft in the Church there*.

"There is a tradition which connects this very picturesque village in some degree with Glaston Abbey. The magnificent wooden rood-loft in its Church (without dispute one of the handsomest country Churches in the kingdom) is said to have been brought to Bruton Monastery, but to have originally formed a part of the splendid decorations of the interior of Glaston Cathedral† Church. In truth it was well worthy of that gorgeous edifice; from its unusually large dimensions, the taste of its Gothic pattern, and the delicacy and elaboration of its workmanship. The use of the rood-loft was simply this: in the centre of it was placed the rood, or image of our Saviour on the Cross, and on each side of this image, those of the Virgin and St. John, its vacant space being occasionally filled with vocal and instrumental performers."

There may be a tradition that the rood-loft at Banwell (which after the Reformation was converted into an organ-loft) was brought from one of the dissolved Monasteries of Glastonbury or Bruton, but I am inclined to think such tradition is but very feebly supported, as the following extracts

* A view of this handsome parish Church, and a full account of Banwell, are given in vol. LXXXI. ii. pp. 105, 210. EDIT.

† It is dedicated to St. Andrew, whose statue appears over the arch of the Belfry inside the Church, and the present building is supposed to have been erected by Thomas de Bekyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, about A.D. 1450.

‡ Monastic or Abbey Church, would have been more appropriate.

copied from the Churchwardens' accounts, now extant at Banwell, will shew; for we have mention made therein of the drawing a plan or elevation of it, and the making an indenture, bond, or agreement, for the due performance of the work, and therefore there can be but little doubt but that this rood-loft was made for the place where it now stands.

"Banwelle (12 Henry VIII.) Comp'us, Johannes Crey et Robertus Crede, Churchwardens 1521.

"Paid for paper to draw the draft of the rode-lofte, iiijd.

"Paid for makynge of the *endentur*, and the oblygacyon for the carver, js. viijd."

There are several other entries in the Churchwardens' accounts relative to this rood-loft, some of which seem to favour Mr. Warner's supposition, and others (like those before mentioned) to militate against it. I shall therefore give all the entries allusive to the subject; and leave the reader to form his own opinion.

"1522. William Jervis and John Selson, Ch. Wardens (13 Henry VIII.)

"Paid for brede and ale for me' (men) to take down the rode-lofte, jxd."

Probably an old one, which had become decayed. And although the agreement to perform the work is dated in 1521, the artificers might not actually commence their operations till 1522.

"Paid for John Sayer's dyner the same day, ijd.

"Paid for brede and ale for the wenemen (waggoners) when they come home, iiijd."

Here, it may be said, is a proof in favour of Mr. Warner's tradition. But, as there are some very ponderous timbers used in the construction of this rood-loft, the waggonmen were not probably employed with their wains or waggons in the carriage of them, and the other heavy materials.

"Paid to the peynter (painter) of Brystow, ijs. viijd.

"Paid to the *kerver* (carver) att Wyllya' Jervys house, xxijl."

The carver lived with the Churchwarden probably whilst the work was in progress, or the money might be paid at the house of the latter.

"Paid for makynge of the skaffet (scaffold) to the kerver's men, for to peynte (paint) the Hy Cross, is. iiijd."

The High Cross was the large crucifix which stood in the centre of the rood-loft, and the holes wherein the

transom or large cross beam entered the sides of the arch, and kept the whole cross firm and steady, were to be seen before the late repairs, though now stopped up.

“1523. John Millward and Harre Page, Ch: Wardens (14th Henry VIII).

“Paid for makynge of the skaffete in the rode-lofte to sett the lyghte upon, js.”

This light was frequently kept burning night and day, particularly during the greater fasts and festivals.

“1525. Robert Cavell and Wileham Sayer, Ch: Wardens (16th Henry VIII).

“Paid Robert Hoptyn for gyltyng in the rode-lofte, and for steynyng off the clothe afore the rode-lofte, vl.”

Honest Robert Hoptyn performed his work in a very masterly manner, as there is every reason to suppose, the rood-loft had not been new gilded from that time until 1805 (a period of 280 years), and even then, but little decayed as to the materials, but certainly considerably tarnished as to colour and brilliancy.

“Paid for wyer to hange the clothe, vd.

“Paid for ryngs to the clothe, and a hoke (hook) and setting up, ijs. vijd.”

Let it be remembered that all this took place some years previous to the brutal dissolution of the Monasteries of Glastonbury and Bruton, and therefore the presumption is, that the rood-loft at Banwell never belonged to either of those religious houses.

At p. xcvi. of the “History of Glastonbury,” the author seems anxious to prove that the greater part, if not all of our grand Conventual, Cathedral, and Parochial Churches, were “literally and strictly built by *Free Masons*,” and as a corroboration of that hypothesis, he gives us at the foot of the page before mentioned, the following note :

“Something like a confirmation of the truth of this notion, is seen in the emblems of Free Masonry which *decorate* the northern and southern entrances into the antient Church of Banwell, in the inside, particularly *the bust of a man over the latter portal*, supported by these symbols, with a book *open before him*, as if he were *studying the rules of his art*.”

Now, it is really painful to state that, when in the years 1812 and 1813 the fine parochial Church of Banwell underwent considerable repairs, one of the vain and thoughtless workmen (merely forsooth, because he happened

to be a free-mason) had the audacity to erase the two antique corbal heads, which till then had ornamented the sides of the doorway at the south entrance to the Church, and afterwards to carve upon the faces of the blocks, *those very symbols of masonry which Mr. Warner alludes to, and which now appear there!* And as to the “bust of a man” over the northern entrance (which by the bye Mr. W. has called the southern), it is in reality the bust of “an angel” (and by no means inelegantly carved), with an “open book” certainly, but the back or covers thereof, are placed against the breast of the figure, and the open part or leaves towards the spectator (when standing in the Church); so that, if he is “studying,” as the Reverend author supposes, he holds the book in a most extraordinary position for such a purpose. On the open leaves of this book also the same pitiful innovator had the presumption to carve the emblems of his craft. At all events, his handy work ought to be erased, in order that it may not deceive in times to come; but whether this be complied with or not, your pages, Mr. Urban, shall bear record to the truth.

The carved figures of Angels, it is well known, are often met with in our ancient Ecclesiastical edifices, and on the fronts of the scrolls or books they hold in their hands, are written some short but pithy sentence from the sacred writings. Several of those have lately been brought to light in consequence of the recent repairs in the venerable parish Church of Congresbury near Banwell. The inscriptions are still perfect, in ancient Church-text characters, though written only in black paint, and long prior to the Reformation. White-wash daubing has sometimes (as in the present instance) been the preserver of antiquities; though by no means to be recommended for such a purpose.

A beautiful new altar-piece, in a style to correspond with the architecture of the Church, is about to be erected at Banwell under the superintendence of Mr. Trickey, an ingenious and deserving artist of this city.

Yours, &c.

G. M.

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. III.

IT is a remark of Pascàl (*Pensées Diverses*), that the soul of the greatest

man living is not so independent, but it is liable to be disturbed by the least bustling about him. "You need not," says he, "fire a cannon to break the train of his thought, the noise of a weather-cock or of a pulley will do it." That great man (the standard of whose thinking, and the profoundness and accuracy of whose moral views justly entitle him to the epithet) has, in substance, here only reiterated a complaint of more than two thousand years standing, at the epoch in which the author of the "Provincial Letters" wrote. It only furnishes an additional comment upon the vagrancy and infirmity of purpose, which marks the contexture of man's intellect—a comment, the truth of which is daily strengthened by the private experience of those who devote their time and energies to abstract meditations on any subject connected with "men and books."

It is true we, on a former occasion, whilst investigating some details in alliance with Literary pleasures, adduced some examples where the enthusiasm of Genius, as unfolded in an individual engaged in a train of favourite enquiry, was found of that intense nature as to hold his senses impervious to any contingencies whatever. This, however, by no means neutralizes the position of Pascal.

It only proves that there are some minds which, on some subjects, can as it were, so wholly amalgamate with thought,—that some men possess intellects in which the germ of beauty as it exists in the material creation, or as it inheres in the thousand vivid hues of pure fancy teeming with innumerable visions, produce so powerful an impulse, that interruptions from without are unable to suspend the intellectual excitation which has thus absorbed the finer energies of their nature.

Impressed, powerfully, with the truth that the soul in whom a course of contemplation and study has opened to a sense of the *beau idéal*, feels often the vivid intensity of intellectual reverie absorbing all its other rational faculties; equally a convert to the sentiment of Pascal, that our brightest thoughts are often at the mercy of the most trivial incident, and the sport of contingency,—I hastened once more to enjoy, amidst uninterrupted solitude, a renewal of the subject which had recently afforded me pleasure.

The bright orb of our system had long since passed his meridian in the heavens, and was now dropping fast towards those distant hills whose summits dimly skirted the horizon in the west, when former recollections, no less than the serenity of the season, again conspired to inaugurate me in my former rustic pavillion, surrounded by objects ever exhilarating to a philosophic mind.

More regular and perspicuous than dreams, the visions of our wakeful hours are, often, associated and directed by a principle equally remote from any coherent or intelligible process of analyzation.

That any particular place or synchroism of outward circumstances should so operate on the mind as to tie any two or more ideas together, which yet have no imaginable connection in themselves, has been always a problem in the history of Genius. Equally so is the propensity which the mind feels to resume, under certain assemblages, after an interval occupied by other pursuits, a train of reflection at some former period adventitiously engendered.

The simple pathos which marks the poetry of Beattie (thus, Sir, did I recommence the subject of my last paper at the very point where I had terminated), although, we are told, it was often the result of laborious application, raises the soul to a feeling of inspiration, of a somewhat kindred character with that which seems to have animated the poet. Whether indulging in reminiscences on the great moral subject of mankind, or giving loose to the inbred play of vagrant fancy, or luxuriating with instinctive pleasure amid the scenery of nature, his sentiments, as they seem to flow with spontaneous utterance from the heart, so invoke a powerful reciprocation of sympathy from his reader.

We are apt, sometimes, to pursue with avidity a favourite train of ideas, heedless of the paths into which they lead us. These paths frequently wander from the topics of enquiry which first originated the chain of thought; and I insensibly engaged in an analytic retrospect of certain writers whom the mind connected with my subject.

The poetry of Gray I resumed (for with the place, the same train of ideas, and the same complexional quality of thinking recurred), the poetry of Gray is of

another order. Images as bright, and sentiments as noble and as pure as those of Beattie, equally arrest our interest; but his genius, like that of Pindar, soared to a higher sphere in the world of conceptions and of classical thought. Laboured with polished toil, his compositions, often sublime, and always beautiful, yet indicate a perhaps essentially different class of thinking. The stately march of his verse embraces all those characteristics well calculated to strike upon the reader of mental cultivation, and the event has proved that it has been popular in the more inferior circles of society. Thus the splenetic *dictums* of Johnson, in connection with *his* fame, have proved powerless, while they have certainly succeeded in attaching a stigma upon the taste of the great literary Oracle by whom they were pronounced. Yet Gray, solemn and severe in the cadence and the standard of his verse, possessed the naïveté and badinage of a Scarron, or a Sevigné, in his prose; and Beattie, whose touching and plaintive sentiment is cloathed in verse of corresponding simplicity and first-rate beauty, so far departed from this character in his prose, as to write a treatise on the Immutability of Truth, an abstract essay, which, whatever be its metaphysical merits, betrays an habitual standard of thinking, a frame of disposition, of the most opposite character from that manifested in his poetical speculations.

Imagination, reminiscent on topics of recent and of favourite contemplation, again reverted to the question, whether the scenes of retirement of a country life had in reserve the most animating charms, the most permanent pleasures for the soul, devoted to literature and study. And here, although, as Sir Thomas Brown has rightly observed, “the wisdom of God hath apportioned the genius of man according to the different affairs of this world,”—although the Deity has varied his inclination according to the variety of actions to be performed therein,—I was constrained to think that the mind, generously alive to beauty,—in which intelligence had lighted up the fire of curiosity on the nature of things animate and inanimate, must yield his suffrage in favour of the solitudes of the country, which, while they break not the thread of thought, lure to contemplation and to genius.

“God made the country, but man made the town,” sings our Cowper, one of the most delightful of moral poets. It may be alledged that Cowper was here merely *describing* the country, not *recommending* it as the scene of a Man of Letters. But a writer who paints so well its phenomena, who can exercise over his reader’s mind a sovereignty of such power as the author of the “Task” has confessedly done, must have felt what he described, and felt also a conviction that its “garniture,” disposed in matchless beauty and variety, formed a proper sphere for the expansion of man’s thought.

This beautiful Poet of real life, who, glancing his views at the works of Nature in all her departments, and marking their congruity and design, and the sublime moral lessons which they have in reserve for those who can trace in their ever revolving features (as Thomson expresses it) “the varied God,” spoke doubtless the genuine dictates of his soul. Warmed to enthusiasm under a survey of her glories, the philosophy of his intelligent mind engaged in abstraction from the parallels thence suggested, on the subject of life and manners; Cowper chose her assemblages and her seclusions as the arena of study most fitted to draw out the mind in active thought, and animate it to the generous flow of genius.

Vicesimus Knox, the distinguished good sense of whose writings justly entitles him to the degree of patronage they actually experienced, exclaims, in one of his Essays, “Poor Cowley might be said to be melancholy mad. He languished for solitude, and wished to hide himself in the wilds of America. But, alas! he was not able to support the solitude of a country village within a few miles of the metropolis!” If our Lucubratist (whose sentiments on the subject of solitude do not always precisely agree) is to be understood as implying, as seems to be the case, that comparatively but few minds are so organized as to expand in literary solitude, he advances, it must be owned, a somewhat peculiar opinion. But Cowper’s muse was of a higher order than that of the “metaphysical poet,” as Cowley is often termed. Minds are enlarged and generalized by study; and that of the first, from a native and indigenous bias for

the “noiseless” haunts of literary retirement, associated his Muse, alike with the mightier scenes of primæval grandeur, which unfold in the ample volume of Nature,—written, as it is in every page, with instruction to her sons, in her varied phenomena of season,—and in the lonely and unobtrusive occupations of the rustic and the swain. Cowper (for though criticism has repeatedly pointed, not indeed its shafts, but its encomiums upon his popular writings, yet now and then a solitary suffrage will still volunteer to be heard,) availed himself of these scenes to expatiate on the moral state and economy of life; and all, familiarized with his poetry (including the whole mass of his countrymen who think at all), will feel that he has done it in a style peculiar to himself. Exercizing his judgment upon men and things with the mature grasp of a philosopher, he threw the eyes of his understanding abroad through the innumerable avenues of life in all its shapes and modes; the public no less than the domestic and social, caught his keen and invigorated glance; he arraigned its delinquencies, and attacked its follies, in numbers alike conspicuous for their poetical beauty and their point.

Like Archimedes, if so strong a figure be permitted us, he may be said to have chosen the great engine of Nature’s scenery as the moral instrument of his power in accomplishing his views as regarded his countrymen and mankind. He painted with the pencil of Titian and of Claude, for the higher purpose of reforming the perversions, and raising the dignity of human character. Viewing the whole human race as the proper objects of a poet’s song, he enlisted into the service of the Muses a severe though bland and ameliorated philosophy; and while he epitomized the great duties which ought to form the “end and aim” of man’s life as a creature of rational and accountable faculties, the chaste elevation of his taste, and the harmony of his verse, have secured him an immortality of no inferior order. In one respect, and in one only, his pages often resemble those of honest Montaigne. That proneness to ramble to a variety of other subjects than those of his text, which on most occasions marks the pen of the French Essayist, may be thought also to diversify that of the

author of “The Task.” But, here all parallel ends; and the motley admixture of apothegms and egotism, the tales of travellers, and sententious philosophy, which diversify the subjects and swells the narrative of the first, have no resemblance in the last. Montaigne has ever been the idol of a certain class of writers, and he has ever formed, in some respects, a subject of unqualified exception with others. If the impertinencies with which his pictured page is frequently stuffed, are excused not only by those who laugh over his vivacity of sentiment, but by those also who study him as an original genius, whose thoughts are those of no ordinary writer, the encomiums of his panegyrists are yet ill calculated to satisfy the reader of any taste or discernment. When we hear him styled (and by a writer of our own country*) “the incomparable Montaigne, who is likely to stand alone to all posterity,” we are fain to ask what is to become of Shakspeare and a host of others, who, with equal originality of thought, have avoided those vagrant exceptionalities of humour, those colloquialisms which are justly thought to reduce the pretensions of the Siegneur Montaigne very far below those of a first-rate writer. The candour and ingenuousness of the French moralist has again been much admired, perhaps with reason. But does it follow, that in order to be candid and ingenuous, a man must be eternally talking of himself? Or is that writer’s sentiment highest in order of excellence, who without discrimination or judgment, makes his book a receptacle of *all* he thinks, when those thoughts in their habitual tenor are by no means eminent either for their propriety or their purity?

But the muse of Cowper (and we may, perhaps, be permitted to return to him for a moment, after this short digression), whenever it was tempted to aberrate, freed from all provincialisms of style, presents his reader with a world of just and noble contemplations which, unlike those of the agreeable plagiarist† noticed above, were dictated by an elevated feeling of philosophy, diffusive of benevolence to mankind.

* Sheffield Duke of Buckingham.

† Montaigne confessed that he was much beholden to preceding writers, especially the Ancients, for his sentiments.

Cowper viewed, as in a microcosm, our species, and from thence descended with peculiar energy of thought and of allusion to the moral character and complexional quality of thinking which forms the distinctive feature of his own countrymen. The characters of truth in which he has delineated their peculiarities, or, with the pen of Juvenal, lashed their vices, come not the less gratefully home to his readers that they are unfolded in numbers whose classic collocation and felicity of tone, as adapted to his purpose, shine unrivalled. It will, therefore, with all posterity be admitted that his lessons expand the heart while they inspire the imagination; that, while they inculcate wisdom, they fasten upon our finer susceptibilities with the splendour of poetic imagery. The compositions of Cowper, which confessedly formed a distinguished æra in English poetry, breath an amenity of thinking, a liberality of sentiment attendant upon habitual and disciplined culture. If a diffusive benevolence glows through his page, which, without weakening his energetic flow of imagery, throws over his subjects an elevation which sheds a vivifying influence over the more ordinary topics of life, it is in *that* benevolence, that, among so bright a galaxy of native poets, we chiefly discern his power.

But enough, and perhaps somewhat too much, of Cowper.

Imagination, ever vagrant in her reveries, as she will often detect parallels in physiology, is prone likewise to associate resemblances among writers. A contemporary, on the other side of the water, may be thought to have evolved, in the essentials of his genius, some features in common with Cowper. St. Pierre, although a prose writer of different merits, inherited that enthusiasm for the shadowy forest, or the wild cataract, and those mild dispositions of philosophy, which inspired the breast of our countryman. In St. Pierre we see a mind which, like that of Rousseau, was associated by habits of early sympathy with the beautiful and the grand, as it is found endlessly diversified in Nature's wide dominion. Their genius, kindled respectively from the torch which has lighted up so many breasts to enthusiasm, seem to have caught an expansive warmth from the exhaustless forms and varieties which Nature exhibits through all her

works; and whilst imagination luxuriated in the thousand hues which she unfolds, the excursive mind of the last, at least, fastened a character of high moral import upon her varying and changeable aspects.

St. Pierre, whilst tracing the harmonies of animal and vegetable life, has established a name deservedly eminent; and, if his positions in physiology will not always bear the test of accurate scrutiny, he, superior alike to Buffon and to Rousseau in the philosophic piety with which he attempts mutually to reconcile the stupendous phenomena of nature, blends in his discursive and comparative glance over all her objects, animate and inanimate, philosophic enquiry of the same calm temperament and philanthropy as marked the poet of Olney, with the ardour and generous enthusiasm which awakened raptures in the breasts of Thomson, Beattie, Cowper, Rousseau, and a thousand others whose souls were habitually alive to a contemplation of her scenes. St. Pierre amalgamates the severer studies to which the mind, curious in research, will apply, with well-drawn pictures of the moral poet, or the imaginings of a soul inspired by the kindling views of his subject. He, in a manner, may be said to strew the rugged paths of science with the flowers which the wildness of fancy may cull in its progress through them, and which the mind too indolent to follow in all her meanderings and devious tracks the course of the latter, will yet stoop to crop. Like Cowper, he mingled his rural and animated portraits with hypotheses upon man's condition, in the moral and intricate allotment of human life.

There are minds, however, which feel the impulse of poetry stimulated from the rural scenery around them, who are very far from possessing "the high capacious power" so justly admired in the four eminent writers cited above. Clare, a peasant of Northamptonshire, and, although of a decidedly higher order, Burns (the excessive encomiums pronounced on whom, though partly merited, may have succeeded sometimes in raising his fame above its proper level,) may, perhaps, be adduced as examples. They, individually, felt the inspirations of genius in a degree far beyond the uneducated rustics with whom their early years were passed; and so far are, with many others,

instances that the native internal springs of the soul will often, untaught, rise to genius and to fame. But their range of thought is incomparably more circumscribed and limited. In fancy's loom the associating faculty was strong enough to invent and combine images, but their sentiment (when the enthusiasm of their minds rose to this feeling) furnishes us with no high abstraction of thought, with no novel or felicitous combinations connected with the sphere we inhabit or the system we behold, further than the rural objects about them.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Magilligan, June 29.*

HAVING read in your excellent publication for March last (page 236, &c.) a review of the "First Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland;" and deeming it to be of vital consequence to our Apostolical Church, that the elevated and extensive circle of your readers should be made fully acquainted with the subject of that review, so as not to be misled by the misapprehensions of these Commissioners, I send you the following authentic copy of the speech of the Lord Bishop of Ferns in the House of Lords, on a motion, last year, that such letters of the Catechists of the Irish Charter Schools as had been received by its "Committee of Fifteen," and had been in the hands of the Committee, should be returned to that august House.

Your insertion of this speech, Sir, will be an act of justice to the Protestants of Ireland in general, and a calumniated Clergy in particular, which will confer an obligation on them, and on your faithful Correspondent,

JOHN GRAHAM.

The Commissioners of Inquiry had charged the Committee of Fifteen with ignorance as to the state of these Charter Schools, stating that the only regular information they had was by the monthly letters of the Catechists, and that for nine months preceding October 1824, not one of these letters had been written.

On the motion for such of these letters as had been received by the Committee during that period, and had been in the hands of the Commissioners,

the Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin laid sixty-nine of them on the table of the House of Lords, and spoke thus:

"My object in placing these letters on your table was to make use of them for the defence of the COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN, by which the business of the Charter Schools of Ireland is managed, against what must appear to every person who reads the Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry to be a very heavy charge indeed, amounting to an imputation of culpable, nay, criminal neglect of the duty they had to perform. They acted indeed gratuitously, but that would not be an excuse for wilful neglect. The system of management in these schools requires explanation. A Charter was granted nearly a century ago, incorporating the principal persons, both clergy and laity in Ireland, for the purpose of Establishing Schools for the Instruction of the Poor Natives, and for training them to Religious and Industrious habits. The object and the utility of the Institution cannot be better described than in the words made use of by Lord Chesterfield when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who, when recommending the bounty of Parliament to it, called it 'a most prudent as well as most compassionate charity,' and recommended it to their constant protection and encouragement as 'an excellent institution by which a considerable number of unhappy children were annually rescued from the misery that always, and the guilt that commonly accompanies uneducated poverty and idleness.'

"A body so numerous as that which was thus incorporated could not transact business. A Committee of Fifteen was formed, and to that Committee the management of the Schools was entrusted. To the body at large nothing was reserved except the power of setting leases and of appointing and dismissing masters, powers which it is apprehended could not, legally, be delegated to a Committee.

"The advantages of inspection suggested the appointment of local Committees consisting of such ladies and gentlemen in the vicinity of each school as were willing to undertake the duty.

"The system is objected to in the Report as a bad one. The Local Committees are complained of as acting under the influence of personal prejudices in favour of the masters of the schools. The Committee of Fifteen is represented as discouraging the exertions of the Local Committees, and rejecting their applications, and the body at large is charged with preventing the Committee of Fifteen from dismissing masters, unless direct proofs of their criminality were given. No human institution is known, against which objections may not be made. In all cases it is our duty to take the best precautions that are within our power, but

it is surely very absurd to refuse to act unless these precautions are such as to make error and wrong doing impossible. If we want local information, we must be content to find it mixed with local prejudices; if we want a central government to regulate the application of funds to several establishments, we must be content to place it at a distance from these establishments, and to remedy the defect of local knowledge by the best means in our power.

“That the superintendence of the discipline exercised over the Masters of the Charter Schools was active and strict, appears from facts stated in the Report made by the Commissioners of Education Inquiry. We find in it (page 24), that from the year 1824, thirty-two Masters of the Schools had been dismissed, and seventeen resigned. That the resignations were made in order to avoid actual dismissals is not doubted. Thus forty-nine Masters were removed in less than half that number of years, a degree of severity which would, I believe, pretty generally be deemed sufficient.

“The means of information resorted to by the Committee of Fifteen, in order to obtain such information as is necessary for the exercise of their power, are various.—To each School a Catechist is appointed, generally the Curate of the parish. Besides the duty implied in his denomination, he is to exercise a general superintendence over the conduct of the Master and the Usher. A Book is kept in which he sets down whatever occurs worth notice in the course of his visit, and an attested copy of that book is sent up every half-year to the Committee of Fifteen. I am in possession of some original returns of that sort, and if wished for they can be produced. In that book also every casual visitor writes down such observations as may occur to him on visiting the School or examining the Children, and of these also an attested copy is sent up every half-year.

“Of the nature of those Reports a judgment may be formed from one extract from the Minute-book of the School at Santry, made by the Rev. Lewis Way, a gentleman whose exertions in the cause of religion and of benevolence may have made his name known to some of your Lordships; the entry is dated in 1820, not many months after the Institution for instructing Schoolmasters had been established at Santry. It is to this effect:

““Having witnessed the examination of twelve boys at this School who are designed for Schoolmasters and teachers, and having examined them myself in the material points of our holy religion, I can truly say that I was astonished at their progress in divine knowledge. The questions which I put were not connected with any Catechism or form of words, but arose out of the subjects be-

fore them in reading promiscuously at the time. Of all the young persons I ever examined, these have given me the most entire satisfaction. They do credit to their habitual instructor, and to those who interest themselves in the care of the establishment, the continuance of which will, in my opinion, be more conducive to the best interests of the community, than any I have visited.

‘Signed, LEWIS WAY, A.M.

‘*Wansted Park, Sussex.*’

“In addition to this half-yearly return, which enables the Committee of Fifteen to see the state of these Schools, and to learn the degree of attention which the Catechist pays to his duty, there is sent up every half-year a list of the children in each school, specifying the business they have been employed in during the preceding half-year, and the progress which each has made, and containing also remarks upon the character of each when the ordinary return is not sufficient. Original returns of this sort are in my possession, and I can produce them if desired.

“A yearly Report of the state of the School is also made by the Local Committee.

“Several Reports are stated in the evidence given to the Commissioners of Education Inquiry by the Secretary of the Society. The statement will be found in page 201, 202, and 204, of the Appendix. That evidence, however, had not been recollected by the Commissioners when they drew up their Report in page 25. We find them stating that ‘the monthly letters which the Catechists were required to write, were the only regular means of obtaining information of the condition of the Schools since the discontinuance of the office of visitor.’

“From what I have now stated, it is clear that those letters were not the only means of information, and that the Commissioners were in possession of evidence which proved that they were not.

“The Report in the part now referred to, gives an extract from the Secretary’s evidence, which concludes with his seeming to say that ‘for the preceding nine months not one letter had been received from any Catechist.’ It was with reference to this that I called for the letters now on your Lordships’ table.

“Now on looking into the Secretary’s evidence, it will be found that he stated precisely to the Commissioners, that the practice was for the Catechists to write only when any circumstance occurred in the Schools requiring to be communicated to the Committee of Fifteen, and it appears that the half-yearly Reports and the half-yearly copies of the Visitor’s books had gradually superseded the Monthly Communications; the Catechist and Visitor’s book,

containing in fact weekly Reports from the Schools; and his explanation had been given but two days before that on which the answers contained in the Report were made.

“It ought to have been sufficient to explain these answers to the Commissioners. It will be fully sufficient to explain them to your Lordships, when one of them is corrected, for there is a material variance between the abstract given in the Report, and the evidence itself, given fully in the Appendix.

“The last answer but one in the Report, made to the question ‘whether there were ten of those letters,’ is, ‘upon my word I doubt it’ Now in the Appendix there appears added to these words ‘not regular monthly letters,’ p. 215. His meaning clearly was, that ‘no Catechist had sent me a regular set of monthly letters,’ as he had but two days before explained (p. 202); and he had at that time stated that the letters received from the Catechists were actually in his possession.

“It was a grievous charge against the Committee of Fifteen, that for nine months they had remained in total ignorance of the state of the schools under their care, and such is the charge made in the Report. Had the Commissioners recollected the evidence, they would have known that ‘two half-yearly reports,’ such as I have already described, had been received from *every school*; and also two copies of the Catechist’s and Visitor’s book, each for half a year. And with these the Commissioners would have found, had they looked into the papers sent to them by the Secretary of the Society, ‘sixty-eight letters from the Catechists,’ copies of which are now upon the table.

“These facts will, I hope, appear sufficient to prove that the Committee of Fifteen had not been without sufficient information as to the state of the Schools under their care.

“The charge against that Committee, and against the local Committees and Catechists, of having suffered barbarous punishments to be inflicted, has been, I believe, very sufficiently refuted. It was made against the Master of Sligo School, and the Usher of Stradbally School, and some others, and in such terms as drew down censures on Government for not having instantly directed prosecutions to be commenced against the offenders. But it appears that among all the cases stated, only three were found capable of bearing an indictment. Even the case of the ‘eight boys at Stradbally,’ whose persons are described as ‘having been found in a shocking state of laceration and contusion (p. 17), and upon whom the punishment is represented to have been inflicted through malice, was abandoned as incapable of proof; and what was the fate of the three prosecutions actually under-

taken? ‘Two were defeated without the Jury leaving the box, and the third was abandoned.’

“Upon the subject of punishment, I have to observe, that but one instance is alleged of a boy’s having been kept even for a day from school in consequence of punishment; and for that instance we have to go back ten or eleven years.

“It is indeed stated, that boys were punished for complaining of any misconduct either of a Master or an Usher, and the case of a boy named Best is mentioned (p. 21) as having been so punished at Sligo, in the face of the whole school, and a reference is given to p. 82 of the Appendix, for the proof. Now on referring to the evidence, we find (App. p. 158) the sort of evidence upon which this assertion rests. A boy of the name of Doyle states, that Best was not punished for having complained, but for some fault which he had committed; but that he, the witness, thought that the Master had malice against Best for the complaint, and he conjectured that to have been the real cause of the punishment; and ‘the conjecture’ of this boy is relied upon as ‘a complete proof.’ And when we look a little more into the evidence, we find Luddlin, another boy of the same school, swearing that he never heard of any thing having happened to Best in consequence of his complaint (p. 175). It is clear, therefore, that the ‘evidence does not support the Report in its statement, that Best was punished for complaining, in the face of the whole School;’ and there is not any credible proof that he was punished for it at all.

“It would be endless to go through a complete examination of all the statements made in the Report, and a comparison of them with the evidence. What I have already brought forward is, I believe, very sufficient to shew that ‘the Report was drawn up rather hastily;’ and that it is much easier to find charges in the Report, than evidence to support them in the Appendix.

“But this, it will be said, is no defence of ‘the system itself,’ which ‘is radically bad, as separating children from their kindred, and turning them out into life without friends or relations, and without that practical experience which children in ordinary circumstances acquire.’

“How apprenticing a child into a family, the master and mistress of which are to instruct him, can be considered as turning the child out into life, I profess I cannot comprehend.

“As to ‘separating them from their kindred,’ that, I apprehend, is but too frequently, in Ireland, conferring a great benefit upon them. However, let us see how stands the fact. Of those in the Schools last August (1825), nine hundred and eighty-

four, nearly one half of the whole number, were Orphans or Foundlings; and of nine hundred and twenty-five whose petitions for admission were before the Society, 'six hundred and sixty-two' were either Orphans or deprived of one of their parents, and left either to a mother who could not support, or to a father who could not superintend them.

"But the word 'separating' is somewhat ambiguous; it leans towards that charge which represents the Charter Schools as tearing children from their parents. It ought to be universally known, that 'the admission into a Chartered School is solicited as a favour'—there must be a petition from the parent, or in case of an orphan, from the nearest relation, praying for the admission of the child, giving in express words consent to its being educated a Protestant; and there must be a certificate from some respectable person, that the facts stated in that petition are true. It is indeed set forth in the Report, that at one time parents were so unwilling to part with their children, that it became necessary to build nurseries, that a constant supply of children might be provided for the schools. How the nurseries were to be supplied with children when the parents would not part with them, the Report does not condescend to inform us, and yet it seems rather difficult to understand it. I should reckon this also to be 'a proof that the Report had not been considered quite as carefully as was requisite.' Of this haste there is a curious proof given at p. 29, where a calculation is made of the expense that would be incurred were 'the Charter Schools' so extended as to admit seventeen or eighteen children annually from every parish in Ireland. It is rated at 'twenty millions per annum,' and the error in the estimate amounts to 'sixteen millions,' or within a trifle of it!!! The calculation is not difficult, it consists in multiplying 35 (17×18) by half the number of parishes in Ireland, that is, by 1200. Then multiplying the product by seven, the average number of years spent in a Charter School, and that product by fourteen, the average expense in pounds of a child's maintenance, viz. $35 \times 1200 \times 7 \times 14 = 4,116,000$.

"It were well if the errors in calculation were limited to this imaginary case. The most important error in the whole Report lies in the calculation made of the utility of the institution, as compared with its expense. We are told in p. 30, that the expense has been at the rate of a million for 7905 children apprenticed, and the advantages derived from the institution are stated as consisting in its having apprenticed since its commencement, 12,745 children. And does the advantage of education terminate with the individual upon whom it has been bestowed? 'If there be any benefit

conferred on man in which his posterity participates, it is religious education.' It would be an unwarrantable waste of time, upon which I have already trespassed too much, to go into the proof of such a truism, in proving the advantages extend much further than the immediate family of the individual. I shall take it, however, as being so limited—I shall take the annual admissions into the Charter Schools since their commencement, at the rate only of 180 *per ann.*, and as a low rate of increment, they and their descendants amount to upwards of 138,000, of whom upwards of 80,000 are alive at the present day. In this calculation I did not rely upon myself; it rests upon the authority of one of the best mathematicians in Ireland, Doctor Robinson, Professor of Astronomy at Armagh.

"It has been my object, while defending the conduct of the Committee of Fifteen, to make such a statement as should prove that 'the Report of the Commissioners of Education Enquiry,' had not been considered as carefully as might have been desired, and that 'the system which it attacks is of too great importance to Ireland to be put down without the most grave deliberation.'"

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

ALLOW me to observe, on the Letter of your correspondent Mr. Jennings (June, p. 498), that the affirmation produced by two negatives is by no means a Latinism, or the idiom of any particular language, but a fundamental principle of philosophical grammar, being the natural effect of the powers of the words employed.

With regard to the use of negatives, I would beg leave to refer him to my "New Grammar of the English Language," p. 330-4, being a note to p. 148, where I have given as an example part of the passage he quotes from Milton; and I am inclined to think he may alter his opinion of Milton's meaning, if he will pay due attention to the line following those he quotes, and forming an essential part of the sentence:

"Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not
feel;
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd."

Mr. Jennings's explanation of the passage would be very ingenious, were it not destroyed by the conjunction *yet*. The poet clearly says in other words: "though they perceived the evil plight in which they were, and felt the fierce pains inflicted on them, yet [notwithstanding this hopeless state] they soon obeyed their general's voice." His

object was to show, that the pains were so great, and their plight so distressing, they could not be insensible of them, even at the instant they were roused by their leader's tremendous call; a call "so loud, that all the hollow deep of Hell resounded:" and hence he proceeds with "Yet they soon obeyed his voice." Had not this been his meaning, and had he intended to express their insensibility of their state, the conjunction *yet* would have been improper, and he would have employed the simple copulative *and*.

Yours, &c. T. O. CHURCHILL.

Mr. URBAN, Cork, Aug. 6.

THE coins of the British monarchs since the dissolution of the Hephtharchy, have been so ably explained and illustrated by a number of writers, that they now present but a small field for investigation or discovery. Those of our Kings from Egbert to William I. are of easy explanation; and of the subsequent coins, those of Henry I. and II. have been well distinguished by the late Taylor Combe, Esq. who from the large hoard of 5000 coins of Henry II. dug up at Tealby, all of the same type, although minted at different towns, has judiciously concluded that only one type was probably used by that monarch, and that consequently all the other coins hitherto attributed to Henry I. and II. may be now given to Henry I. The coins of the Edwards have been well explained by Mr. Bartlet, and others, principally from the ecclesiastical mint marks occurring on them; whilst those of the Williams and Henry IV. V. and VI. will probably ever remain involved in a great degree of obscurity. A few remarks, however, which I have made on the coins of the above period, may prove not uninteresting to you and your learned readers; I shall therefore offer them without hesitation.

In examining the coins from Egbert to the Conqueror, we meet with scarcely any difficulty in our progress, except in the instance of the Ecclesiastical coins, particularly those with the names of moneyers only, supposed to be struck by Abp. Wulfred at Canterbury; and those bearing the names of St. Edmund, St. Peter, and St. Martin, it being uncertain by whom the first or at what period the three last were struck. The first, supposed to be struck by Abp. Wulfred, bear heads,

the side-faced ones similar to those of Egbert, and the full-faced to those of Wulfred; the moneyers' names are Swefnerd and Sigestef, the former of which occurs on the coins of Baldred, the latter on those of Ciolwulf I.; and both on those of Coenwulf and Egbert. There are no grounds, I think, for attributing them to Coenwulf or Ciolwulf, as from the word *Dorobernia* on them, they were evidently minted at Canterbury; and, although from the latter circumstance they may seem to belong to Baldred King of Kent, I think it more likely they were minted by Egbert, and perhaps struck by that prince when he conquered Baldred, and took possession of his kingdom in 823. The omission of the monarch's name on them was perhaps caused by Egbert's desire not to irritate the people of a kingdom which he had just brought under subjection, by having his name on their coins, and it is not likely he would allow the name of Baldred to be continued on them, as the latter was then driven out of Kent, and had fled into Mercia. Egbert, perhaps, at first intended, or at least wished the people of Kent to believe, that he intended to establish some other prince on the throne of that kingdom, as it has often been the policy of conquerors to conceal their intention of destroying the independence of the newly conquered people, until circumstances enable them to throw off the mask. It is possible, also, the prince's name may have been omitted by the moneyers, who at a period of confusion did not wish to offend either prince by putting the name of the other on the coins, for, as to the rude heads on them, they bore no resemblance whatever to the prince, and might just as well answer for one King as another. I think, however, the former supposition is the most probable. No. 4 seems to have been coined at the Ecclesiastical mint at the same time, and bore the head of Abp. Wulfred, but his name was perhaps omitted to make the coinage uniform with those mentioned above. The period when the coins bearing the name of St. Edmund were minted, has been the subject of much dispute; some writers contending that they were struck immediately after the death of St. Edmund, and others that they were coined at the Bury mint in the time of the Confessor, at least 160

years later than the former period. In a former letter, I expressed an opinion that they were perhaps minted about the time of Edward the Elder; and the following reasons may, I think, be assigned to prove that they were struck at a period a few years later, but not very remote from the date I there mentioned. These coins, and those bearing the names of St. Peter and St. Martin, were all evidently struck about the same time, which, from the resemblance of those of St. Martin and several of those of St. Peter to the coins of Eric King of Northumberland, Ruding thinks was probably about the same period, that is, the latter part of the reign of Edred. A reason may also be given for referring those of St. Edmund to nearly the same period; on one of his coins we find the moneyer's name Isaces, which I have no doubt was intended to denote the genitive case; this termination we find on many of the coins of Athelstan and his successors, until Edgar, after whose reign we find no instance of it. Ruding has given amongst the moneyers the names Wulfages, Amundes, Herolfes, &c. but I suppose he must have been aware that those names were in the genitive case; indeed, on some of the coins of Edgar, we find the termination *es* separated from the rest of the name, as we find in Ruding, Pl. 21, Nos. 15 and 18, the names thus given **FASTOLFÆS** **ICOLFERDÆS**. Instances of the Latin genitive termination, as Eadvini, Verheardi, Sigeberti, &c. occur on coins of a much earlier date; but few, if any, I believe in the English genitive except on the coins of the above reigns; for I have no doubt but on some of the early coins, the letter D has been sometimes mistaken for an S. It is possible, also, that the coins bearing the name of St. Edmund, may have been struck in compliment to King Edmund, as he was of the same name, and the assigning them to his reign would only make them a few years earlier as to their date, than those of St. Peter and St. Martin, which I think it highly probable were minted about the time of Eric.

WILLIAM I. and II.

The coins of William I. and II. are some of the most difficult to distinguish in the English series, and, although they are now commonly separated by assigning those with one or two stars

to William II. and all the rest to William I., I think we cannot feel perfectly satisfied with this arrangement. Those with the side face, from their resemblance to the coins of Harold, and from the circumstance of a great number of them being found along with a large quantity of Harold's there can be scarcely a doubt belong to William I. Those with the two sceptres must also be assigned to this monarch, and there is nearly as great a probability that those with the stars belong to William II. All the other coins of the Williams may be considered as more or less doubtful; a comparison however of those thus appropriated, may help to throw some light on the others. Those known to belong to William I. generally bear an arched crown and one or two sceptres, whilst those with the stars bear, with very few exceptions, a flat crown, and the reverse of No. 9, Pl. 1, and Sup. Pl. 1, No. 1, of Ruding, which is the most common on those bearing the stars, is also very common on those with the flat crown and sword, but is never, I believe, found on those with the arched crown, side face, or two sceptres. If we attend to these distinctions, those with the canopy type will remain with William I. to whom they have been always attributed; but those with the flat crown or sword, whether with or without stars, should be assigned to William II. The reason generally given for attributing all those without the stars to William I. is because he reigned longer, and coined a vast deal more money, and the above mode of arrangement would appear to prove that those of William Rufus were most numerous, as the greatest number of types would then certainly be given to that monarch. It may, however, and probably did actually happen, that William II. used more types on his coins, although the quantity of money coined by him was far less than that of his father, and indeed we find that the side faced coins, known to belong to the Conqueror, are as numerous as perhaps all the other coins of the Williams put together; and those of Harold II. the predecessor of William I. although very numerous, present us with only two varieties, differing in their bearing or not bearing a sceptre. If these rules should be considered just, they would enable us to class almost all the coins of the Williams, and

those engraved in Snelling and Ruding, would be thus appropriated: in Snelling, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, to William I., and Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, to William II. In Ruding, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. Sup. Pl. 1, Nos. 1, 4, and 2d Sup. Pl. 1, Nos. 1, 2, to William I.; and Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and Sup. Pl. 1, Nos. 2, 3, and Pl. 2, No. 1. to William II.

There is also a coin mentioned in the Catalogue of Mr. Dimsdale's Coins, No. 86, which seems to be similar to No. 2 Snelling, and No. 6 Ruding, but has a sword instead of a sceptre; this would appear to shew that the sword sometimes occurred on the coins of the Conqueror, but, not having seen the coin, I cannot express any opinion on it. Perhaps if the coin was not in good preservation, a sceptre may have been mistaken for a sword, or perhaps it may be a coin of William II. struck in imitation of the Conqueror's.

Two remarkable coins, bearing the name of William, remain to be noticed; they are given in Ruding 2d Sup. Pl. 2, Nos. 1, 2, and have been appropriated to William II. from the stars and the word DVO, which occur on one of them. I have little doubt, however, that they do not belong to either William I. or II. but probably to William eldest son of Henry I., as to many of the coins of the latter, particularly No. 5 in the same Plate, they bear a strong resemblance. No. 2 and No. 1. on its reverse bear the name Willelmus, the only instances of any of the Norman Williams beginning their name with the letter W. No. 1. on its obverse reads Luillem Duo; this last word appears rather an awkward mode of expressing the word Second, and induces us to examine whether it will admit of any other interpretation. If we examine this word, we find it thus represented, DV.O.; we also find on No. 2, the legend WILLELMVSO, I am therefore inclined to think the letters DV were intended for DVX, and O, which occurs also on No. 2, for the place whence he derived his title, which was perhaps Oxford, near which place Henry I. built a magnificent palace at Woodstock, and made it one of his chief places of residence. We certainly meet with no such title in history, but all titles were at that time conferred with little formality; nor was the giving such a title to the

King's eldest son, a mere boy, perhaps a child, such an event as would require the particular notice of the historian. These two coins were found with a parcel of Henry I. and Stephen's coins, and their reverses are nearly the same as that of No. 5 of the same Plate, belonging to Henry I.

In my next letter I shall conclude these observations on the coins of the English series.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

BEAUTIES OF THE ANCIENT POETS. No. III.

THE TEMPEST.

From the 1st Book of the Æneid of Virgil, beginning

"Talia flammato secum Dea corde volutans."

The Goddess, still with jealous cares oppress,
Fed the deep wound that rankled in her breast:

Now raised to frenzy at each burning thought,
Æolia's realms the haughty Juno sought,
Where pregnant clouds in frowning terror roll,

And howling tempests own their king's
He in a cavern vast with fetters binds
The storms unruly, and the boist'rous winds,
They rage indignant round the echoing cave,
Nor pass the limits of their flinty grave.

High on his throne great Æolus commands,
And the dread sceptre trembles in his hands:
Now tames the tempest to his mighty sway,
Then gently soothes its rising wrath away:

Else from their vast foundations would they
tear [through the air:

Both Heaven and Earth, and whirl them
Almighty wisdom, of their power afraid,
Deep in a cave their blustering voices laid,
With lofty mountains he confined them
down, [crown,

And graced the mighty monarch with the
Who knew so well their blusters to restrain,
Or, when commanded, to relax the rein.

To him thus skilled to bind the dreaded yoke
These cruel words the suppliant Juno spoke:

"O Æolus, (for thine the immortal sire
Has given to soothe, or toss the waves with
ire,)

A hostile race the trackless main explores,
And bears an Ilium to Italian shores:
Fire now thy tempests with new pow'r
divine,

And these proud vessels to the deep consign,
Or tear them adverse on the treacherous
wave,

And hurl their burthens to a watery grave.
Twice seven fair nymphs attend with con-
stant care

My various will, and ev'ry maid is fair,
Yet chief of those who wait upon my call,
Deiopia far excels them all:

Her will I give thee as a promised bride,
In wedlock's bonds, and constant love allied,
That she through rolling years thy halls may
grace,
The noble parent of a noble race."

When thus the king—"My aid you
justly ask, [task.
'Tis thine, great queen, to portion out my
'Tis mine to own great Juno's heavenly sway,
'Tis mine alone to listen and obey.
To thee my sceptre and my crown I owe—
(Great gifts immortals only can bestow)
To thee Jove's favors, and my seat on high,
To rule the winds, or cloud the gloomy sky."

To Juno thus the mighty king replied,
Then struck with sounding spear the moun-
tain side.

Lo! through the gates the crowding tem-
pests fled,

Rushed through the earth, and filled the
world with dread:

From East and West, now sweeping in their
flight,

They tear the depths of ocean to the light,
While cloudy Afric with tremendous roar

Tumbles the rolling billows to the shore!
Dire is the sound of human voices borne

With creaking cables from the deep upturn:
Clouds, horrid clouds, and black, from Tro-
jan eyes

Obscure the Heavens, and invade the skies,
Incumbent night drives every beam away,

Scowls o'er the ocean, and expels the day.
High over head the awful thunders roll,

And ambient lightnings sport around the
pole:

All to the Trojans present fate declare,
All things reveal impending death is there!

Cold was the dread that through Æneas
thrilled, [chilled:

Unnerved his joints, and every member
He raised his suppliant hands with fear op-
pressed, [blest

And, groaning, cried, "O more than trebly
Ye who have perished at your country's call,

Immortal victims! by the Trojan wall.
Oh! had it been my more propitious fate }

To fall in glory at my native gate,
A victim, brave Tydides, to thy hate! }

Where cruel Hector felt Achilles' arms,
Where great Sarpedon scatter'd wild alarms:

Where shields and helmets Simois bore
along, [throng!"

And whirl'd slain heroes in the mingled
While thus he speaks, the howling winds

arise
Adverse, and toss the billows to the skies:
Split were the oars, the vessel's lofty side

Turned to the wind, its utmost strength
defied:

A liquid mountain follows rolling by,
And points its swelling surges to the sky:

These hang impending o'er the boisterous
wave, [grave;

Those plunge them headlong in the yawning

While foaming fiercely o'er the hissing sand,
It rolls its crested billows to the land:
Three vessels now the cruel South wind
throws

On hidden rocks, where scanty water flows—
Rocks called "The Altars," which extend-

ing wide,
Present a lofty ridge against the tide.

Three more the Eastern blast in shallows
strands,

A mighty wreck! amid a heap of sands.
One that Orontes and the Lycians bore

'Till now escaped the Ocean's fatal roar:
From prow to stern a dashing billow flies,

And the prone pilot sinks before their eyes:
Thrice rolls the wave in circling eddies

round, [ground.
Revolves the ship, and sucks it to the

Some few upborne upon the waves are seen,
Tablets and arms, and Trojan wealth between.

Next Ilioneus and Achates brave
Forsake their vessels to the yawning wave:

Abas besides, and old Alethes find
A dreadful refuge from the raging wind:

Cracked are the beams, and split the crazy
wood,

While every gape admits the foaming flood:
Now from the ocean's depths the wat'ry God

Perceived a mighty tempest was abroad:
Neptune, far hidden in the deep profound,

Viewed the quick streams that gurgled from
the ground,

Forsook, enraged, the ocean's sandy bed,
And raised aloft his foam-encircled head:

The scattered Trojans meet his wondering
eyes—

The fleet dispersed—the ruin of the skies:
The plots of Juno, and her wrath revealed.

The dreadful cause, nor were they long con-
cealed:

The East and West winds at his mighty nod
Attend his call—when thus the Ocean God:

"Whence this presumption of thy daring
race [space?"

That urged thee venture in the realms of
By whose command, without command from

me, [the sea?
Dared ye move heaven and earth, and agitate

Whom I—but first I'll bid the waves be still,
Then shall ye learn obedience to my will.

Swift to your monarch wing your speedy
flight, [might—

Bear him these words, and let him know my
Falls not to him the ocean's vast command,

To sway the trident in his feeble hand:
On me the lot to rule the boisterous waves,

On him to govern in his rocky caves,
There let the impetuous winds obey his call,

There let him bluster in his flinty hall!"
He said—and swifter than his word he

sooths
The angry seas, and all the ocean smooths—

Swift at his word the clouds collected fly,
And the bright sun once more illumines the

sky!
Yours, &c. W. E. T.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XXXVIII.

SIR JOHN HARINGTON, KNT.

IN the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, recently published, an article, communicated by the Rev. Henry John Todd, gives an account of a manuscript by this distinguished writer; and an old analysis of that work, there printed, says, "He never had any personal knowledge of King James, for whom he wrote:" upon which Mr. Todd properly remarks, "the writer means at that time," about 1602. Sir John Harington, as the godson of Queen Elizabeth, acted perhaps warily in not wandering while she lived to pay in person what might be construed premature homage to the northern star, but he made himself fully known to the expectant Monarch. As early as 1591 a copy of the translation of *Ariosto* was sent to King James; and in 1602 a "New Yeeres Guift," by Captain William Hunter*, who appears to have been the medium also of conveying a copy of his epigrams, according to "promise," for the acceptance of the King. At what period the latter gift was made, I have not been able to ascertain; it was long before the epigrams were printed, and accompanied with the following dedicatory address and complimentary sonnet, which are given from a MS. *penes me*.

"Right graciows and inestimably deere
Prinee,

"For your pleasures sake and my promise, I present your Highnes this collection or rather confusion of all my ydle Epigrams, some of which some guilty minds might perhaps take in some despyte, but *Candidi et Cordati Lectores*, cleer minded and worthy reeders, I know will pervse with good disport. The common lycense, or rather lycensiownes of poets, may bee my exeuse, yf not my warrant, as well for some sharpe reprehensions as for some broad phrases in them. For I haue endeavoured so to sawse the matters, that though your Highnes, and all noble minds, may find some deleetacion in ye verse, yet yt shall breed rather detestacion of the vice reprooved in the verse.

"I subscribe yt thus with this picture rather then my name, becawse so light and inglorious a worke was fitter for those young years and ye *barbetiela* or french *pe devaunt*, then for *questas barbas* (as the Spaniards call yt), that should bring with gray hairs more graue thoughts: which thoughts shall

think their master no longer worthie of life
then hee remainys

most faithfully devoted to your Highnes."

"To James the vj King of Skotland, the
dedicacion of the copy sent by Cap
Hunter.

"Joy to the present hope of future ages,
Bright Northren starre, whose oryent
lyght infused [amused,

In sowth and west, stayed myndes y^t stood
Accept a present heer, of skribled pages;

A work whose method ys—to be confused,
A work in which my pen yt self engages

To vse them right that have the world
abused, [for wages,

Yf wee, whear sin ys wrought, pay shame

Let your riteh grace hold owr poor zeall
excused;

Enormous acts move modest mindes to rages
Which strayght a tart reproofe well gev'n
asswages,

And dewly gev'n yt cannot be refused.

We, wee but poynt out errors and deteet
them, [reet them."

Tis you, but yow, great prince, y^t must cor-

The following lines on his mother-in-law, who died 18 Jan. 1601, are, I believe, now first printed:

"My Lady Roger's Epitaphe.

"Death to make vawnt of his prepostrows
powre, [brother,

First tooke away one grand child, then his
Till wayting late for his long lingred howre,

Hee sent to them their mother's aged
mother: [thought,

And thus hee thinks to bee our conqueror

That hath our babes and parents thus
exilde; [wrought

But, Death, Hee lives that hath our ransom

And of this tryvmph thow art quyte be-
gild:

Their soules in hands of God from death are
free, [thee."

Their flesh must rise agayne to conquer

EU. HOOD.

A Correspondent, who signs R. HARRISON, says: "Having been early in life appointed to a medeal situation at Bombay, I became intimate with Dow the Historian of India. About two years ago, I read in your Magazine a paragraph from a casual visitor, who in rambling in the Church-yard of Cheltenham, read on a tomb-stone as follows: 'Col. Alexander Dow died June 1800, aged 46.' Your Correspondent asked, 'is this Dow the Historian?' Being intimate with both the Dows, I can reply, that Col. Alexander Dow, buried at Cheltenham, was the nephew of Dow the Historian, and I have caused such addition to be engraved on the tomb-stone, and it is now so altered and replaced."

* See vol. xcv. ii. 522.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

17. *The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, exemplified by a Series of Illustrations, with descriptive Accounts of the House and Galleries of John Soane, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, F.R.S. and S.A. Architect to the Bank of England. By John Britton, F.S.A. F.R.S.L. &c.*

THE works of an architect, undertaken either for the gratification of his own individual taste, or for the increase of public convenience and national grandeur, possess for us attractions peculiarly interesting. Feeling for his art an affection, amounting almost to parental, we contemplate every new offspring of his imagination with an eye anxious to discover even its minutest beauties, and to dwell upon them with feelings of admiration. Of all living architects, the gentleman whose mansion this work is intended to describe, has received the largest share of animadversion and invective. It has been his fortune to be decried as a man destitute of taste, deficient in the rules and practices of the art which acknowledges him for its professor; and consequently one on whom the high patronage which he enjoys has been unworthily bestowed. His works have met with the severest censure; they have been subjected to the test of rules, by individuals who, not possessing genius enough to destroy their trammels, would wish to cramp his inventive powers, reduce him to their pigmy stature, and endeavour to confine him within the compass of their narrow limits. To have felt acutely the effect of these accumulated censures, and to have exhibited to the world the irritability too commonly allied to genius, has only exposed the architect more openly to a continuance of the scurrility which has assailed him from his earliest years.

We are not admirers of all Mr. Soane's designs, or the productions which appear before the public; but to lend our sanction to those who brand them with the epithet of tasteless, would be to acknowledge our own insufficiency; and to deny the artist genius in their design, would be to exhi-

bit palpable proofs of being unacquainted with the grand principles of so fascinating an art.

In the decoration of an edifice intended solely for his own domestic uses, private tastes, and particular attachments, it is but natural to suppose that an architect would exert the utmost powers of his art to exhibit in full force all his favourite designs. We are acquainted with the residence of Mr. Soane, and can never forget what were the sentiments we experienced on first entering his sanctuary of art. Surprise at the fact evinced in overcoming the difficulties of an inconvenient and confined space,—gratification in knowing that a “mighty mind” still exerted itself in the improvement of architecture (and particularly interior decoration, usually so woefully deficient),—and astonishment at the treasures which his princely liberality has accumulated,—crowded upon us, and we became almost overwhelmed with the multiplicity of our ideas. As long as this bijou or the remembrance of it exists, the talents of Mr. Soane will require no other memorial. It is the shrine of an antiquarian and architectural devotee in all its richness! May no revolution of circumstances, or adverse rotation of the wheel of fortune, conspire to rob it of its treasures, or mutilate its beauties!

Of its formation Mr. Britton furnishes us with the following brief but expressive account:

“With that enthusiasm which belongs only to real genius, he visited Rome in his youthful days, and having measured and drawn many of its antient buildings, returned home with his mind enlarged, and his portfolios well stored: he also imported fragments of, and casts from, some of the finest works of art in that classic capital. The collection, once commenced, soon augmented, and has now attained an extent and value, perhaps unrivalled by any private gallery in the universe. Though of a miscellaneous nature, and embracing specimens from nearly all the civilized nations of Europe, the whole has an immediate reference, either to architecture or to some other branch of the fine arts. From Egypt,

Greece, and Italy,—from France, Germany, Russia, and Great Britain, selections have been made, and we shall here find evidence of the arts or literature belonging to, or characteristic of, each of those nations."

We now proceed to notice the contents of the work before us, which is rich indeed in its graphic embellishments. We shall first extract the reasons which have operated to prevent its taking the form of a catalogue raisonné:

"At first it was my intention to have attempted such a catalogue, with descriptive notices of the various and numerous articles of art, virtue, and literature with which it is stored; but a short essay soon impelled me to change that plan for the one now adopted. The former would have extended to at least two large quarto volumes, and thus have been merely a book for reference, and not for reading. It has been my aim to give it the latter character, and impart some degree of interest to the essay, by advocating and asserting the claims of architecture to proper distinction—by showing its capabilities, and by enforcing the necessity for private gentlemen to study its principles and its powers."

We cannot refrain, however, from regretting that the author did not impart to his work more of that *local* character than we can now observe. It would have added considerably to its interest, by informing the public of some of the principal features in this magnificent private receptacle of the learning, the taste, and the talent of distant nations, and of distant ages. As it is, we must tender our thanks for the repast so tastefully served up to us, and proceed to present our readers with a knowledge of the ingredients.

The first chapter contains some remarks, highly deserving attention,

"on design, arrangement, and decoration, principally as relating to interior architecture, and its embellishments, painted glass, mirrors, ornaments," &c.

"We shall not be accused of advancing too much, when we assert that it has been reserved for Mr. Soane to create a new epoch in the domestic architecture of this country; and to show, by the embellishments and arrangements of his own house, of what novel, varied, and beautiful effects the art is susceptible, and what tasteful combinations it admits;—how much depends not merely upon decoration, but on the adaptation of the various features, the contrivance displayed throughout, and on the feeling that imparts originality to what would otherwise be only common-place. We here discover, in every part, that invention without which no man was ever a great master in any branch of art. In examining what has been here effected, we shall find much for which he has had no authority in the works of his predecessors; and not a little that may appear to contradict established rules,—that is, mere arbitrary rules; but we shall perceive that he has uniformly been guided by those principles which ought ever to direct the artist:—rules serve him only as a chart; principles must be the compass and the star to guide him across the illimitable expanse into which genius alone can safely venture. Unless the architect knows how to avail himself of the thousand accidental circumstances that must inevitably modify his designs; if he possesses not the talent that will enable him to bestow individuality of character upon the structure on which he is employed, and to elicit new beauties from unforeseen occurrences, he must relinquish his pretensions to the honourable appellation of artist."

At the head of the second chapter is introduced the annexed beautiful vignette, representing an ancient Grecian sepulchre or funeral chamber.



This chapter gives a description of the general arrangement of the house, with much too brief remarks, referring to the accompanying engraved plans. Of the exterior façade, which has been so often censured, wondered at, and praised, we have the following remarks :

“The elevation towards Lincoln's Inn Square, although too small to form a prominent object, and although rather fanciful for street architecture, must be admitted to exhibit a novelty which at once attracts attention and excites comment. It is, however, to be regretted that merely the galleries, or screen, is of stone ; and that the entire front is not of the same material. This screen consists of three arches below, one forming the doorway, and three above : the latter are divided by narrow pilasters, decorated with square flutings, terminating at top in an angular fret. Before the second story, the screen occupies the space of the centre window only ; and above each of the extreme pilasters, of the lower part, is placed a female statue*. We need hardly remark how much more preferable this mode of disposing statues is, so as to have their shadow fall upon the building itself, to that of fixing them on the upper cornice or balustrade of an edifice, where they always have an insecure appearance, and where, if they be numerous, as is the case in many Italian edifices, they look like a row of pinnacles, the effect of which is any thing but pleasing to the eye. It is not, however, on the external appearance of the house that we need dwell, when there is so much more originality and invention displayed in every part of the interior.”

Chapter III. gives “detailed descriptions of the different apartments, with reference to the sections and perspective views ;” and is illustrated with a head-piece portraying some of the grotesque and absurd idols of the Egyptians, &c. We extract Mr. Britton's description of a singular and eminently beautiful apartment :

“Devoted, as it is, to exhibit the productions of a sister art, it is as striking for the beauty and novelty of its architecture, and the fancy displayed in its designs, as for the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the pencil it contains. Within a space, measuring about twelve feet by fourteen, and fifteen feet high to the cornice, is contained a great number of pictures and drawings : the surface of the walls being tripled, by means of large panels which swing on hinges, and open like folding doors. Unusual as the proportions of this room are, its height (nineteen feet and a half to the ceiling) being so great, compared with its other dimensions, they are so far from offending the eye,—owing probably to the manner in which the light is admitted from above, that they are particularly pleasing. The pendent and highly enriched arches of the ceiling deserve to be noticed for their intrinsic beauty and their peculiarity and novelty. This successful *engrafting*, if we may so term it, of new forms upon those of Grecian architecture, convince us that judicious and tasteful innovation (the real touchstone of superior genius) is not to be interdicted, unless, indeed, we are content to be servile copyists, and merely to reproduce the exact forms prescribed by the models of antiquity, or by modern practice.

“Not only the general design of this room, but its details, finishing, and contents, are alike entitled to the study of the young architect and the artist. The lower portion is formed of a series of mahogany doors, and pannels, inlaid with ebony, and divided into compartments by brass rods. In the chimney piece, door, flooring, and ceiling, we perceive novel and beautiful forms and details. At the angles are four richly-carved ivory chairs, which formerly adorned the palace of Tippoo Saib. Both cabinets are richly stored with pictures and architectural drawings. Among the former are the eight justly admired paintings by Hogarth, of the *Rake's Progress* ; and four, called the *Election*. These moral, satirical, and graphic essays are replete with entertainment and instruction. They are subjects for intense study, not for casual inspec-

* “The original erection of this gallery created inveterate and pertinacious opposition from the district surveyor, who proclaimed it a nuisance, and in opposition to the provisions of the Building Act : he accordingly indicted the architect in October, 1812. The case was argued before the Bow-street Magistrates, and decided against the surveyor. The latter, however, appealed to the Quarter Sessions, where the case was not received. The district surveyor next carried it into the Court of King's Bench, when Lord Ellenborough again referred it back to two Magistrates : after being once more discussed by counsel on both sides, and by the magistrates, the projection was decided not to be a nuisance, and not to come under the cognizance of any Building Act. The consideration of this case, and the pertinacious litigation it occasioned, convinces us of the danger of investing undefined power in certain public offices. In the same Square, a similar case had been previously decided : and the portico of the Surgeons' Hall was raised without opposition from the district surveyor. The *Metropolitan Building* as well as the *Paving Acts* require careful revisal, and specific adaptation to the present times.”

tion; and, like the profound writings of a Shakspeare, or the vivacious and pregnant productions of a Sterne, they afford an exhaustless theme for perusal and reflection. Here are three pictures by Canaletti, one of which may be regarded as his *chef-d'œuvre*. There are others by Howard, Bird, Westall, Bourgeois, &c.

“This cabinet is also particularly rich in *architectural drawings*, — principally from Mr. Soane's own designs, evincing the fertility of his imagination and the originality of his compositions; while, in point of execution, they are no less admirable, as they unite correctness of detail with breadth of effect and true feeling for the picturesque.

“We have already spoken of the truly extraordinary view here obtained on looking down into the Monks' Parlour, the splendid bay-window of which, entirely filled with painted glass, is immediately below. It would be utterly impossible to convey by a drawing, however well executed, any adequate idea of the singular effect thus produced; nor can we venture to say that the accompanying views of the cabinet itself, faithful as they are, answer to the impression it makes upon the spectator; so that, to those who have not actually beheld it, our praises must appear exaggerated and hyperbolical: by those who have, we shall probably be accused of having said too little in its commendation.

“Before we quit this unique apartment, we shall merely remark that the beauty of the workmanship, and finish of all its details, correspond with the taste and contrivance displayed in every part. Descending a flight of steps, we enter

“THE MONKS' PARLOUR. This room loses nothing in effect from the obscurity of the approach to it, nor from the spectator being in a great degree unprepared for the novel scene which here awaits him. To say the truth, it is some time before he recognizes it as the apartment, the unexpected view of which, from the cabinet, excited his admiration; so different is the point of sight from which he now beholds it. It is not easy to describe clearly its peculiar form; but the annexed plates will explain this: we shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that it may be said to consist of two distinct parts, one beneath the cabinet, having a low ceiling, and the other rising considerably higher,—the upper division, or the space that rises above the line of the ceiling, forming what we have denominated the inner cabinet. The general character of this apartment accords very well with the appellation bestowed upon it, except that it has an air of elegance, and displays a taste that we can hardly imagine belongs to the cell of a religious recluse. The style of the architecture and of the decorations are what we may very

well fancy to have been adopted in our domestic architecture at the commencement of the sixteenth century. This cabinet is admirably adapted for seclusion and study; and so well is its character kept up throughout, that the adjoining court serves to heighten the illusion, being fitted up with arches, and other fragments, from the ancient palace at Westminster, so as, when viewed through the painted window, to have somewhat the appearance of a ruined cloister. The window which occupies the whole of the bay or recess on the south side, is richly ‘storied,’ containing twenty different subjects in *chiaro-scuro*, in small circular compartments, the interstices of which form a deep purple ground, relieved by red and yellow. In the coloured print, facing the title-page, this window is seen reflected in the opposite mirror, where it produces a very brilliant effect, and imparts a considerable lightness and splendour to that side of the apartment. In Plate XIII. a small portion of the window is shown at the right-hand corner. The walls are adorned with a profusion of Gothic fragments, trefoil and quatrefoil ornaments, foliage, busts, masks, small statues, and other analogous decorations, many of which are from St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, and that of Henry VII. the Painted Chamber, St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, and Westminster Abbey and Hall. Over the chimney-piece, which is painted in imitation of granite, is an ancient picture of the Virgin and Child, on copper. Besides the architectural specimens, there are many other curious pieces of art in this cabinet, particularly some small carvings in ivory, apparently by Greek artists, the inscriptions on some of them being in the Slavonic language, that of the Russo-Greek church. There are likewise several valuable pieces of old china. Immediately below the folding shutters of the upper cabinet, and upon the same level, over the door, are architectural models, bronzes, &c. among which the most conspicuous are models of the eastern façade of the Bank, as lately executed, and another of the southern front of the same building. The view, looking up to the picture cabinet, is singular and impressive, whilst that from the window, into the mirrors facing it, is both mysterious and beautiful. The whole is of a gloomy cast, but in the midst of this gloom the stranger is surprised by the reflection of numerous bright and vivid colours, apparently in a dark recess. The mirrors being placed with the surfaces at different angles, tend to give great complexity and variety to the scene. The novelty and eccentricity of this apartment must confound the regular architectural critic, who has founded all his notions of beauty, congruity, and taste on the five orders, and who therefore fancies that every deviation

from the Vitruvian and Palladian rules is heresy and barbarism. But those who candidly examine the productions of practical artists, not with a view of finding fault, but with a wish to ascertain either merits or errors, and profit by the one whilst they avoid the other, will find much to exercise their fancy and judgment in the room now alluded to; for here are blended and brought together many varieties of architecture. When we perceive the truly picturesque result thus produced, we cannot but applaud the skilful manner in which various styles, apparently so irreconcilable, have been blended, so as to form a beautiful and also an harmonious *tout ensemble*. In less able hands, such a combination might have been very chaotic,—a mere juxta-position without union,—but, as here exhibited, it reminds us of those playful and graceful sculptural caprices known by the name of *arabesques*, in which animal and vegetable forms are connected with so much elegance of fancy. The beauty of the Grecian orders is indisputable, but we are not therefore such bigots in taste as to be able to admire nothing else; or as to conceive that no other proportions can possibly be tasteful. On the contrary, it appears to us little short of unmeaning absurdity, to maintain that there is an innate harmony in Grecian architecture, absolutely unattainable in any other style, for a single glance at any one of our cathedrals will suffice to subvert such a theory."

In the museum is the splendid Belzoni sarcophagus, which cost its proprietor the enormous sum of two thousand pounds; "apparently an immense, but in reality a very moderate sum; for a work of such extreme antiquity, of such unrivalled interest, of such intrinsic worth, as involving the history of literature, art, and mankind, is of undefinable value. How frivolous and insipid a gew-gaw is the largest diamond in the world, in comparison. It contains no meaning, exacts no emotion but pecuniary value; creates no deep interest; nor does it awaken any latent sentiment of mind."

Such a monument speaks volumes, and whilst gazing on it, we involuntarily exclaim in the energetic language of Byron,—

"Admire—exult—despise—laugh—weep;
for here [man!

There is such matter for all feeling:—
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear,

Ages and realms are crowded in this
span!"

In a note to page 38 we have some observations on the propriety of esta-

blishing an Academy of Architecture, a plan of which has been drawn up, and will shortly be made public. We know not what are the principles upon which it is intended to be founded, but of the absolute necessity for such an Academy, we are ourselves aware. The cold toleration, as Mr. Britton justly expresses it, of architectural drawings in the Royal Academy is no new feature in the conduct of the managers of that Institution. Some of our friends, for whom we entertain the highest esteem as men, and admiration as artists and architects, have met with the chilling frown of the members of the Academy. It was the assertion of a single academician, though, for the sake of decency, denied by the body, that "WE do not want architectural drawings here, Mr. ———." Upon the conduct of this self-assumed dictator we shall maintain a strict watch, and ere long the public may perhaps be favoured with the name of this liberal encourager of Art; with a more particular notice of the transaction alluded to!

The letter-press is concluded with notices of the National Debt Redemption Office, Old Jewry; and the Royal Gallery to the House of Lords; accompanied with five views. These two edifices exhibit all that exuberance of ornament, novelty of design, and picturesque effect, for which Mr. Soane has been so much admired, and so severely condemned. We know not whether Mr. Soane is an admirer of the productions of Sir John Vanbrugh; but if we were to say that his style approximated towards that of any other architect, we should point the index to that great erector of Blenheim; but even this resemblance is extremely faint. They have both endeavoured to establish new schools; both of them met with the most unhandsome treatment from their contemporaries; and we may venture to predict that when it has ceased to be a fashion to condemn the productions of Mr. Soane, they will as much excite surprise and admiration, as those of Vanbrugh have at length elicited.

Of the engravings, twenty-nine in number, six of which are on wood, we shall not notice the minutiae, as the Author has himself elaborately described them; but when we mention that they are the productions of the Le Keux, and other eminent artists,

nothing more need be said in their praise. They are beautiful in the extreme,—and yet not more beautiful than those with which Mr. Britton generally illustrates his splendid works,—and by thus reminding our readers of the author's former productions, we cannot fail of exciting in them the desire of adding to their stores this new object of their favour.



18. *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London; with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice.* By J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. and A. Pugin, Architect. London. 3vo. Taylor, 1823—1827.

A SHORT notice of this work appeared in our No. for April 1825, p. 330, on the completion of the first volume. We then intended to have given some extracts from the various numbers in a subsequent review; as we have never yet done this, and the work is shortly drawing to a close (18 numbers having been published, and two more only remaining to complete it), it is necessary we should proceed without delay to the fulfilment of our design.

The Cathedral Church of St. Paul stands the first upon the list of buildings comprised in the series. Six Engravings are given of this noble structure, accompanied by a scientific description of the present building, and a summary of the History of the Church by Mr. Joseph Gwilt.

An English antiquary can never reconcile to his views of architectural consistency a Cathedral of Italian parentage; all that can be urged in favour of the science displayed in the construction of St. Paul's Church, and the intrinsic beauty of the edifice, will not make him wish the less that the splendid building which graces the centre of the Metropolis had displayed the pointed arch and mullioned window of his national style of building. Though no Englishman need be ashamed of St. Paul's Church, it is not even as a Roman building what we could wish it to be; and, much as we reverence the genius of its admirable architect, we feel bound to subscribe to Mr. Gwilt's opinion on the superiority of Inigo Jones above Sir C. Wren, and join with him in asking, "What might have been raised by Jones with the mathematical and mechanical skill of the other!" Vol. i. p. 8.

In estimating the merits of the build-

ing, a task to a candid and sensible critic far more pleasing than the enumeration of defects, Mr. Gwilt comes to the following satisfactory conclusion, with regard to the dome, which we extract with pleasure.

"It may be safely affirmed, that for dignity, and elegance, no Church in Europe affords an example worthy of comparison with the cupola." P. 20.

Immediately following we have an ingenious calculation and enquiry into the number of superficial feet occupied by the points of support in the four largest domed Churches in Europe, obtained from a comparison of the total superficies (a space of ground covered) with the superficial area of the piers or walls supporting the roofs or other coverings. The result is in favour of the Church of St. Genevieve at Paris, a building which French vanity would exalt above our Cathedral. At the same time it is to be recollected that, if additional support had not been given to that flimsy edifice, it might have tumbled upon the heads of the atheistical miscreants who polluted its sanctuary and violated its shrines. The compliment therefore is not very great; what the building has gained in appearance it has lost in stability. In this respect, however, the pointed style seems to bear away the palm from all modern buildings, for we are told by Mr. Gwilt that the Church of Notre Dame is so far superior in this respect, that "there can be little doubt that on a comparison with some of our own Cathedrals the low ratio at which they would appear would surprise and astonish us." Vol. I. p. 21.

And again, upon a comparison of the extent of the areas of the same Churches with those erected in the pointed style, the result is so much in favour of the latter, that Mr. Gwilt judiciously remarks, "The builders of the middle ages seem to have found out the minimum of strength necessary for their purpose." P. 22.

We have ourselves made the same observation whenever we have viewed the lofty ailes and elegant columns of Salisbury and Westminster, and paid a tribute of admiration to the unknown architects of these wonderful piles. It would convert this review into an essay were we to go into a comparison of the merits of the classical and pointed styles; but the result, we speak with

confidence, would be in favour of the latter, should we be induced to pursue such an enquiry. We hesitate not to say that the "ignorance" (as the fashionable phrase is,) of the cloister, would not yield to any age in matters of architectural science.

The construction of the dome has been so often noticed, that it may seem superfluous to make the ensuing extract; we do it, however, as much by way of caution as information.

"Among the most elegant applications of science ever perhaps introduced into a building is the conical wall (between the inner and outer domes) upon which the stone lantern, of enormous weight, is supported. This was truly the thought of a master; but, however admirable the science which directed the use of the expedient, it has induced two defects, which are scarcely pardonable. The first of these is, that the exterior dome is constructed of timber framing, which, however well attended to, must necessarily decay within a comparatively short period, should even the carelessness of plumbers spare it. The other defect is the immense waste of section which it has caused, and the consequent great loss of interior effect sustained." P. 22.

Heaven avert that a similar accident which in our own memory threatened the destruction of Westminster Abbey, should happen at the Cathedral; the consequence we fear would be fatal to the building. How necessary it is that the utmost care should be taken to prevent any accident of the kind, which would lead to an almost irreparable loss.

On the defects of the building Mr. Gwilt judiciously observes, that

"All the details appear to have been copied from the worst examples of the worst Italian and French masters. In this respect all that was done for the art by Inigo Jones was lost on Wren, who seems to have delighted more in the vices of such a man as Borromini than the purity of Palladio and the elegance and taste of Sansovino and Sanmicheli." Ibid. p. 84.

We do not extract these observations with the view of detracting from the merits of a man of whom this country has just reason to be proud. We have contemplated with feelings of delight, such as result from the examination of works of art of the highest class, the numerous buildings of this great Master, which every where enrich the metropolis, but our admiration has been checked when the

carelessness of the detail frequently obtruded itself upon our view. To meet with absolute perfection in any thing does not fall to the lot of man, but it has occurred to us that such perfection is almost gained in the chaste and simple temple in Covent Garden, dedicated to the same saint as the Cathedral; in this building the harmony which results from excellence in proportion will successfully compete with the utmost grandeur of enlarged dimensions and exuberant ornaments.

In the historical portion of the account we have the origin of the disgraceful practice, which, in common with Westminster Abbey, exists at the Cathedral, of making a shew-room of the Church, which arose from a laudable scheme of Jennings, the master carpenter of the Cathedral, who took a small toll of "the visitors to see the works, and applied the proceeds to the relief of the artificers who were maimed by accidents. The money arising from this source unhappily attracted the cupidity of the Dean and Chapter, and without compunction they put a stop to the charitable disposition of the monies, and directed the future application of them for the benefit of certain officers of the Church." P. 17.

The introduction of heathen deities and absurd personifications of virtues in the various monuments erected in the Cathedral is forcibly reprobated by Mr. Gwilt; the whole passage is too long to extract; so much of it as relates to the propriety of costumic representations on monuments, being in accordance with our own ideas on that subject, we cannot help copying:

"The costume of the age in monumental sculpture is of the utmost importance; first because neither the act of the person, if the subject be historical, nor the identity of the person himself, if it be merely monumental, can be recorded without an observance of it; and second because the preservation of it to the future historian and antiquary is of the highest value." P. 26.

We quote these lines with the greater pleasure, because they are not the sentiments of a mere antiquary like ourselves; but, coming as they do from a gentleman whose professional pursuits and classical knowledge entitle him to a distinguished rank in the literary world, the observation is of double value. Had it issued from ourselves we should have heard in reply

some lady-like observations on our predilections for musty monuments and ragged regiments. As an instance, and by no means a solitary one, we would notice Sir Thos. Picton's monument, which for any thing appearing upon it, might as well represent a Captain of the Militia, or the Lumber Troop, as a Waterloo hero, for no information whatever is afforded by the group of attendant figures, one of which, a female, has a flame of fire growing out of her head;—in fact a walking candlestick.

A Supplement to Mr. Gwilt's account is added by Mr. Brayley, containing many judicious observations on the dome, and concluding with a comparative table of the dimensions of the principal domes ancient and modern now extant, extracted from Mr. Ware's "Tracts on Vaults and Bridges."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH follows: the description is also by Mr. Gwilt. No account, however scientific or accurate, can convey an adequate idea of the beauty of this delightful edifice; an excellent perspective view of the interior aids the description, but the building must be seen to be justly appreciated. Whenever we surveyed this master-piece of our architect's genius, we felt a conscious pride in reflecting that such a building was the work of an Englishman, and one who had never witnessed a single Italian building out of his own country. One observation of Mr. Gwilt's on the extent of the points of support in this building, we cannot help extracting, as it shews that one of its principal merits in that gentleman's estimation consists in its possessing one of the best features of the buildings of the pointed style.

"Its area," says Mr. Gwilt, "including walls, is 5641 feet superficial, whereof the points of support occupy only 819 feet superficial, so that the ratio of the former to the latter is 0.145 one which may admit of its ranking in this respect with the extraordinary structures of the middle ages." Vol. I. p. 37.

We could scarcely help fulminating an anathema against the "barbarous builders" who wish to deprive this structure of its light by bricking up windows; it brought to our mind the many beautiful mullioned windows in our country Churches which have suffered from such practices.

Under the head of *St. Martin's-in-*

the-Fields, Mr. Gwilt quotes a criticism of Ralph's relating to this Church. His work is well known, and so far as relates to this Church has always been admired for its justice. The critic reprobates the practice of placing larger windows above small ones in the sides of the Church: this is controverted by Mr. Gwilt.

"Theoretically as well as practically considered, the lower windows are of proper form; nothing is more offensive than the practice of making long windows, and cutting them into two lights, which the gallery floor would have done in this instance had Gibbs been of Ralph's opinion." Vol. I. p. 42.

Sorry as we are to differ with so judicious an observer, we must, as far as our judgment goes, lean to Ralph's opinion; it has always offended us to see the two tier of windows in the sides of the modern Churches, the lower being generally small miserable openings. Now we would ask how far, in an exterior view, is the cutting of a long window into two lights visible, and certainly no person of taste will deny that a single range of lofty windows is superior to two series in that point of view, and in the interior, if properly arranged, the spectator can scarcely tell whether the light, which he sees under a gallery, is a portion of a window or an entire one. Undoubtedly the appearance of a long narrow window above the seats of the gallery, as may be seen in many modern Churches, is a very offensive object.

As a proof of the great advance in the price of materials and labour in the time which has elapsed since the erection of St. Martin's Church in 1726, it is worthy of notice that the entire expence (including every contingency) of this edifice, which is undoubtedly the most magnificent parochial Church in London, was no more than 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The account of the *Custom-house* is probably drawn up by the architect or the builder; it is amusing to read the accurate details of the foundations and the subarches. "Piles" we are told "of 30 feet in length were driven," "sleepers were laid on the heads of these piles," on the footing of all the walls was laid a tier of oak chain-bond, measuring 12 inches by nine, dovetailed halved and corked, and which rendered the *counter-arch* in

the foundations unnecessary." And upon these preliminary supporters "the warehouses were raised—forming altogether a *solid and massive crypt, or undercroft, subservient and subordinate to the principal building.*" Pp. 50—52.

Now all this we apprehend ought to have been done: if these precautions had been taken, the building would not have presented a heap of ruins before the very work, which lauded its excellent construction, was out of the press.

Uxbridge House, in Burlington Gardens, shews what kind of houses the English nobility are pleased to reside in; large tasteless buildings, without elegance or magnificence. The builder of Uxbridge House, in the composition of the principal front, seems to have had in view Pope's instructions to the builder of his day:

"Clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That lac'd with bits of rustic makes a front."

In our next we shall proceed with further extracts.

(To be continued.)

19. *The 18th Report of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, with an Appendix; to which is prefixed a Sermon, by the Rev. Hugh Mac Neile, M.A. Rector of Albury, Sussex. 8vo. pp. 197. Seeley.*

WE have read the Rev. Dr. Worthington's lashing pamphlet concerning this Society, and believe that it has never been answered. Our own opinions are far from favourable, even so far as regards the common sense of such an institution. It is certain that the Report states the receipts of the Society to be 13,418*l.* and the Jew boys and girls under education to be twenty; so that each of these children cost for their conversion *six hundred and seventy pounds sterling*; but as somewhat is to be deducted for *adult Jews made pensioners, &c.* we are willing to take the cost at only 500*l.* a head. As Providence has expressly affirmed, that it will of itself in its own due time effect the conversion of the Jews, the efforts of the Society must be officious and nugatory; or if they were not so, could never be brought to a successful issue at such an enor-

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mous expence. The sum total of Jews is, the Report says, six millions, the conversion of whom at 500*l.* a head, would cost *three thousand millions of pounds!!!* more than thrice the amount of the National Debt!!!

20. *Sir WALTER SCOTT'S Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.*

(Continued from p. 46.)

OUR last notice of these interesting Volumes was brought to the Peace of Amiens, and we now take up the thread of our history at this period—a period in which the ambitious projects of Napoleon were attempted to be executed by diplomacy, as they had formerly been achieved by the sword. "Towns, districts, and provinces, were dealt from hand to hand like cards at a gaming-table." He settled in the French fashion the Constitution of Switzerland—a proceeding little suited to the democratic customs of that brave and interesting people, who, under the gallant Reding, resisted the encroachment, and at first with distinguished success. But they were overmastered by a French army, and Buonaparte, in the capacity of grand mediator, adjusted the balance with the sword:

"The resistance of these worthy patriots, their calm, dignified, and manly conduct, their simple and affecting pleas against overmastering violence, though they failed to procure the advantages which they hoped for their country, were not lost to the world or to the cause of freedom; their pathetic complaints, when perused in many a remote valley, excited detestation of French usurpation in bosoms which had hitherto contented themselves with regarding the victories of the Republic with wonder, if not with admiration. * * * The aggression was as gratuitous and unprovoked as it was nefariously unjust—and no one act of his public life did Buonaparte so much injury throughout Europe as his conduct towards Switzerland."

It was not to be expected that the aggressions of Napoleon could be viewed without jealousy by Great Britain; nor was this conduct towards her at all of a pacific or conciliating nature. Irritating commercial restrictions—the employment of Consuls at the various sea-ports, who were but so many engineers in disguise, and various acts of

an offensive kind, roused the indignation of the British press (that formidable weapon, whose stings were always severely felt by Napoleon), and the First Consul was assailed with all that virulence and abuse with which this engine of annoyance is wont to overpower an enemy. For a libel of this character, Peltier, the editor of a French paper published in London, was indicted at the instigation of the French Ambassador, and found guilty. But the storm was gathering, the first big drops of which fell upon Lord Whitworth, the English Ambassador, in the shape of an angry and rude expostulation on the part of the First Consul, until the former, after some fruitless attempts at a negotiation, left Paris, and on the 18th of May, 1803, Britain declared war against France. The recommencement of hostilities was a far more popular measure than had been the peace of Amiens. The real character of Napoleon was now better understood, and by him the English nation was considered as the only barrier to his ambitious designs. Each mode of annoyance was adopted by the adverse party, the one exercising her boasted maritime superiority, and sweeping every French vessel from the sea, and the other collecting her vast armies for the avowed purpose of invasion. It will be recollected by most of our readers, that reprisals of an unusual and cruel nature were now levied by Buonaparte, who seized the persons of the English of every description who were travelling in the French dominions—an act which justly excites the indignation of the Historian.

“The individuals who suffered under this capricious and tyrannical act of arbitrary power, were treated in all respects like prisoners of war, and confined to prison as such; unless they gave their parole to abide in certain towns assigned them, and keep within particular limits.

“The mass of individual evil occasioned by this cruel measure was incalculably great. Twelve years, a large proportion of human life, were cut from each of these *Detenus*, as they were called, so far as regarded settled plan, or active exertion. Upon many, the interruption fell with fatal influence, blighting all their hopes and prospects: others learned to live only for the passing day, and were thus deterred from habitual study or useful industry. The most tender bonds of affection were broken asunder by

this despotic sentence of imprisonment; the most fatal inroads were made on family feelings and affections by this long separation between children, and husbands, and wives—all the nearest and dearest domestic relations. In short, if it was Buonaparte's desire to inflict the highest degree of pain on a certain number of persons, only because they were born in Britain, he certainly attained his end. If he hoped to gain any thing farther, he was completely baffled; and when he hypocritically imputes the sufferings of the *Detenus* to the obstinacy of the English Ministry, his reasoning is the same with that of a captain of Italian banditti, who murders his prisoner, and throws the blame of the crime on the friends of the deceased, who failed to send the ransom at which he had rated his life. Neither is his vindication more reasonable, when he pretends to say that the measure was taken in order to prevent England, on future occasions, from seizing, according to ancient usage, on the shipping in her ports. This outrage must therefore be recorded as one of those acts of wanton wilfulness in which Buonaparte indulged his passion at the expense of his honour, and, if rightly understood, of his real interest.” Vol. V. pp. 78, 79.

But neither persons nor kingdoms were ever spared by Napoleon, when his hatred or his ambition demanded the sacrifice; the detention of civilians was followed by the occupation of Hanover, after a slight show of resistance. Tarentum, and other seaports of the King of Naples' dominions were seized upon under the same pretext of their being a pledge for the restoration of Malta. All this was done in his hatred of England, the great project for the invasion of which country seemed now to occupy his mind. “The coast, from the mouth of the Seine to the Texel, was covered with forces, and Soult, Ney, Davoust, and Victor—names that were then the pride and dread of war, were appointed to command the “Army of England,” for that menacing title was once more assumed. And England prepared for resistance with an energy becoming her character. One hundred thousand troops of the line, eighty thousand militia scarcely inferior in discipline, and three hundred and fifty thousand volunteers, stood ready for her defence. On a sudden, “the land seemed converted into an immense camp—the whole nation into soldiers, and the good old King himself into a General-in-Chief.” It was the uni-

versal desire that the attempt might be made, to put an end at once, and for ever, to the threat of invasion.

Whilst Napoleon was thus meditating the conquest of Great Britain, symptoms of disaffection to his person and government were apparent among his troops; the discontent was fermented and encouraged by agents of the House of Bourbon. The party of the Jacobins considered him as an enemy to public liberty, and were also opposed to him. But a larger party, displeased at his usurpation, and disposed to overthrow it, looked upon Moreau as a fitting instrument of their purpose.

A scheme was in agitation for raising the Royalists in the west, and the Duc d'Enghien fixed his residence under the protection of the Margrave of Baden, with the purpose of taking advantage of any commotion in the east. Pichegru, Georges, Cadonal, and other determined Royalists, landed secretly in France, and it cannot be concealed that the assassination of Buonaparte was one of their objects.

That these conspiracies were frustrated by the vigilance of the police, we need scarcely add. The executions that followed are well known, nor is the murder of the Duc d'Enghien less matter of notoriety; the particulars relating to this event are given in detail; they form a bloody episode in the career of vengeance and violence. Sir Walter Scott investigates the circumstances with his wonted impartiality, weighs the defence and the apology with caution and candour, and his judgment is this: in every point of view the act was a MURDER, and the stain of the Duc d'Enghien's blood must remain indelibly upon Napoleon Buonaparte.

"The time seemed now propitious for Buonaparte to make the last movement in the great game. The death of the Duc d'Enghien and Pichegru had intimidated the Royalists, while the exile of Moreau had left the Republicans without a leader." At this moment of general submission and intimidation, a motion is brought forward in the Tribune to render the supreme power hereditary in the person and family of Napoleon by the title of Emperor—a motion adopted with but one negative voice, that of Carnot; and on the 2d of December, 1804, he is crowned by Pope Pius VII. in the

Cathedral of Notre Dame. In addition to this, a deputation from the Italian States goes through the farce of petitioning that Napoleon should be also the monarch of the Italian Kingdom, and the celebrated "iron crown" of Italy is placed by his own hands on his head—"assuming and repeating aloud the haughty motto attached to it by its ancient owners, *Dieu me l'a donné; gare qui la touche.*"

Another Continental storm now gathered against Napoleon, the object of which was the restoration of the balance of power in Europe. Russia and Great Britain were the animating sources of this new coalition. Prussia remembered too keenly her previous losses, to venture on any open demonstrations of hostility to France. She assembled an army of observation, evidently with the purpose of acting with time and tide. A dubious policy—treasured in Napoleon's memory—and to be avenged at some future period; but with Austria the allies succeeded, and the eyes of Europe were again fixed upon this great confederacy, as affording another chance for her deliverance. The discouraging task is again allotted to the Historian of describing the reverses that followed. Were it not for the consolation of fixing his thoughts upon the *present*, he might sicken in hopeless despondency over the details of this disastrous campaign. The surrender of Mack at Ulm, by which artillery, baggage, and military stores were given up to an immense extent; by which eight generals surrendered on parole, and upwards of 20,000 men became prisoners of war; the occupation of Vienna by the French; the battle of Austerlitz, in which the Austro-Russian army is completely defeated; the retreat of the Emperor of Russia homewards; and the peace of Presburgh—are the disheartening materials for historic record.

"By the treaty of Presburgh, Austria is said to have lost upwards of 20,000 square miles of territory, two millions and a half of subjects, and a revenue to the amount of ten millions and a half of florins, and this momentous surrender was made in consequence of one unfortunate campaign, which lasted but six months, and was distinguished by only one general action."

But a brighter page is reserved for England amidst the disasters of her allies. The doubtful neutrality of Spain

having been brought to an issue by the detention of four galleons loaded with treasure, the original purpose was unhappily defeated by the resistance of the Spanish Admiral, who, unwilling to strike the national flag to an equal strength, brought on an action, in which one of the Spanish vessels blew up, and three were taken. Hostilities between the two countries were the consequence, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to thirty-three sail of the line, and seven large frigates, after various manœuvres, escaped, and assembled in the harbour of Cadiz. The battle of Trafalgar soon followed. Nineteen ships of the line were captured. The whole combined fleet was "almost totally" destroyed.

"It is twenty years and upwards," says the Historian, "since that glorious day. But the feelings of deep sorrow, mingled with those of exultation, with which we first heard the tidings of the battle of Trafalgar, still agitate our bosoms, as we record, that Nelson, the darling of Britain, bought with his life this last and decided triumph over his country's enemies. A Briton himself in every word and thought, the discharge of a sailor's duty, according to his idea, was a debt involving every feat which the most exalted bravery could perform, and every risk which the extremity of danger could present. The word to which he attached such an unlimited meaning, was often in his mouth; the idea never, we believe, absent from his mind. His last signal intimated that England expected every man to do his *duty*. His first words on entering the action were, 'I thank the great Disposer of events for this great opportunity of doing my *duty*;' and with his last departing breath, he was distinctly heard to repeat the same pious and patriotic sentiment, 'I thank God I have done my duty.' That *DUTY* was indeed performed, even to the utmost extent of his own comprehensive interpretation of the phrase. The good servant of his country slept not before his task was fulfilled; for, by the victory in which he fell, the naval force of the enemy was altogether destroyed, and the threat of invasion silenced for ever." Vol. V. pp. 245, 246, 247.

The emotion of Napoleon on hearing of this defeat is said to have been extreme, and his first exclamation is stated, on the authority of Berthier, to have been, "I cannot be every where." It may indeed be doubted, justly observes his Biographer, "whether he would have desired to have been on board the best ship in the French navy on that memorable occasion. But

whatever may have been his feelings, he glosses over the calamity with a brief notice, "That a tempest had deprived him of some few vessels, after a combat imprudently entered into." Fortunately for him, his own brilliant successes enabled him to throw the defeat of Trafalgar into shade.

Having ascended the summit of supreme power, and sensible of the impossibility of retaining the whole within his grasp, with that clear-sighted policy which was his characteristic, he selects the members of his own family as the instruments of securing his possessions. The provinces of Holland are conferred upon Louis. Naples and Sicily were the portion of Joseph. Of the latter it is said, "He was a good man, who often strove to moderate the fits of violence to which his brother gave way." Other principalities were distributed among various branches, and he also engrafted his own family upon the ancient dynasties of Europe. The policy of these proceedings is indeed doubted by the Historian, but as the tools of his ambition, and as parts of the system, of the universal dominion at which he grasped, this distribution seems a befitting corollary. What he expected of such agents his own language can best acquaint us. "Never forget," he said, "that in the situation to which my political system and the interest of my empire have called you—your *first* duty is towards me, your *second* towards France!" But,

"The erection of these kindred monarchies was not the only mode by which Napoleon endeavoured to maintain an ascendancy in the countries which he had conquered, and which he desired to retain in dependence upon France, though not nominally or directly making parts of the French empire. Buonaparte had already proposed to his Council the question, whether the creation of *Grandeas* of the Empire, a species of nobility whose titles were to depend, not on their descent, but on their talents and services to the state, was to be considered as a violation of the laws of liberty and equality. He was universally answered in the negative; for, having now acquired a hereditary monarch, it seemed a natural, if not an indispensable consequence, that France should have peers of the kingdom, and great officers of the crown. Such an establishment, according to Buonaparte's view, would at once place his dignity on the same footing with those of the other courts of Europe, (an assimilation to which he attached a greater degree of consequence than was consistent with policy,) and by blending

the new nobles of the Empire with those of the ancient kingly government, would tend to reconcile the modern state of things with such relics of the old court as yet existed.

“From respect, perhaps, to the republican opinions which had so long predominated, the titles and appendages of these grand feudatories were not chosen within the bounds of France herself, but from provinces which had experienced the sword of the ruler. Fifteen dukedoms, grand fiefs, not of France, but of the French empire, which extended far beyond France itself, were created by the fiat of the Emperor. The income attached to each amounted to the fifteenth part of the revenue of the province which gave title to the dignitary. The Emperor invested with these endowments those who had best served him in war and state affairs. Princes also were erected, and while marshals and ministers were created Dukes, the superior rank of Prince was bestowed on Talleyrand, Bernadotte, and Berthier, by the titles of Beneventum, Ponte-Corvo, and Neufchatel.” Pp. 267—269.

While Napoleon was thus “rejoicing in his strength,” the death of Mr. Pitt (accelerated by the disasters of the allies) and the appointment of Mr. Fox to the head of the British Government, led to negotiations for peace—pending which, but before any thing like satisfactory preliminaries had been adjusted, Mr. Fox was also lost to his country by death; and the negotiations speedily languished. It was during these negotiations that Prussia, whose former neutrality had been rewarded by the possession of Hanover, and a consequent war with England, found the insecurity of her tenure of her new acquisition, and detected the double part that Napoleon was acting towards her. The people were clamorous for hostilities, and amidst the general ferment, Alexander prevailed on the King of Prussia to unsheath the sword. But the war was brought to an early and inglorious termination; the battles of Saulfeld and Jena were fatal to the Prussian arms, and her national existence seemed in danger of being extinguished for ever. Towards this nation Napoleon exhibited more of the implacable enemy than the generous conqueror. His conduct to the dying Duke of Brunswick was perspicuous; and his subsequent rejection of an application from the son to be permitted to lay his father's remains in the tomb of his ancestors, provoked an inextinguish-

able hatred in the Brunswickers, which was exhibited on all occasions. His occupation of Berlin enabled him to issue those prohibitory commercial decrees by which he hoped to cripple, if not to destroy, the trade of England; and the hard terms which he attempted to impose on the unfortunate King of Prussia, left the latter no hope but in the assistance of Russia. A conflict of a different kind now presented itself to the notice of the Conqueror.

“The Russian army was at this period deficient in military staff, and thence imperfect in the execution of combined movements; and their generals were better accustomed to lead an army in the day of actual battle, than to prepare for victory by a skilful combination of previous manœuvres. But this disadvantage was balanced by their zealous and unhesitating devotion to their Emperor and their country. There scarcely existed a Russian, even of the lowest rank, within the influence of bribery; and an officer, like the Prussian commandant of Hamelin, who began to speculate upon retaining his rank in another service, when surrendering the charge intrusted to him by his sovereign, would have been accounted in Russia a prodigy of unexampled villainy. In the mode of disciplining their forces, the Russians proceeded on the system most approved in Europe. Their infantry was confessedly excellent, composed of men in the prime of life, and carefully selected as best qualified for military service. Their artillery was of the first description, so far as the men, guns, carriages, and appointments were concerned; but the rank of General of Artillery had not the predominant weight in the Russian army, which ought to be possessed by those particularly dedicated to the direction of that arm, by which, according to Napoleon, modern battles must be usually decided. The direction of their guns was too often intrusted to general officers of the line. The service of cavalry is less natural to the Russian than that of the infantry, but their horse regiments are, nevertheless, excellently trained, and have uniformly behaved well.

“But the Cossacks are a species of force belonging to Russia exclusively; and although subsequent events have probably rendered every reader in some degree acquainted with their national character, they make too conspicuous a figure in the history of Napoleon, to be passed over without a brief description here.

“The natives on the banks of the Don and the Volga hold their lands by military service, and enjoy certain immunities and prescriptions, in consequence of which each individual is obliged to serve four years in the Russian armies. They are trained from

early childhood to the use of the lance and sword, and familiarized to the management of a horse peculiar to the country; far from handsome in appearance, but tractable, hardy, swift, and sure-footed, beyond any breed perhaps in the world. At home, with his family and children, the Cossack is kind, gentle, generous, and simple; but when in arms, and in a foreign country, he resumes the predatory, and sometimes the ferocious habits of his ancestors, the roving Scythians. As the Cossacks receive no pay, plunder is generally their object; and as prisoners were esteemed a useless encumbrance, they granted no quarter, until Alexander promised a ducat for every Frenchman whom they brought in alive. In the actual field of battle, their mode of attack is singular. Instead of acting in line, a body of Cossacks about to charge, disperse at the word of command, very much in the manner of a fan suddenly flung open, and joining in a loud yell, or *hourra*, rush, each acting individually, upon the object of attack, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, to all of which they have been in this wild way of fighting formidable assailants. But it is as light cavalry that the Cossacks are perhaps unrivalled. They and their horses have been known to march one hundred miles in twenty-four hours without halting. They plunge into woods, swim rivers, thread passes, cross deep morasses, and penetrate through deserts of snow, without undergoing material loss, or suffering from fatigue. No Russian army with a large body of Cossacks in front, can be liable to surprise; nor, on the other hand, can an enemy surrounded by them ever be confident against it. In covering the retreat of their own army, their velocity, activity, and courage, render pursuit by the enemy's cavalry peculiarly dangerous; and in pursuing a flying enemy, these qualities are still more redoubtable. In the campaign of 1806-7, the Cossacks took the field in great numbers, under their celebrated Hettman, or Attaman, Platow, who, himself a Cossack, knew their peculiar capacity for warfare, and raised their fame to a pitch which it had not attained in former European wars." Pp. 362—365, *et seq.*

Against this force, Buonaparte was now opposed. In the action of Pultusk he sustained some disadvantage. If forced into a winter campaign by the tactics of Bennigsen, he knew the danger to which he would be exposed; but the eagerness of the Russian army defeated the plan of their General, and the celebrated battle of Eylau was fought. It commenced at day-break, and continued during a heavy snow-storm until ten o'clock at night. "Fifty thousand men perished in this dreadful battle—the best con-

tested in which Buonaparte had yet engaged, and by far the most unsuccessful." It was claimed as a victory by both nations. But the retreat of the French army to the line of the Vistula was the consequence. At the approach of summer, with great reinforcements, he renewed hostilities, fought and gained the celebrated battle of Friedland, and concluded at Tilsit a peace with Russia, and afterwards with the unfortunate Frederick William. He returned to St. Cloud, to receive the homage of the Senate, and to be regarded as the predestined master of the world.

We must pass over an interesting chapter, in which the code of Napoleon is discussed with much impartiality; nor have we space to follow our author through pages of equal interest, which have reference to the system of education introduced into France by Napoleon, more particularly as it was never doomed to be brought to the test of experiment. Our next extract shall be given from a discussion on the Conscription, that powerful engine which he derived from the Directory, and by means of which the very life-blood of the people entrusted to his charge was drained, not for the purposes of defence, but of ambition.

"Perhaps the most horrible part of the fate of the conscript was, that it was determined for life. Two or three, even four or five years spent in military service, might have formed a more endurable, though certainly a severe tax upon human life, with its natural prospects and purposes. But the conscription effectually and for ever changed the character of its victims. The youth, when he left his father's hearth, was aware that he was bidding it adieu, in all mortal apprehension, for ever; and the parents who had parted with him, young, virtuous, and ingenuous, and with a tendency, perhaps, to acquire the advantages of education, could only expect to see him again (should so unlikely an event ever take place) with the habits, thoughts, manners, and morals, of a private soldier."

"The number of young men of some education who were compelled to serve in the ranks, gave a tone and feeling to the French army of a very superior character, and explains why a good deal of intellect and power of observation was often found amongst the private sentinels. The habits of the nation also being strongly turned towards war, the French formed, upon the whole, the most orderly, most obedient,

most easily commanded, and best regulated troops, that ever took the field in any age or country. In the long and protracted struggle of battle, their fiery courage might sometimes be exhausted before that of the determined British; but in all that respects the science, practice, and usages of war, the French are generally allowed to have excelled their more stubborn, but less ingenious rivals. They excelled especially in the art of shifting for themselves; and it was one in which the wars of Napoleon required them to be peculiarly adroit."

"Thus organized, the French army was poured into some foreign country by forced marches, without any previous arrangement of stores or magazines for their maintenance, and with the purpose of maintaining them solely at the expense of the inhabitants. Buonaparte was exercised in this system; and the combination of great masses, by means of such forced marches, was one great principle of his tactics. This species of war was carried on at the least possible expense of money to his treasury; but it was necessarily at the greatest possible expenditure of human life, and the incalculable increase of human misery. Napoleon's usual object was to surprise the enemy by the rapidity of his marches, defeat him in some great battle, and then seize upon his capital, levy contributions, make a peace with such advantages as he could obtain, and finally return to Paris."

"But the most hideous features of this system were shown when the army marched through a thinly-peopled country, or when the national character, and perhaps local facilities, encouraged the natives and peasants to offer resistance. Then the soldiers became animated alike by the scarcity of provisions, and irritated at the danger which they sometimes incurred in collecting them. As their hardships increased, their temper became relentless and reckless, and, besides indulging in every other species of violence, they increased their own distresses by destroying what they could not use. Famine and sickness were not long in visiting an army, which traversed by forced marches a country exhausted of provisions. These stern attendants followed the French columns as they struggled on. Without hospitals, and without magazines, every straggler who could not regain his ranks fell a victim to hunger, to weather, to weariness, to the vengeance of an incensed peasantry. In this manner the French army suffered woes, which, till these tremendous wars, had never been the lot of troops in hostilities carried on between civilized nations. Still Buonaparte's object was gained; he attained, amid these losses and sacrifices, and at the expense of them, the point which he had desired; displayed his masses to the terrified eyes of a surprised enemy; reaped

the reward of his dispatch in a general victory, and furnished new subjects of triumph to the Moniteur."

(To be continued.)

21. *An Invitation addressed to all Christians, and most especially to the Members of the Church of England, in behalf of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.* 8vo. pp. 34.

IT is of the first importance to the success and benefit of a charitable institution, that it be conducted by persons under an authority which precludes any suspicion of job, quackery, or sly unavowed intention. This purity of character attaches, in our solemn belief, to the two Societies before us. They have also time and prescription in their favour. This will appear by the following concise history of them.

In 1699, when this country was threatened with popery on one side and infidelity on the other, a society was formed "for promoting Christian Knowledge," and in the following year was divided into two branches; one of which, "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," undertook to provide for the instruction of the British Colonies in North America;—the other, under the original name, continued to promote the cause of the Gospel and the growth of Christian Knowledge in every way which gave reasonable promise of success. There are three departments of Christian charity in which the latter institution has laboured constantly and faithfully, viz. these:

I. *The Education of the Poor.* Within ten years from its origin, 5000 poor children were partly educated and clothed by it in London alone.—In 1741, more than 2000 schools were established throughout the country.—Now these are the National Schools.

II. *The distribution of Religious Books.* Within the last fourteen years, at least fifteen millions of books have been distributed; of which the book of Common Prayer formed a large proportion; and in addition to a prodigious number of tracts, 24,000 copies of a large Family Bible have been rapidly disposed of.

III. *The maintenance of Missions abroad.* This was the first Protestant

Society which displayed a Missionary zeal.

The large number of 20,000 native Christians, in the district round Madras, is the result of their zeal; and under the superintendence of a Bishop and regular ministry, the work of Christianizing India has assumed a promising aspect.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts next claims attention. It was chartered by King William in 1701, and directed its chief attention to the American Colonies. Part of America being separated from the Crown, it supports 103 Missionaries, and 113 Schoolmasters in the remaining British provinces; and is now called upon to extend its services to our Colonies in Southern Africa and New Holland. But alas!

*"In recent years the average annual expenditure has exceeded the Society's income 6000*l.*—an excess which, if not met by a liberal increase of contributions, most inevitably bring ruin on its funds."* P. 21.

We have thus given a short statement of the services of these two Societies. A further and considerable extension of these services is now requisite; and the societies, justly confiding in the high respectability of their characters, the purity of their motives, the wisdom of their measures, and the importance of their objects, address themselves to the Public for a further augmentation of their funds, in order to meet these encreasing demands. The Legislature has solemnly sanctioned their endeavours, and they invite enquiry as to their proceedings. Upon all these grounds, "they humbly, but confidently, rest their claim for enlarged and continued support," and appeal to the *Faith, Hope, and Charity* of all Christians. God send them success!

22. *The Spirit and Constitution of the Church; in their relation to the general welfare of the State. By the Rev. Charles Mackie, M.A. Rector of Quarley, Hants, and Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence.* 8vo. pp. 323.

DR. SOUTHEY has shown the great aid which the Established Church has rendered to liberty; and Mr. Mackie has taken similar pains to show (*inter alia*) the vast good which England has derived in legislation and mo-

als from an ecclesiastical body, who, not being dependent upon the mere favours of their congregations for support, preach only sound doctrine, and political and private well-being. Chapters xvi. and xvii. "upon the existing circumstances, which affect the policy of weakening the general influence of the Church, and the dangers attendant on the growth of superstition," are so applicable to the present times, that we shall give a short abstract of the leading positions.

Mr. Mackie very ably contends, that the very substitution of Scripture metaphor and Scripture idiom, for Scripture principles and Scripture views gives Christianity an unlovely and repulsive aspect:

"Actuated by the impulse of a blind caprice, rather than on grounds intelligible to reason, she is represented as inculcating on her followers much that is uncharitable in their feelings towards others; in reference to themselves, as prescribing all that is ascetically rigid and severe. As a necessary preparation for a future state, she is represented as seeking to obstruct mankind in most of the pursuits which are essentially conducive to the well-being of the present. Hostile to whatever has a tendency to give grace, or dignity, or smoothness to our paths, by those who carry this system to its full extent, she is represented as inimical to science, as warring with the arts and elegancies of life, as scarcely tolerant, even of its duties, and bringing its amusements to a level with its crimes." P. 204,

The tendency of these notions is to discourage the Arts, Sciences, Learned Languages, &c. and make the Bible the instrument of subverting civilization, and civil and political well-being. It causes the lower orders to misunderstand the Christian system, and makes them hate their superiors, because they confound personal austerity with moral worth, and eagerly and indiscriminately place the liberal manners of the rich and educated to the score of vice and irreligion. In short, the poor are thus made to prefer the form of godliness to its power.

Thus such alienate the rich from the poor, thwart the plans of Providence, and disturb the order which is marked out by its arrangements, because, as Burke says, the rich are only bankers for the poor, and the latter receive the amounts of the income of the former, in return for the conveniences and

luxuries with which the opulent are accommodated. It is a palpable absurdity (and would be a public injury) if the rich were not to enjoy the comforts of their station, for it is only by those means that such comforts are distributed among others. If the coach-maker drinks his wine, it is, of course, only because the rich ride in coaches. But such are the absurd notions dispersed among the people by unphilosophical sectaries (whom certain of the Clergy in palpable folly have thought fit to honour by imitation), that ascetic habits have been deemed superior to morals, whereas if they prevailed, bankruptcy and ruin must menace our tradesmen, and misery our domestic life. The effect of such doctrines on the rich is well portrayed in the following paragraph :

“In the influence these doctrines necessarily exert on the essential interests of the higher classes, must these errors be as unfavourable, as they are prejudicial to the real welfare of the lower. Confounding the enjoyments with the vices of mankind, interdicting the harmless pleasures of society, and thus giving it the appearance of being unfavourable in its influence on the happiness of life, their inevitable tendency is to destroy the characteristic of Christianity, as an easy yoke. They add to it a weight which holds out a strong and an unnecessary inducement for questioning the authority by which it is imposed. They constrain them to associate with the idea of religion something irreconcilable with what are the natural attributes of their station, something that is opposite to the habits, incompatible with the enjoyments, to which their circumstances necessarily lead. The effect of these austere and rigid views is, therefore, to give all above a certain rank, a tendency to forego their efforts, to unite what are so capable of union, and to throw themselves at once into the arms of vice.” P. 209.

The fact is, that the Clergy have *no right* to demand of society more than morals and philanthropy, because these are the only qualities from which society can derive benefit. Every effort to go further will end only in the creation of bad temper (for man cannot support existence without pleasurable feelings, and unnecessary privations are not reconcileable with these), and bad temper is a folly, because it occasions a dependent family to hate *home*, the temple of virtue and reason among wise people. But this is not all. Mr.

Mackie truly shows, that the re-action is most pernicious :

“That all the periods which have been most remarkable for laxity of morals, and depravity of conduct, have been as remarkably preceded by periods that have been noted for austerity of manners.” P. 214.

He shows, in proof of this, that Mahometanism owed its main success to the auterities introduced by the Egyptian monks. We know that the reign of Charles II. followed the puritanical æra, and we also know, that

“*Naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurret.*”

The truth is, that low ideas have got a currency in society, which it is the duty of educated people to eradicate.

23. *The Reigning Vice. A Satirical Essay. In four Books. 12mo. Longman and Co.*

THIS is a revival of that school of which, as it appears to us, Cowper was the last disciple. Had this poet indeed termed his poems satires, there would have been a consistency in their structure, now evidently deficient, and the want of which has exposed him to the charge of peevish ill-humour and constitutional misanthropy. The poem before us has its foundations deep;—it is an attempt to prove that the moral disorder of the universe is mainly attributable to the principle of self-love, which taints and corrupts in its connection with selfishness most of the actions of mankind, in contradiction to the splendid fallacies of Pope, whose theory of “Whatever is, is right,” seems to be unsound both in morals and theology. The author before us leads us to consider the disorders manifest in the world as the consequences of the fall, the derangement of some important wheel in the complicated machinery, the effects of that sad hour, when man

— “Burst from Heaven’s controul,
And turn’d aslant the axis of the soul.”

The plan of the poem is briefly this: first, to prove that self-love is universal; secondly, that it is disordered.

The first book is devoted to establish this principle as the universal one. The second traces her to her hiding-place—the human heart—and dislodges her from her secret recesses, strips her of the beautiful mask by which her de-

formity had been concealed, and holds her up in her true colours. The third book exhibits her in the various prominent features she assumes in the present day; and the fourth portrays her in the outward manifestation of selfishness.

This, we believe, is a fair compendium of the author's intention; and the execution of his plan is consistent, elaborate, and beautiful; to follow him would far exceed our prescribed limits. We will content ourselves with a copious extract from the third book, as exhibiting his power as a Satirist, and his talents as a Poet.

"Divine Self-love! amid thy radiant lists
Our authors shine the fondest egotists.
In the dear month of warm prolific weather,
When poems and green geese come in together,

Lo, what a throng with harp and quill appear,
Each prompt to speak, but few inclined to
For flesh and blood, 'tis sure the hardest flight

To hold the pen, and not of self to write.
It is so sweet to sing one's own deep woes,
It lulls them so divinely to repose!

(No matter whether fanciful or true,
If you believe them, 'tis the same to you,)
To tell how *I* was madden'd by the moon,
How *I* was melted by the beams of noon,
How *I* detest the world, and from it flee,
Because the world detests, and flies from *me*!

"Time ever wears new whimsies on his brow;

As once philosophy, so passion now.
Voltaire might preach unheeded, we admire
Souls all of gloom, and hearts all ice or fire.
Oh strange ambition! Splendid shame to win,

Each scribbler loudly claims the palm of
The jabbering thousands, that blockade our doors,

Like clamorous beggars, vie to show their
Lo, drivelling drunkards, hardly sober yet,
With maudlin tears their sad confessions

stud-wet.

A second time remorseless murderers kill,
And opium-eaters all the drug distil.

Apollo's very temple is become
A lazar-house, a vile dissecting-room:

There frantic poets, with exceeding pains,
Anatomise their own distracted brains,

Ransack their souls in every basest part,
And rake forth all the garbage of the heart.

Then, having learn'd their own dear selves
to scan,

They babble much of nature and of man.
Call their wild ravings nature, if you please,

'Tis nature mad, 'tis nature in disease:
Not her, whose portrait, vigorous and true,

Great Homer seized, and mighty Shakspeare drew;

But the vile growth of Luxury's reeking
mart,

A bloated thing, sophisticate by art.

Who darkens nature, deviates from her plan,
To draw a leper's not to paint a man."

Pp. 114—116.

There are many passages of great vigour—many of tender beauty, scattered throughout the work. Upon the whole, indeed, we consider it in its design and execution to be one of the most happy performances of the day. Whether the darling vice will allow it to become popular we know not, but it is one of the delusions of self-love to fit the cap upon the heads of our neighbours, and to avoid by dexterous manœuvres its application to our own.

24. *The Epicurean, a Tale.* By Thomas Moore. 12mo. pp. 332. Longman and Co. 1827.

THE doctrines of the Epicureans, after a lapse of years, degenerated from the pure and moral sentiments inculcated by their great founder into the depraved and vitiated opinions of self-gratification. Epicurus promulgated the principle that "pleasure is the only good, and good the only source of pleasure;" but in after-ages his celebrated followers in the gardens of Athens, not brooking the narrow limits which confined pleasure to the practice of moral virtues and mental gratification, extended their creed to the grasping of every thing likely to excite pleasurable sensations, and make their lives a succession of gratifying pursuits. To this state of voluptuousness had it arrived, when Alciphron, the young and handsome hero of this tale, was elected to fill the vacant heresiarchal chair; the splendid inaugural entertainment of whom forms the brilliant opening of this delightful volume. Although happy in feeling that, on that festive day, he himself was the ascendant spirit of the whole scene, his mind was too deeply imbued with the tints of melancholy, — was too prone to fly off to the sad reverses of what he was in the act of enjoying, — to enable him to remain satisfied with the too familiar scenes of pleasure which the gardens presented to him. Full of reflections resulting from the possession of two extremes of passion — mirth and gravity — almost proportionate, he sunk to rest at the foot of

as statue of Venus—the image of the only being to whom he had bowed the knee—in the expression of an ardent wish for a career as deathless as the stars, and as boundless and burning throughout all time! In compliance with the commands received in his vision or dream, for though a denier of the existence of a God, he felt too strongly the influence of a wild and uncurbed imagination, to resist such superstitious feelings, he considered himself compelled to take leave of his own immediate associates, and journey towards the shores of the Nile, in the hopes that, among the sacred mysteries of Egypt—her temples and her pyramids—he might be able to relieve his anxieties respecting his own mortality, and discover that grand secret of an eternal life, which a contemplative mind cannot but fervently desire. Journeying to Alexandria, he enters into all the various species of pleasure which that gay city presents to his mind, but the warning voice which rendered even his most luxurious moments comparatively unhappy, indicated that here the object dearest to his heart was as distant as ever. He thence ascends the shores of the Nile with a conscious feeling that there alone—amid her pyramids and her labyrinths, and where the secret of Hermes lies engraved on a table of emerald—the key to eternal life might lie. At the great festival of the Moon at Memphis he beheld the magnificent ceremonies resorted to by an ambitious priesthood to maintain their influence over the minds of a superstitious race; and here he became captivated with the beauty of one of the ministering priestesses of the mourning Isis, whom his eye had selected from a band of sacred dancers, for their repose; but whom he is destined to lose sight of, as she follows the sacred bird into the illuminated temple. The scene is thus luxuriantly related:

“In this vast hall, which was surrounded by a double range of columns, and lay open over-head to the stars of Heaven, I saw a group of young maidens, moving in a sort of measured step, between walk and dance, round a small shrine, upon which stood one of those sacred birds, that, on account of the variegated colour of their wings, are dedicated to the Moon. The vestibule was dimly lighted, there being but one lamp of naphtha on each of the great pillars that encircled it. But, having taken my station beside one of those pillars, I had a distinct

view of the young dancers, as in succession they passed me.

“Their long, graceful drapery was as white as snow; and each wore loosely, beneath the rounded bosom, a dark-blue zone, or bandelet, studded, like the skies at midnight, with little silver stars. Through their dark locks was wreathed the white lily of the Nile, that flower being accounted as welcome to the Moon, as the golden blossoms of the bean-flower are to the Sun. As they passed under the lamp, a gleam of light flashed from their bosoms, which I could perceive was the reflection of a small mirror, that, in the manner of the women of the East, each wore beneath her left shoulder.

“There was no music to regulate their steps; but as they gracefully went round the bird on the shrine, some, by the beat of the castanet, some, by the shrill ring of the sistrum—which they held uplifted in the attitude of their own divine Isis—harmoniously timed the cadence of their feet; while others, at every step, shook a small chain of silver, whose sound, mingling with those of the castanets and sistrums, produced a wild, but not an unpleasing harmony.

“They seemed all lovely; but there was one—whose face the light had not yet reached, so downcast she held it—who attracted, and at length riveted all my attention. I knew not why, but there was a something in those half-seen features—a charm in the very shadow, that hung over their imagined beauty—which took me more than all the out-shining loveliness of her companions. So enchained was my fancy by this coy mystery, that her alone, of all the group, could I either seek or think of—her alone I watched, as, with the same downcast brow, she glided round the altar, gently and aerially, as if her presence, like that of a spirit, was something to be felt, not seen.

“Suddenly, while I gazed, the loud crash of a thousand cymbals was heard;—the massy gates of the Temple flew open, as if by magic, and a flood of radiance from the illuminated aisle filled the whole vestibule; while at the same instant, as if the light and the sounds were born together, a peal of rich harmony came mingling with the radiance.

“It was then—by that light, which shone full upon the young maiden’s features, as, starting at the blaze, she raised her eyes to the portal, and as suddenly let fall their lids again—it was then I beheld what even my own ardent imagination, in its most vivid dreams of beauty, had never pictured. Not Psyche herself, when pausing on the threshold of Heaven, while its first glories fell on her dazzled lids, could have looked more beautiful, or blushed with a more innocent shame. Often as I had felt

the power of looks, none had ever entered into my soul so far. It was a new feeling—a new sense—coming as suddenly as that radiance into the vestibule, and at once filling my whole being;—and had that vision but lingered another moment before my eyes, I should have wholly forgotten who I was and where; and thrown myself, in prostrate adoration, at her feet.

“But scarcely had that gush of harmony been heard, when the sacred bird which had till now stood motionless as an image, expanded his wings, and flew into the Temple; while his graceful young worshippers, with a fleetness like his own, followed,—and she who had left a dream in my heart never to be forgotten, vanished with the rest. As she went rapidly past the pillar against which I leaned, the ivy that encircled it caught in her drapery, and disengaged some ornament which fell to the ground. It was the small mirror which I had seen shining on her bosom. Hastily and tremulously I picked it up, and hurried to restore it; but she was already lost to my eyes in the crowd.

“In vain I tried to follow;—the aisles were already filled, and numbers of eager pilgrims pressed towards the portal. But the servants of the Temple prevented all further entrance, and still, as I presented myself, their white wands barred the way. Perplexed and irritated amid that crowd of faces, regarding all as enemies that impeded my progress, I stood on tiptoe, gazing into the busy aisles, and with a heart beating as I caught from time to time a glimpse of some spangled zone, or lotus wreath, which led me to fancy that I had discovered the object of my search. But it was all in vain;—in every direction, files of sacred nymphs were moving, but nowhere could I see her, whom alone I sought.

“In this state of breathless agitation did I stand for some time—bewildered with the confusion of faces and lights, as well as with the clouds of incense that rolled around me—till, fevered and impatient, I could endure it no longer. Forcing my way out of the vestibule into the cool air, I hurried back through the alley of sphinxes to the shore, and flung myself into my boat.”

To feel the effects of a passion which he was afraid of ever enjoying, or of infusing into the bosom of Alethe, was sufficient to embitter a heart never before alive to the soul-maddening influence of a secret passion. Urged on by this irresistible feeling, and the accumulation of obstacles which appeared insurmountable, he wandered unconsciously along the silent lake, till the shadow of the Necropolis or City of the Dead awoke him from his reverie. Here he obtains another glimpse of the fair priestess, who, however,

vanishes behind one of those lesser monuments which rise in succession—each loftier than another—on this melancholy spot. Accident brings him acquainted with a secret door in this pyramid, opening on a little winding staircase, which he determines to explore, and which conducts him to a little oratory or chapel, decorated with a variety of expressive emblems of death. In the midst of this awe-inspiring scene the young worshipper of Isis was engaged in those devotions, over a sacred shrine, which, performed with the deep force of truth, and the whole soul of beauty, inspired the Epicurean with more solemn sentiments than had already agitated his breast. Pursuing his researches within the secret recesses and subterranean gardens and apartments, he throws himself unavoidably into the power of Orcus, the high priest of Memphis, who considered the Epicureans, next to the Christians, his greatest enemies. Aware of whom fate had thus so fortunately placed in his power, he determined to convert him to his own tenets; and accordingly subjected him to the various ordeals of fire, water, and air, necessary for the purification of the body of the aspirant to the sacred mysteries; and by the machinery introduced, and prospects held out, stimulated him to pursue and overcome all the dangers which threatened his instant annihilation.

While watching the sacred veil of Isis, with a heart beating high at the prospect of possessing the grand elixir of life, or true key to immortality, he is conducted by her who had excited his curiosity and his love into the open air, and entreated to fly to the Nile and aid her to escape. Alciphron thus becomes the solitary companion and sole protector of her whom he had so often considered as lost to him for ever; and it is not surprising that circumstances such as these should have operated to increase his passion, the warmth of which occasionally bursting from its prison bounds, naturally produced an echo in the heart of the lovely Alethe. She, it subsequently appears, is a Christian, and daughter of Theora, a lovely Alexandrian, and likewise a Christian, but who, on the persecutions arising, took shelter in the temple of Memphis as one of the priestesses of Isis. Privately educated as a Christian, Alethe was entreated,

with her mother's dying breath, to escape from the superstitions which surrounded her, and seek for shelter with Melanius, a venerable and heroic disciple of the cross, at the Mountain of the Birds. Their arrival is thus beautifully told :

"We had proceeded for some time through this gloomy defile, when, at a distance before us, among the rocks on which the moonlight fell, we perceived, upon a ledge but little elevated above the canal, a small hut or cave, which, from a tree or two planted around it, had some appearance of being the abode of a human being. 'This, then (thought I) is the home to which Alethe is destined!' A chill of despair came again over my heart, and the oars, as I gazed, lay motionless in my hands.

"I found Alethe, too, whose eyes had caught the same object, drawing closer to my side than she had yet ventured. Laying her hand agitatedly upon mine, 'We must here (she said) part for ever.' I turned to her, as she spoke; there was a tenderness, a despondency in her countenance, that at once saddened and inflamed my soul. 'Part! (I exclaimed passionately) No!—the same God shall receive us both. Thy faith, Alethe, shall from this hour be mine, and I will live and die in this desert with thee!'

"Her surprise, her delight, at these words was like a momentary delirium. The wild anxious smile with which she looked into my face, as if to ascertain whether she had indeed heard my words aright, bespoke a happiness too much for reason to bear. At length the fulness of her heart found relief in tears; and, murmuring forth an incoherent blessing on my name, she let her head fall languidly and powerlessly on my arm. The light from our boat-fire shone upon her face. I saw her eyes, which she had closed for a moment, again opening upon me with the same tenderness, and—merciful Providence, how I remember that moment!—was on the point of bending down my lips towards hers, when suddenly in the air above our heads, as if it came from heaven, there burst forth a strain from a choir of voices, that with its solemn sweetness filled the whole valley.

"Breaking away from my caress at these supernatural sounds, the maiden threw herself trembling upon her knees, and not daring to look up, exclaimed wildly, 'My mother, oh my mother!'

"It was the Christian's morning hymn that we heard—the same, as I learned afterwards, that, on their high terrace at Memphis, Alethe had been often taught by her mother to sing to the rising Sun.

"Scarcely less startled than my companion, I looked up, and, at the very summit of the rock above us, saw a light, appearing

to come from a small opening or window, through which also the sounds that had appeared so supernatural, issued. There could be no doubt that we had now found—if not the dwelling of the anchoret—at least the haunt of some of the Christian brotherhood of these rocks, by whose assistance we could not fail to find the place of his retreat.

"The agitation into which Alethe had been thrown by the first burst of that psalmody, soon yielded to the softening recollections which it brought back; and a calm came over her brow, such as it had never before worn since our meeting. She seemed to feel that she had now reached her destined haven, and to hail, as the voice of heaven itself, those sounds by which she was welcomed to it."

Having declared his intention of embracing the faith of his Alethe, rather than be severed from her for ever, he becomes established by the good Melanius in a neighbouring cave; is instructed in the sweets of his holy religion; and at length is blessed with the possession of her whom he had worshipped as his only heaven. The evil genius, which inspired Alciphron's melancholy thoughts in the whole course of his progress, now disseminated its baneful effects in a more heart-rending manner. The persecution of the Christians began again to rage at Antinoë, where Alciphron, during one of his visits, is seized, but, through the influence of a brother epicurean, is released just in time to find his *deity*—his Alethe—in the power of the Roman centurions. In endeavouring to effect her escape, he is himself wounded, and only arrives at the cell of Alethe in time to be recognized, and to close her eyes under the torture of the poisoned wreath, the base invention of the infernal Orcus.

Such are the outlines of a story which has enabled Mr. Moore to work up a picture of pleasure, anxiety, love, religion, and death, more powerfully interesting, more truly romantic, and more poetically descriptive than any other production of the present day. When Alciphron discovers Alethe over the remains of her beloved mother, in the solitary chapel of the pyramid, what a glowing picture is presented us of the protecting and disarming effects of innocence! How grand, awful, and beautiful are the scenes which subsequently occur in this abode of mysteries, contrasted with the delicate softness and epicurean luxury of

the previous events: they are the majestic rocks towering above the delicate parterres of fragrant flowers and aromatic shrubs in the foreground of a *Paradisaic* picture. Yet they are too bold for the imagination in its sober moods to reconcile; they must be the unrestrained wanderings of a mind, active when every other faculty is at rest, or the creations of a magician's wand in the land of enchantment.

Elegant in diction, beautifully grand and varied in incident, and vivid in delineation, we hail it as a master specimen of English composition, and the key-stone of poetic prose.

25. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford; compiled from the best printed Authorities and original Records preserved in public Repositories and private Collections. Embellished with Views of the most curious Monuments of Antiquities, and illustrated with a Map of the County.* By Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford, Esq. F.S.A. Volume the Third. Folio, pp. 660. J. B. Nichols.

AT length the antiquarian world will be much gratified by the publication of the third and concluding portion of Mr. Clutterbuck's highly valuable History of the County of Hertford. During the ten years which have elapsed since the publication of the first volume, we have anxiously watched its progress; and when in 1821 we were presented with the second portly tome, we endeavoured to do justice to its merits, and congratulated the public on its appearance. In announcing its completion, we have the increased pleasure and satisfaction of observing that the author has maintained the same spirit of industrious research which marked his former labours, and sustained the splendour of his work by the appropriateness of his embellishments, and the beauty and fidelity of their execution. Mr. Clutterbuck has evidently spared no expence; at the same time that his own taste as an artist has enabled him to select engravers best suited to the various subjects of his plates. Those to which we desire particularly to call the attention of our readers, in the present volume, are the two cleverly executed plates of Seals of religious houses, etched by E. Blore; the west doorway of Hemel Hempsted Church, from the graver of the same gentleman, after a drawing by J. L. Boud;

a most splendid and exceedingly tranquil picture of Waltham Cross (of which the account appeared in vol. II.) by H. Le Keux, from a drawing by E. Blore, after a sketch of the late W. Alexander. This plate is one of the most beautiful we have ever seen in any topographical work. South porch of Hitchin Church, by J. Le Keux, drawn by Blore; Standon Lordship, by Blore, drawn by the author; Sir Ralph Sadleir's monument in Standon Church, and a very curious portrait of him with a hooded hawk on his left hand, copied from a painting on panel at Everley House in Wiltshire; the Rye House, an interesting subject, from its historical associations and picturesque situation, boldly engraved by W. B. Cooke; and an interesting view of Ashwell Church, one of the finest in the county, drawn by Harraden, and engraved by George Cooke.

Having thus enumerated some of the best subjects of embellishment, it would be wrong to omit to notice those important accompaniments of a local history—the maps and plans—of which there are several, accurately laid down and ably executed, in the present volume.

The letter-press embraces the Hundreds of Hitchin, Braughing, Edwinstree, and Odsey, which comprise 57 parishes, the manorial and genealogical departments of which are particularly ample and valuable.

Here we would wish to notice with great commendation the extent of the Pedigrees, of which there are, in this volume alone, the amazing number of *one hundred and thirteen*. It is in these departments that Mr. Clutterbuck's chief merit consists. They bear all the genuine stamps of authenticity. Such works as these become in consequence the legitimate successors of the official Visitations of the Heralds of former days; and may in some cases prevent law-suits, by satisfactorily proving the descent of families, as well as of property. In this view Mr. Clutterbuck's labours exceed those of his predecessor Chauncy as much in accuracy as they do in bulk. Were the labour and expence incurred in the compilation of County Histories, and in the investigation of the claims of families to honour and blood, more frequently bestowed by gentlemen of fortune and leisure undertaking works of a topographical nature, as in the

instance before us, many aspiring impostors would be consigned to their true level, while unambitious worth would appear to greater advantage, being blended with the untainted honours of blood and noble alliances.

In Biography, the Work has been highly indebted to the previous labours of Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Nichols, and many other eminent Biographers; but in all cases, Mr. Clutterbuck has made due acknowledgments.

One of the largest places in this Volume is the well-known post-town of Ware. We naturally turned to see what Mr. Clutterbuck has to remark on the far-famed Bed of Ware:

“The Saracen’s Head at Ware contains a Bed of unusually large dimensions, measuring 12 feet square, consisting wholly of oak, curiously and elaborately carved. After diligent inquiry, I have not been able to meet with any written document or local tradition which throws any light upon the history of this curious bed, to which an allusion is made by Shakspeare in his play of Twelfth Night, Act iii. Scene 2. There is a date of 1460 painted upon the back of the bed, but it appears to be more modern than the bed itself, which, from the style of the carving, may be referred to the age of Queen Elizabeth.” P. 285.

Mr. Clutterbuck has given a masterly etching of the Bed, by Mr. Blore, from a drawing by himself.

In a page of additions to Baldock Church, Mr. Clutterbuck gives a monumental inscription thus:

“Reynaud de Argenthem ci gist, ki ceste chapele fere fist; fu chyvaler saynt Marie, checun prodrom pur lalmie prie.”

He observes, that he believes the word *prodrom* to have been meant for *pardon*. There is, however, no necessity to dispute the reading on the monument; for *prodrom* is merely an orthographical variation of *prodome*, as it occurs in Kelham’s Norman Dictionary; or in its later garb as *preud’ homme*, in honest Randle Cotgrave’s: And every brave man is entreated to pray for the soul of the gallant warrior.

We shall conclude this brief notice of a standard work, which ought to have a place in the library of every mansion-house in the County, and without which no topographical collection can be complete, with our hearty congratulations to Mr. Clutterbuck on the successful termination of his labours.

26. *The Celtic Druids.* By Godfrey Higgins, Esq. F.S.A. of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster, Yorkshire. 4to. pp. 316.

CONCERNING Celtic antiquities, it is to be recollected that they are found in North America, because it is plain that the enormous island connecting all the continents (called by Plato the Atlantide), and afterwards lost by submersion in the sea, was no other than America itself, which some accidental voyager had discovered, but which discovery could not be pursued through the imperfect navigation of the ancients. (See Solorzano, p. 24, 26.) From this circumstance, as well as the utter absence of inscriptions, sculpture, and architecture, we are inclined to ascribe Celtic monuments to the very first states of society, and to think that no explanation can be *authentically* given, because the primary superstition is probably lost; and because, Johnson says, concerning such superstitions, what Reason did not invent, Reason cannot explain.

How far hypothetical illustration may exist, we shall now show. The leading particulars concerning the Fall of Man, the Deluge, the Mundane Egg, &c. may be seen in the Vedam of the Brahmins; and therefore we may justifiably resort to such very ancient systems for that portion of elucidation which they furnish.—From the Greeks and Romans somewhat, though very little, may be derived, and traditions and ancient customs, not to be traced to a classical origin, form the remaining portion. We omit etymology. It ought only to be used collaterally. We are further to recollect, that Cæsar could not have found any assimilation to the gods of Greece and Rome, if the system had not undergone great changes. Nevertheless, that some things are justly presumptive, we shall show in the instance of Stone Circles.

These very ancient monuments are found in Malabar, and there may be seen, in a work professing to “unveil the universal system of the Brahmins, by Dalmas*, a simple and singular process of the Brahmins, to determine at once, without the aid of any astronomical instruments, the real diameter of the Sun, its distance from the earth, and the circumference of our globe. The result of the experiment was, that

* We quote Becourt’s translation, p. 83.

if 720 diameters of the Sun were placed by the side of each other upon the globe, under the equator, they would form a link of beads or rings of thirty-seven and a half miles each in diameter, circumscribing the whole of the circumference of the globe."

That Diodorus's *Temple of the Sun* in Great Britain was Stonehenge, seems to deserve credit; and that the Druids were astronomers, is authenticated by Cæsar. It may therefore be true, that the position of stones in a ring had an astronomical allusion.

In the work before us, p. 48, an account is given of two ancient cycles, the Metonick and the Neros, alluding to the movements of the Sun and Moon in their cycles of nineteen and six hundred years. Josephus has affirmed that the cycle of 600 years was the invention of the antediluvians. This must have come to him by tradition from the Patriarchs, and was probably well known to Abraham and the Druids. The cycle of Neros is formed by 7,421 lunar revolutions of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min. 3 seconds, which make 219,146 days and a half; and this same number of 219,146 and a half, give six hundred solar years of 365 days, 5 hours, 51 minutes, 36 seconds each, which differs less than 3 minutes from what its length is observed to be at this day. Now Ptolemy and Hipparchus made the year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 55 minutes, 12 seconds.—Supposing this cycle were correct to a second, if on the first of January at noon a new Moon took place, it would take place again in exactly six hundred years, at the same moment of the day, and under all the same circumstances. P. 48.

Here then we have two cycles, viz. the Metonic or 19 years, the Neros, 600. Add to these, the cycle of Vrihaspate, 60 years; oriental van, 144; another van, 180; and the sacred name of Sol, which was ΦPH, the numeral of which make 608 in the Coptic. (See p. 128.) Furthermore, the Welch word for Stonehenge, *Gwaith Emrys* or *Emreis*, as it is often written, *the structure of the Revolution*, signifies in the Celtic or Greek numerals 365, viz. η 8, μ 40, ϵ 100, η 8, ι 10, σ 20, = 366. Thus it finished in the same way, that they as well as the ancient Gauls, called the week eight nights, but 7 days, 366 nights, but 365

days. (p. 245.) Meithra also numerally stands for 365. Ibid.

Now it is perfectly reasonable to think, *a priori*, that Temples of the Sun might be constructed like orreries; and if our readers will get up the preceding remarks concerning cycles, they will be prepared for an easy comprehension of our author's explanations of Abury, Stonehenge, &c. explanations founded upon the numbers of the stones. But we must first premise, that a Mr. Waltire, a lecturer in natural philosophy, made the best existing model of Stonehenge, and affirmed, that the barrows or tumuli surrounding the Temple accurately represented the situation and magnitude of the fixed stars, forming a correct and complete planisphere, and that the avenue or approach indicated a meridian line, &c. P. xviii.

We now give our author's explanation:

"The most extraordinary peculiarity which the Druidical circles possess, is that of their agreement in the number of the stones of which they consist with the ancient astronomical cycles. The outer circle of Stonehenge consists of 60 stones, the base of the most famous of all the cycles of antiquity. The next cycle consists of 40 stones, but one on each side of the entrance is advanced out of the line, so as to leave nineteen stones, a Metonic* cycle, on each side; and the inner, of one Metonic cycle or nineteen stones. At Abury we find all the outward circles and the avenues make up exactly the 600, the Neros, which Josephus says was known before the flood. The outer circles are exactly the number of degrees in each of the twelve parts, into which in my aerial castle-building, I divided the circle, viz. 30, and into which at first the year was divided, and the inner of the number of the divisions of the circle, viz. 12, and of the months in the year. We see the last measurement of Stonehenge, taken by Mr. Waltire, makes the second circle, 40; but for the sake of making the two cycles of 19 years, two of the stones, one on each side of the entrance, have been placed a little within. I think it very likely that the outer circle of the *track-pen* of 40 stones, was originally formed in the same manner. Surely it is not improbable, that what is found in one temple should have been originally in the other. I also think that the whole number of stones which Stonehenge consisted of was 144, according to Mr. Waltire's model,—and including along with

* From Meton, to whom the Greeks ascribed this older oriental invention.

it three stones, which could not be described in Mr. Waltham's model; thus making the sum total of stones amount exactly to the oriental cycle or *van* of 144 years."

Outer circle, with its coping stones	60
Inner	40
Outer ellipse	21
Inner parabola	19
Altar	1
Three outer stones	3
	144

In this temple the outer circle is the oriental cycle of Vrihaspati, 60. Next outer circle, exclusive of two entrance stones, a little removed inside the line, to mark a separation from the others, making two Metonic cycles, each 19. The trilithons are seven in number, equal to the planets. The inner row is a parabolic curve, and the stones a Metonic circle. Now with respect to Abury, we find the same peculiarity:

	Stones.
Outer circle	100
Northern Temple, outward circle	30
Inner circle	12
The cove	3
Southern Temple, outward circle	30
Inner circle of the same	12
Central obelisk	1
Ringstone	1
Kennet avenue	200
Outer circle of the <i>hakpen</i> or serpent's head	40
Inner circle of ditto	18
Beckhampton avenue	200
Longstone cove	2
Enclosing stone of the tail	1
	650

"Of these, the whole number of the OUTWARD LINES of the structure make 600, viz. $100+30+30+200+40+200=600$, the cycle of the Neros. The whole of the smaller circles make 142. $30+12+30+12+40+18=142$. When I consider all the other circumstances of the attachment of the Druids to cycles, I cannot help suspecting that they have been 144; that there is some mistake. I think it not unlikely that the inner circle of the serpent's head was 19, a Metonic cycle, and that it had an obelisk in the centre, or that in some other way the 144 was completed.....If all the stones of Abury be taken, except the inner circles, you will have the number 608, a very curious number, the sacred number of the god Sol, already described. Again, the several following numbers make up 365, being numbers of separate parcels of stones, constituting this temple; $3+2+100+200$

$+40+18+1+1=365$." pp. 239—241.

Our readers will think that this is only ingenious hypothesis, but though we will not say that it was the identical mode of operation used by the Druids in the construction of their orrery temples, yet we will affirm that the astronomical appropriation is almost conclusively supported. Cæsar says of the Druids, "*Multa preterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, &c. disputant, et juventuti tradunt.*" So too Lucan and Pomponius Mela. That these things would be taught without diagrams is improbable; and while we find all temples adapted to their respective purposes, as the Egyptian and Indian, for animal or idol worship, and colleges of priests; and the Greek and Roman for stone cases to cover fine statues; so fabrics constructed of single circles, or of circles within circles, are so like orreries, that the resemblance cannot fail to excite an opinion of coincident object. If a person found a thing resembling an orrery in a house once inhabited by a lecturer on astronomy, or mathematical instrument maker, he would very naturally and probably very justly, guess that such was its object, and he would be farther confirmed in his hypothesis, if he found that this instrument was shown to be conformable to ancient astronomical diagrams. It is certain, too, that there was a hierarchy among the Druids, and higher and lower ranks in the characters of their temples; for the cathedrals (if we may so call them) of Abury and Stonehenge are far superior to the humbler Metonic circles; while the cromlech, where the traditions in Mr. Downes's Mecklenburgh Letters say that marriages were celebrated, might imply a mere chapel. A passage in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities (i. 73) shows that the Druids were successively promoted, and the extract which we are now going to quote will make it apparent that there was a rule adopted with regard to the number of stones in each temple, and that several, probably the greater number of them, were adapted simply to the Metonic cycle of nineteen stones only, for which there must have been a reason, and that reason we conceive may have been an astronomical one.

We shall, therefore, show that under our author's hypothesis, we may thus classify stone circles:

Classes.

Number of Stones.

1. Metonic	19
2. Double Metonic	40*
3. Intersecting Metonics, as at Botalleck.	
4. Vrihaspatian	60
5. Oriental Van	144
6. Nerosian	600

Of course all this depends upon the accuracy used in counting the stones; but the passage which we shall give from Dr. Borlase is so conclusive, that there could be no mistake (in that instance at least), that we think it perfectly justifiable to allow credit to others, especially as the removal or destruction of stones may render in almost all instances positive certainty impossible. Nor is it of moment, for it is very easy to decide to which of the classes the several circles belonged. At the same time, we by no means say that the above classification is not improveable. Having, however, opened our case, we shall now call our witnesses.

"There are four circles in the hundred of Penwith, Cornwall (the most distant two of which are not eight miles asunder), which have nineteen stones each, a surprising uniformity, expressing, perhaps, the two principal divisions of the year, the twelve months and the seven days of the week. Their names are Boscawen-an, Rosmodrevy (qy. Rosmodrevu'), Tregascal, and Boskednan."

Here (says our author justly) the similarity could not escape Dr. Borlase; but the idea of a cycle never occurred to him. There is no reason to attribute any thing here to imagination. P. 241.

Our author then mentions two temples each of nineteen stones, *single Metonic cycles*.

He then advances to other temples of higher rank, *double Metonic*, or twice nineteen stones, with two introductory stones, in the whole forty.

He then rises in the scale to those with 60 stones, the cycle of Vrihaspati, an example not far distant from the *single* and *double Metonics* just mentioned.

But there is a class rising above either the single or double Metonics, and yet inferior to Stonehenge or Abury. These are temples of intersecting circles. Of these our author says,

* Properly 38, two or more cycles of 19 each.

"When I look at the Botalleh circles of St. Just, Plate 29, I cannot help suspecting that circle C has consisted of two cycles of 19 each, the circle F of one 19, the circle H of two; the circles D and E of two, of thirty each; and that the whole has been intended to represent an astronomical planetary system of some kind." P. 242.

With this we agree, and repeat that the construction of circles singly, or of circles within circles, is so like orreries, that the resemblance cannot fail to excite an opinion of coincident object. It leads to an æra when the rudest idolatry, the mere worship of stocks and stones, had been elevated into and commixed with the Sabæan worship of the heavenly bodies, i. e. from the mere idols of the Australasian savages to the Phenician improvements of Chaldeeism.

We shall follow our author through cromlechs, rocking stones, &c. in our next; but beg our readers to observe, that we are not ignorant of having taken debateable ground, and only mean to make the best suggestions which the premises afford.

(To be continued.)

27. *Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale.*

(Concluded from p. 53.)

WE shall terminate our notice of this valuable work, by mentioning an excellent plan, which was proposed as a substitute for the Inquisitiones post Mortem and Heraldic Visitations. In Sir William's Diary, under the year 1679, is the following memorandum, "the names of such Members of the House of Commons for the Parliament begun at Westminster, 4 Martii 1678, as I shall endeavour to speake with concerning the Bill for Registering of Descents." P. 142.

Upon this stem Mr. Hamper observes:

"Future Antiquaries will regret an inconvenience already felt from the want of some regulation to effect what Sir William was so anxious to establish by law. In the absence of Heraldic Visitations, the feeble Record of a Parish Register, notwithstanding various legislative interferences, is a very meagre and unsatisfactory substitute. It was proposed to enact, that the Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, of the Nobility and Gentry in England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall at the next or second General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, after the de-

cease of all and every the Nobility and Gentry, deliver in certificates upon oath, under their hands and seals, of the times and places of the deceases and burials of such Nobility and Gentry, with their Marriages and Issues; which shall be transmitted to the Grand Jury, and being by them found true, shall be sealed up by the Justices, or any two of them, and delivered to the Clerk of the Peace, to be delivered over to the Deputies of the Office of Arms. That such Deputies shall twice yearly, deliver the same into the Office of Arms, and the Officers there shall file and register the same in books of vellum, together with the coat armour of the defunct. A clause, that all certificates which shall be first made in pursuance of the Act, shall have retrospect, and contain (if it may be) the Names, Burials, Marriages, and Issue of all such Parents, Ancestors, and other relations of the defunct, as have died since the beginning of the late great Rebellion. Fees according to estate, and penalties for non-delivery of certificates or returning of false ones; with a proviso for rectifying such errors in the said Certificates, as shall be found by verdict, upon any issue in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record." P. 142.

The cause why the Bill failed, was, it seems, an expectation that the Court of Wards would be restored (p. 381); but that it would have failed, even if no such expectation had been formed, we fully believe. The plan of it was far too intricate and troublesome. We will not say what form would be the best, but we think that something of more easy construction might supply the desideratum of these useful Records, the Inquisitions post Mortem, in manner following. Upon the decease of every person who left any property, his executors, administrators or assigns, might be required, on or before the time of taking out the Letters of Administration, to make up an account, in a genealogical form, of all the relatives of the deceased, stating their places of residence, and where they were baptized, married, or buried, so far as their knowledge extended.

As many executors or administrators would be too illiterate to draw out such a table, a formula might be given in the Act, which would guide the parish Clergyman, who might swear the parties to the truth of the contents, and draw out the Certificate upon stamped printed paper with proper blanks, for which trouble he might be allowed a certain fee. To the name of the defunct in the Parish Register,

he might add a capital C. to shew that the Certificate had been made. These Certificates he might at the annual Clerical Visitation deliver to any person appointed to receive them by and for the Heralds' College, where they should be filed, and be accessible for public search at a moderate fee, as in the Prerogative Office. The stamp might be one shilling, the Clergyman's fee half a crown. Upon taking out Administration, the Administrator might be required to bring with him from the Clergyman an attestation of having certified to him the genealogical descent before mentioned. This is the easiest and simplest mode which occurs to us. That it is the best we are far from saying, but shall add, that simplicity and perspicuity are most essential considerations in framing acts with which the body of the people have a general concern. Of this the Marriage Act, passed a few years back, is a sufficient proof. Its intricacy alone, without a repeal, would have been sufficient to impede its effective operation. Of the measure itself, we think that no other than a good opinion can be reasonably entertained. Indeed we think it a thing absolutely called for, because through want of knowing where to find the baptisms, marriages, and burials of parties, the titles of numerous estates are imperfect, and many just heirs and claimants are defrauded. That such genealogical certificates might be made media of deception to the injury of right heirs we are fully aware; but we also think, that a provision against such an evil might be easily made. However we have thrown out a hint; and the plan, whatever may be the best, might be digested by persons of competent legal knowledge, and improved or enlarged without impairing its simplicity. As to annexing to it the arms of the defuncts, such a requisition would not be endured, and would be inexpedient.

In p. 102, Mr. Hamper gives us the following extract from the "Exact Dealer's Daily Companion," 12mo, Lond. 1720, concerning Journeys by Post or Stage Coaches.

"This conveyance by post is done in so short a time by night, as well as by day, that every 24 hours the post goes 120 miles, and in five days an answer of a letter may be had from a place 300 miles distant from the writer. Moreover, if any gentleman desire to ride post to any principal town of Great Britain, post horses are always in

readiness, *taking no horse without consent of the owner*, which in other King's reigns was not duly observed; and only 3*d.* is demanded for every English mile, and for every stage to the post-boy 4*d.* for conducting. Besides this excellent convenience of conveying letters and men on horseback, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for men and women of better rank, to travel from London, and to almost all the villages near this great city, that the like hath not been known in the world, and that is by STAGE COACHES, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul weather and foul ways, free from endangering one's health or body by hard jogging or over violent motion; and this not only at a low price, as about a shilling for every five miles, but with such velocity and speed as that the posts in some foreign countries make not more miles in a day; for the Stage-coaches called Flying-coaches, make forty or fifty miles in a day, as from London to Oxford, or Cambridge, and that in the space of twelve hours, not counting the time for dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late."

What the ideas of "velocity in travelling" were among our ancestors will appear from the foregoing statement. Five miles an hour, including stoppages, is reckoned a great thing in posting; and a little better than four miles for "flying coaches." Hence we may see why running footmen and foot posts were preferred for carrying letters and passages, because their speed was greater than posting on horseback, and as to the flying coaches, a good pedestrian would equal, nay for a short distance surpass them. It is a trite remark that spoons were invented two thousand years before any persons thought of turning the end downwards to prevent their slipping into the dish; and in the same manner it may be observed, that our ancestors never thought of widening their roads, and levelling the ruts, to effect greater speed in conveyance.

Mr. Hamper has executed his editorial task most tastefully and judiciously; and we may most veraciously pronounce the work a truly valuable and elegant accession to our Biographical Literature.

28. Ellis's *Letters on English History*.

(Continued from p. 56.)

THE disgrace of Davison for putting in force the warrant of execution against Mary Queen of Scots, has been

much discussed, and a conclusion formed that Elizabeth, by telling a bouncing lie, artfully made him the victim, in order to shift the blame from her own shoulders*. The several statements are, that Elizabeth expressed a desire for the private assassination of the unfortunate Queen, that she, after considerable hesitation, gave the warrant of execution to Davison, and that he carried it to the Council, who (the Council), anxious to get rid of Mary, persuaded Davison to put it into execution *immediately*. The charge of Elizabeth was, that he had disobeyed her orders, which orders were that he should not put the warrant into execution, before the realm should be actually invaded by some foreign power. (iii. p. 126.)

On the trial of Davison the Queen did certainly allege, that on account of plots for the liberation of Mary, she thought it necessary to have it in readiness, if any attempts should be begun, and yet not in haste to execute the same, &c. (Nicolas's *Life of Davison*, p. 304.) But Davison says, that the Queen commanded him expressly to dispatch and send down the warrant, *with all the expedition he might, appointing the Hall of Fotheringhay for the place of execution*. (p. 260.) It seems that Elizabeth laid the imputation of the death of the Duke of Norfolk upon the Lord Treasurer, for divers years together. (Id. p. 264.) Thus it was apparently a crafty practice to involve cases of bad reputation in mystery, on purpose that the public might not know where to attach blame, through ignorance of the truth of the case. See *postea*.

One George Longe, in desiring a patent for glass-making, states, that on account of preserving the woods in England, it is not his desire

"To kepe above ij glashouses in England, but to erect the rest in Ireland, wherof will ensue divers commodities to the commune wealth."

"The woods in England wilbe preserved."

"The superfluous woods in Ireland wasted, then which in tyme of rebellion her Majestie hath no greater enemy theare."

"The country wilbe much strengthened, for every glashouse wilbe as good as twenty men in garison."

"The country wilbe sonner brought to

* Davison says, that it was a trick of Burleigh's, to get his son into Davison's place.—*Nicolas's Life of Davison*.

civilitye, for many poor folke shalbe sett on worke." iii. 158, 159.

From hence there arises a suspicion that manufactories, implying a consumption of wood in England, were discouraged by Government.

In p. 37, we find that the "excessive spending of venison and other vitail in the halles of the citie of London," was very offensive to her Majesty and the nobility, and that an Act of Common Council was therefore passed to prevent it. So much for the liberty of the subject and liberal sentiment in the golden days of good Queen Bess.

James I. as Mr. Ellis observes, was politically not personally acquainted with his mother, for he received presents from Elizabeth in the very year of his mother's death. It may be doubted whether a parish pauper of the present day would exhibit such meanness of soul.

Such was the tyranny of Elizabeth's reign, that upon the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College in Oxford pleading inability to comply with a Royal request, they were ordered to leave at court "a catalog of all their names," for what purpose is evident.

A youth named Arthure was at Madrid in 1688, and received from that court "vi. crownes a day as the son of Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester."

Of the coquetry of Elizabeth there can be no doubt; nor probably was she nice about female honour, for Howell says, that many of her maids of honour had the *catarrhe venerienne* (Letters, 451); yet the difficulty of concealing pregnancy and its consequences, must in her situation have been so great, that we think whispers of such an event, assailed and watched as she was by the Jesuits, could scarcely have been so prevented, as not to have left us some secret circumstantial story of such an event. That Elizabeth lived and died a virgin Queen, could not be maintained upon affidavit, but that a real son of such parents as the fellow described, would be suffered to remain in indigence, and expose her at the court of Philip, is too absurd to require a thought. Elizabeth and her

Ministers were politicians, whom Providence only could defeat; and as to Leicester, if people talked about him, he had them poisoned. All sorts of rogues, high and low, rich and poor, and all sorts of fools also, were, if they

meddled, or were thought to meddle, with Elizabeth and her foxes, sure to be treated as poultry,—or flies among spiders. So exceedingly artful as she was, and yet not bountiful, the manner in which she preserved personal attachment is a perfection of policy which can never be equalled. It can only be satisfactorily explained by favourable circumstances, particularly the ruin of many old families through the wars of York and Lancaster, and extirpation of the survivors by her grandfather and father, unless poverty had sufficiently effected their humiliation. But of another mode of retaining popularity we shall soon speak.

It is astonishing to see how people were in those days afraid of writing. We have in other notices stated their reluctance to send letters in their own hands, lest by so doing they should hurt their eyes. Here we have a new terror in that perfect Elizabethan, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. She says,

"I am enforced to use the hand of my sone William Cavendyshe, not beinge able to wryte so much my self for feare of bringing great payne to my hed." P. 167.

In the present times it is a day's work for a farmer to write a bill of three items; if it be in good spelling, a week's work.

Traditions rife in country places, if they imply no physical absurdity, are not to be despised, although they now appear to be improbable. We have heard it said of certain ancient country families, that their ancestors made their fortune by highway robberies; and we know one considerable estate, a former proprietor of which was detected to be a highwayman, and buyer of stolen goods, and obliged to fly the country. Now it appears plain, from these Letters (iii. 184), that Sir Edw. Hobby patronized highwaymen, bailed them, and received them at his house, though he was himself a Justice of the Peace.

What Lord Chesterfield says concerning the manner of refusing favours by the Duke of Marlborough, who never made an enemy even by denial, appears to have been an old trick of state, successfully practised by Elizabeth. A contemporary writer belonging to the household of Lord Burghley says,

"She suffered not at any time any suitor

to depart discontented from her, and though oftentimes he obtained not that he desired, yet he held himself satisfied with her manner of speech, which gave hope of success in a second attempt. And it was noted in her that *she seldom or never denied any suite that was moved unto her, how unfit soever to be granted, but the suitor received the answer of denial from some other.*" p. 191.

Thus as in the case of the Duke of Norfolk and Mary Queen of Scots, she always threw the obloquy of unpopular actions from herself upon others.

The possible evil of women not nursing their own children, is well shown in Sir Theodore Mayerne's account of James I.

"He had a drunkard for a wet nurse, to whose vitiated milk he was indebted for so considerable injury, that, although weaned within twelve months, he could not walk till his sixth year."

And it is remarkable that "Anne of Denmark, James's Queen, [was carried about in the same manner till her ninth year." The weakness of Charles the First in his infancy is well known.

Mr. Ellis says, concerning such curious particulars, that they may perhaps be beneath the dignity of history to relate. (iii. 200.) We are at some loss to know what is meant by the "dignity of history." Are we to understand by it a strict bigotted limitation to political events and state papers? If so, such history must be excessively dull and professional, like a book of law cases; and most certainly it cannot be philosophical, because it takes no notice of difference of characters; and yet this has the most important influence upon the causes, modes, and results of actions. If there be such "a dignity of history," it is only a crown without jewels, because there are none of these interesting minutiae connected with it.

We find, from p. 211, that the women of this country took great offence if they were not *saluted* in the form of *kissing*.

The dissatisfaction of the people about ship-money was well founded, for the following anecdote will show that such taxes were levied upon the subjects exactly in the same manner as an oriental Pacha fleeces a rich Jew.

"The benevolence goes on. A merchant of London who had been a cheesemonger, but now rich, was sent for by the Council, and required to give to the King 200*l.* or to go to the Palatinate and serve the army with

cheese, being a man of eighty years of age. He yielded rather to pay, though he might better have given nine subsidies, according as he stands valued." P. 240.

There have been great disputes about the person who beheaded Charles I. Mr. Ellis says, "it seems most probable that the person who actually beheaded the King was the common executioner." And then adds the following valuable and interesting note, which seems to us to settle the question.


"Among the tracts relating to the civil war, which were given to the British Museum by his late Majesty King George III. in 1762, there are three upon this subject. One is entitled 'The Confession of Richard Brandon the Hangman (upon his death-bed), concerning his beheading his late Majesty. Printed in the year of the hangman's downfall, 1649.' The second is entitled 'The last Will and Testament of Richard Brandon,' printed in the same year. The third is 'A Dialogue or Dispute between the late Hangman (the same person), and Death,' in verse, without date. All three are in quarto."

The following are the most important paragraphs of the first tract:

"The confession of the hangman concerning his beheading his late Majesty the King of Great Britain (upon his death-bed) who was buried on Thursday last in White-chapel Church-yard, with (the manner thereof:—

"Upon Wednesday last (being the 20th of this instant, June 1649), Richard Brandon, the late executioner and hangman, who beheaded his late Majesty, King of Great Britain, departed this life; but during the time of his sickness his conscience was much troubled, and exceedingly perplexed in mind, yet little shew of repentance for remission of his sins, and by past transgressions, which had so much power and influence upon him, that he seemed to live in them, and they in him. And on Sunday last, a young man of his acquaintance going to visit him, fell into discourse, asked him how he did, and whether he was not troubled in conscience for cutting off the King's head. He replied, 'yes, by reason that (upon the time of his tryall, and at the denouncing of sentence against him,) he had taken a vow and protestation, wishing God to punish him body and soul, if ever he appeared on the scaffold to do the act or lift up his hand against him.'"

"He likewise confessed that he had thirty pounds for his pains, all paid him in half-crowns, within an hour after the blow was given; and that he had an orange stuck full of cloves, and a handkercher out of the King's pocket, so soon as he was carried off

from the scaffold, for which orange he was proffered twenty shillings by a gentleman in Whitehall, but refused the same, and afterwards sold it for ten shillings in Rosemary-lane. About six of the clock at night, he returned home to his wife living in Rosemary-lane, and gave her the money, saying, that it was the dearest money that ever he earned in his life, for it would cost him his life; which prophetic words were soon made manifest, for it appeared, that ever since he hath been in a most sad condition, and upon the Almighty's first scourging of him with the rod of sickness, and the friendly admonition of divers friends for the calling of him to repentance, yet he persisted on in his vicious vices, and would not hearken thereunto, but lay raging and swearing, and still pointing  at one thing or another, which he conceived to be still visible before him."

"About three days before he dy'd, he lay speechlesse, uttering many a sigh and heavy groan, and so in a most desperate manner departed from his bed of sorrow. For the buriall whereof great store of wines were sent in by the Sheriff of the City of London, and a great multitude of people stood wayting to see his corpes carryed to the church-yard, some crying out, 'Hang him, rogue!' 'Bury him in the dunghill;' others pressing upon him, saying, they would quarter him for executing of the King; insomuch that the churchwardens and masters of the parish were fain to come for the suppressing of them, and (with great difficulty) he was at last carryed to White Chappell Church-yard, having (as it is said) a bunch of rosemary at each end of the coffin, on the top thereof, with a rope tyed crosse from one end to the other.

"And a merry conceited cook living at the sign of the Crown, having a black fan (worth the value of thirty shillings), took a resolution to rent the same in pieces, and to every feather tied a piece of packthread dyed in black ink, and gave them to divers persons, who (in derision) for a while wore them in their hats.

"Thus have I given thee an exact account and perfect relation of the life and death of Richard Brandon, to the end that the world may be convinced of those calumnious speeches and erroneous suggestions which are daily spit from the mouth of envy against divers persons of great worth and eminency; by casting an odium upon them for the executing of the King; it being now made manifest that the aforesaid executioner was the only man who gave the fatal blow, and his man that wayted upon him, was a ragman (of the name of Ralph Jones) living in Rosemary-lane."

At page 7 of the second tract is an account of Brandon. He is there stated to have been "twice condemned

by the law to be hanged for having two wives, and by the mercy of the State pardoned, as a fit instrument of their new reformation." He was the only son of Gregory Brandon, and claimed the gallows by inheritance. The first he beheaded, was the Earl of Strafford.

Page 8. This squire Brandon was by the bloody junto fetched out of his bed by a troop of horse, at their late inhuman butchery of the King; he making a show as if he had been unwilling to do so vile and ungodly an act. "He said that his Majestie told him, when he asked him forgiveness, that he would not forgive any subject that came to murder him [the newspapers say that he did freely forgive him." See p. 346]. His carcass was carried by four of his gibbeteers to Mary-Matt-Fellon with great joy and hooting of the people, who pulled up all the nettles and weeds instead of rosemary, with which they strewed the ways, and decked the posts, and tied about their hogs' and dogs' necks with black parings of cloth, crying—"Two of the rogues are gone to the Devil (meaning Dorislaw and Gregory), and we hope the rest will follow."

"There is one Tench, a drum-maker in Houndsditch, that provided ropes, pullies, and hookes (in case the King resisted), to compell and force him down to the block. This rogue is also haunted with a devil, and consumes away."

Finding the interment of Richard Brandon at Whitechapel so distinctly noticed, the Editor of these volumes, in 1821, applied to the Rev. Mr. Mathias, the rector, to institute a search in the parish Register, whether such a burial really took place. The following was the answer which he received:

"1649. Buriall. June 21st, Rich. Brandon, a man out of Rosemary lane."

To this is added a marginal note:

"This R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the First."

This note is evidently not in the same hand with the Register, yet it bears the mark of antiquity. Thus Mr. Ellis.

The coincidence of the decease of the hangman on the 20th of June, 1649, in the pamphlet printed in the year, with the date of the interment, the 21st, in the parish Register, is

very strong; but the thirty pounds reward (from the thirty pence of Judas), his becoming speechless three days before he died, viz. the Sunday, on which day he had held a conversation with an acquaintance, &c. &c. look like embellishments. The mask worn by the decollator assisted slander in its appropriation of the act to various persons; but it was a common thing for the executioners to perform their office in disguise. In the *Mercurius Publicus* for June 6—13, 1631, No. 23, is the following passage:

"Then was he ushered by the common hangman, *habited like a hell-hound*." *

Now Mr. Ellis, from the newspapers of the day, shows that the executioners of the King were more than simply masked; "Yea, when the deputies of that grim serjeant Death appeared with a *terrifying disguise* *, the King with a pleasant countenance said he freely forgave them." P. 346.

Here we conclude our notice of the third volume, with much the same painful feelings as a commander who is obliged to retreat without being able to take all his artillery with them; in other words, we are obliged to leave behind many valuable and excellent things.

29. *The evil Consequences of attending the Race-Course, exposed in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Cheltenham. By the Rev. F. Close, M.A. Perpetual Curate. 12mo. pp. 10.*

WE are glad of the opportunity offered by this Sermon to expose the dangerous ultra-piety which menaces the town of Cheltenham with ruin, and we fear other towns also. Common sense is of course disregarded by devotees, who think that to be righteous over-much, and, we add, foolish over-much, are the chief tenets of the Holy Bible; but we respect ancient *not* modern *Solomonship*; for the latter, in Cheltenham at least, has become *Simeonship*, which cannot see the staring truth that he who would destroy the amusements of a watering place, would find, in the event of success, that he had depopulated instead

of reformed it, and that when he wanted funds for building churches, parsonage houses, schools, &c. (as is the case at Cheltenham), he had frightened away the goldfinches, and left only sparrows.

Now as we do not like killing hens which lay golden eggs, and have friends at Cheltenham whose property would be deeply injured by the success of this hypercalvinism, and, moreover, never knew any thing more silly than the divinity and impolicy rife at Cheltenham, we shall enter somewhat at large into the subject, in order to warn the sensible inhabitants of their danger.

It has been recently preached at Cheltenham, that people are not to place any confidence in Tillotson, Sherlock, Beveridge, or the old divines of the Church of England, which is just as wise as to recommend that we should buy Jews' plaister images instead of ancient casts, because a painted parrot is more conformable to the low taste. Hence has arisen all this super-religion. One gentleman (not now of the place), in preaching a sermon for a lying-in charity, detailed all the symptoms, processes, and perils of miscarriages and difficult and preternatural labours, to the confusion of the ladies, and tittering of the men.—The same preacher, in discussing the character and rank in society of St. Paul, endeavoured to show that he was a modern fine gentleman, and assimilated him to a *watering-place* lounge, leaving his card, exchanging morning calls, &c. So much for Cheltenham,—patent preaching and divinity lecturing! The most effectual modes of bringing religion into ridicule, and thus fostering profaneness.

Of the present incumbent (a truly gentlemanly and amiable man), as a private character, we entertain opinions highly respectful, and justly we think his due. But to speak upon general principles, as Reason is the image of God in man, we presume that he intended Piety to be rational also. Upon RATIONAL PIETY the Church of England is professedly founded; and we hold the concorporation with it of sectarianism, to be the means only of forming a centaur religion, generative of monsters.

But to the principle of the Sermon before us:—that principle is hostility to all places of public amusement whatever. History shows the very

* i. e. a devil. See Cotgrave, v. *diable*, who has "*Diable deschainé, a hell-hound, or fury, broken out of hell*." The *terrific disguise* of Charles's executioners may have been that of devils.—REV.

same idea to have been entertained by the puritans in the time of Charles I. but they only produced that re-action of profligacy which accompanied the Restoration; for there are bits and bridles with which horses may be pleasantly ridden, but others which will cause them to throw their riders. We will show how this comes to pass.

We are sure that wherever there is animation, there will be pleasure. Gibbon says, that the love of pleasure and the love of action are the influential principles of human conduct. Paley says, that life could not be supported without a preponderance of happiness over misery; and how this preponderance is to be effected, unless pleasure be a component part of it, we know not; and if mankind cannot exist without pleasure, then it is as inseparable from existence as respiration. In the "Statutes at Large" of Providence, we find it enacted, that disease and premature dissolution shall accompany intemperate excesses, while the pleasure itself shall be diminished by becoming habitual, i. e. it shall be eating without appetite. Swift assimilates certain projects for preventing desires to cutting off feet to save the expence of shoes; and of similar character would be amputation of the hands, to prevent cards and billiards; pulling down all houses, because none should ever be used as brothels; extirpating vines, apple trees, and barley, because there should be no drunken people; and ruining the tradesmen and poor of Cheltenham by driving away the rich inhabitants and visitors, through leaving them no other mode of amusement than being honorary ushers at charity schools, or parish clerks to irrational preachers. To proceed. As long as there are passions there will be vices, yet if pleasure and passions were not attached to existence, the latter would be a horrible curse. Accordingly Providence does not annex such a wretched mode of being to any animal form whatever, only to vegetables, metals, and earths. Such being the state of things, to extirpate pleasure and passions, would be just as rational as to cut out the *goitres* of the natives of the Alps, at the cost of their lives.

Horse races, sanctioned by the bounty and presence of the Sovereign, were originally established to encour-

rage the breed of horses, and so essential are good horses, that we believe they have done more service to the nation than all the hyper-Calvinists who ever preached in it, for the latter have never created any thing else but civil wars and implacable feuds. Every reasonable man will, however, admit that vice ought to be discouraged. Undoubtedly, and it is also admitted, that the amusement is accompanied with licentiousness, more especially gambling, which is in the higher orders what theft is in the lower, a most pernicious instrument of evil, as regards both morals and feelings. Now if suppression of the Races at Cheltenham would put an end to licentiousness and gambling, by all means let the Races be abolished; but as we do not think demolition of the Strand or Covent Garden would put an end to prostitution, or the suppression of the Races eradicate the vices consequent upon them; then by such suppression the encouragement for breeding good horses, the "good of the thing" is destroyed, and "the evil only" survives. Public amusements are things certainly much abused, and therefore require the strictest surveillance of the Magistracy, but they have their public benefits also. They employ numbers, and occasion a vast consumption of our manufactures, particularly in dress; and we think it very probable, that if public amusements were abolished, the multitude of people thrown out of employ would commit more and greater crimes than those which now attend theatres, concerts, races, and pleasure gardens. But we cannot contemplate such an abolition in one view without horror. In foreign countries assignations are very commonly made in churches, and if these are to be the only places of public assemblage, we really have not so high an opinion of our own country as to think that the same disgusting profanation would not be practised here.

We shall now show the contemptible origin of all this outcry against the pleasures alluded to. We take it as a postulate, that since animals gambol in the fields, and birds sing, that Providence does not inhibit recreation, but sectarianism does. Horace, Earl of Orford, gives us the following reason: "Sectarians have no ostensible enjoyments; their pleasures are *pri-*

vate, comfortable, and gross. The arts, which civilize society, are not calculated for men who mean to rise on the ruins of established order. Jargon and austerities are the weapons which best serve the purpose of heresiarchs and innovators. The sciences have been excommunicated from the Gnosticks to Mr. Whitfield." (Anecdotes of Painting, iii. 2: ed. Dallaway.)

We doubt not the good meaning of the Cheltenham and many other ultras*, founded upon the *fas est ab hoste*, but the tactics of that enemy apply only to those lower orders, where, as Adam Smith says, "the austere system of morals prevails." Mr. Mackie, in his "Constitution of the Church," shows that the substitution of austerity for moral worth, metaphysically speaking, a compulsory attempt to make the rich live entirely upon water-gruel, would only drive them from the Church of England, and thus rob it of its chief supporters, those who do support it in defiance of the unpopularity of tithes, because it is *liberal* in its principles. Enthusiasts, however, seem to say, "Let them leave the churches; we can supply their place with the poor:" but the poor will never be faithful unless you have something to give them, and away they will go to the Unitarians, Deists, or wherever you have driven the opulent, who alone can employ or assist them. Able and learned men will not join with you, for you elevate over their heads noisy and illiterate fanatics, who have only the petty knowledge of village schoolmasters, the prying officiousness of excisemen, and the official insolence of constables. What Radicals wish to do in the State, you would (unintentionally we allow) attempt to do in the Church. You would push aside, *summis viribus*, all talented, learned, liberal, gentlemanly, pleasant, and amiable Clergymen, who would not mislead the world with your pseudo-theology, bad policy, and false logic. In order that plebeianism and low taste may be of universal prevalence, you would introduce a state of society which substitutes pharisaical long prayers for the short aspirations of sincerity, and ignorant devotion for en-

lightened piety—which makes of the demi-god man a wire automaton, moved by a showman in canonicals, which destroys all the high-minded qualities and noble energies that are productive of national glory and distinction;—this state of society, we say, you would introduce, in order to convert males of all ages into old females. We know that you will call us, for thus writing, "*children of Satan*," and other terms which abound in your vocabulary of nonsense; but because you are dupes, we will not be blockheads. People who utterly neglect *things as they are*, can never effect *things as they ought to be*. Mankind cannot be made religious by compulsion, where toleration exists. You are playing your cards into the hands of your enemies. It was the recommendation of Archbishop Sharp, that the Clergy *should never compromise principles*; if you do, you elevate their doctrines above your own, to which you have sworn allegiance.

For the Clergy to be popular, they have only to be eloquent in their sermons, correct in their morals, philanthropic in their sentiments, meek in their manners, and charitable in their actions, without borrowing the religious radicalism of their foes, and assisting them to introduce a "Parliamentary Reform" into the Establishment, founded upon principles hostile to it.

That we may not be misrepresented, we beg to explain ourselves. From the attendance of Christ at the Marriage Feast, and at those of the Pharisees and Publicans, and the apostolical recommendation to hospitality, it is not considered by our best divines that conviviality, if innocently used, is sinful *in se*. The parable of Dives and Lazarus lays no blame upon the rich man for the enjoyment of his riches, only for his unfeelingness; and this is the true scriptural doctrine; for Whitby says (on Luke xi. 41), "that temporal enjoyments are not *clean*, i. e. *lawful to be used*, unless they are sanctified by acts of charity." Bloomfield (Recensio Synoptica, ii. 363) says, that Dr. Owen has well paraphrased the verse in Luke thus: "*Πλν, contrary to what you now do, purify your hearts, rectify your dispositions, make clean (τα ἑνὸν) all within; give alms from right motives; and behold, take notice, all things are clean unto you.*"

* In the present state of religious parties, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge is the best guide for our conduct. See conclusion.

In short, TEMPORAL ENJOYMENTS ARE NOT PROHIBITED, IF THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED WITH INNOCENCE AND CHARITY.

Having thus vindicated ourselves in point of theology, we shall state the political reasons why we have applied ourselves so particularly (seasonably we hope) to Cheltenham. It is well known that a party of religious enthusiasts (chiefly composed of Radicals and Evangelical London tradesmen), set up a newspaper at Brighton, HOSTILE TO THE SOVEREIGN, and prompted other ungrateful treatment, all which in a great degree caused him to forsake it. Similar political and religious radicalism elsewhere has driven very many of the higher ranks from the larger to the smaller watering places; and all this is done for no

other (but the very silly) object of making traitors, monks, hermits, and simpletons, of *sensible* people.

The antidote to this mischief is simple. Recognize only *real* not *amateur* Bishops,—encourage no religious publications, but those sanctioned by the Christian Knowledge Society,—circulate the tracts recommended by that Society in exposure of the mischief of religious enthusiasm,—and patronize and defend the *orthodox insulted Clergy*, in whom alone dwell any pretensions to sound theology, learning, and talents, and who maintain that PIETY is only beneficial when it is RATIONAL; and that RATIONAL PIETY is the only mode of professing GENUINE and HARMLESS CHRISTIANITY.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

No. XI. of the late Mr. C. STOTHARD'S beautiful work, "The Monumental Effigies," consisting of Plates faithfully etched by an able Artist after his original drawings, is at length completed; and will be published by his sister Mrs. Bray, early in the ensuing spring.

The Coronation Oath considered with reference to the principles of the Revolution of 1688. By CHARLES THOMAS LANE, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Remonstrance of a Tory to the Right Hon. Robert Peel.

Deep Things of God. By Sir RICHARD HILL, Bart.

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A complete Collection of the Parliamentary Speeches (corrected) of the Right Hon. G. CANNING, with an authentic Memoir.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Adm. Lord COLLINGWOOD.

The Literary Souvenir for 1828, under the superintendence of Mr. ALARIC WATTS,

is in a state of forwardness, and will be published on the 1st of November. Besides other Decorations, it will contain Twelve Line Engravings after original Paintings, of first-rate excellence, by various distinguished Artists, *viz.*: Thomson, Leslie, Chalon, Stothard, Pickersgill, Danby, Allan, Westall, Linton, Richter, Farrier, Wood, &c. Among other Pictures engraved for the forthcoming Volume, may be mentioned, Thomson's Juliet after the Masquerade—Pickersgill's Medora—Chalon's Thief Discovered—Linton's Return of a Victorious Army to a Greek City—Richter's Love Letter—Westall's Indian Scene—and Wood's Psyche borne by the Zephyrs—all of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere with great éclat.

The Amulet for the Year 1827-8 will be published on the 1st of November. Pictures have been supplied by Howard, Ward, Jones, Pickersgill, Jackson, and Landseer, and the volume will also contain an Engraving from a splendid Picture by Sir T. Lawrence, another by Smirke, R. A. and another from the celebrated Painting (in the collection at Wentworth House) by Vandyke, of Lord Strafford and his Secretary.

The Winter's Wreath; or, a Collection of Original Pieces in Prose and Verse. Amongst the contributors are Wordsworth, Bowring, Gisborne, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Roscoe, &c. &c.

Lyrical Essays, on subjects of History and Imagination. By CHARLES SWAINE.

The Soldiers' Friend, a Poem, sacred to the memory of the late Duke of York. By T. E. ABBOTT.

A Greek Gradus, containing the Interpretation of the Latin and English, of all words which occur in the Greek Poets, and also exhibiting the quantity marked on each syllable. By the Rev. J. BRASSE, B.D.

Select Reports of Medical Cases, chiefly intended to connect the Symptoms and Treatment of Disease with Morbid Anatomy. By R. BRIGHT, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Physiological Illustrations of the Organ of Hearing. By T. BUCHANAN, M.D.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The Council have published a statement, explanatory of the nature and objects of this Institution. The system of education is to be adapted principally for those who are virtually excluded from Oxford and Cambridge by the Statutes of Religious Conformity, by the scale of expense, the course of studies not including law or medicine, &c. The studies are divided into three classes. 1. Those subjects which constitute a liberal education; such as languages, antiquities, classic and English literature in general, mathematics, natural philosophy, political economy, chemistry. 2. Ornamental acquirements; such as Italian, French, German, and oriental litera-

ture. And 3. studies peculiar to professional pursuits; such as jurisprudence, anatomy, surgery, medicine, and the application of chemistry and other sciences to the arts. In an hospital, attached to the University, clinical lectures and practice will be pursued.—Pupils, who do not reside with their friends, are to be boarded in houses, selected for that purpose. No age is excluded, but all entering it shall be previously able to read such authors as Cæsar, or the Eneid, and Xenophon's Anabasis, and shall be acquainted with vulgar and decimal fractions, and able to translate French. The University-year will exclude only the months of August, September, and October; and the daily hours of study will be from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, but the law lectures will be delivered between six and eight in the evening. Some few lectures on other subjects will be delivered in the evening. The University will be governed by a Council of twenty-four members, of which six will be annually elected. Leonard Horner, Esq. F.R.S. has been elected Warden. The Professors are to be appointed by the Council, and may appeal to the general body of proprietors against dismissal. They will receive superannuation allowances, and be paid fixed salaries, until the fees received from students constitute a sufficient support. These fees will be from four to six pounds *per annum* for each student. Only the centre of the University is at present building, and it will contain four theatres, each containing four hundred and forty students, and two lecture-rooms, each containing two hundred and seventy pupils, and five other lecture-rooms, each containing one hundred and seventy students. The expenses of a pupil nominated by a proprietor will be 25*l.* *per annum*. The funds of the University are to be not less than 150,000*l.*, nor more than 300,000*l.* More than 150,000*l.* has already been subscribed, exclusive of donations. Proprietors have the right of presentation for one pupil, and are to receive four *per cent.* upon the amount subscribed, *viz.* 100*l.* for each share.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The following are the amounts of income for last year, of the different religious societies of the metropolis:—British and Foreign Bible, 80,240*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, 45,380*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; Church Missionary, 43,088*l.*; London Missionary (under the Independents), 35,331*l.* 6*d.*; Religious Tract, 15,002*l.* 4*d.*; London, for promoting Christianity among the Jews, 14,457*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; London Hibernian, 7412*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Naval and Military Bible, 5362*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; Sunday School Union, 4395*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; Newfoundland School, 2019*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; British and Foreign School, 1979*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; Continental Society, 1376*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; Prayer and Homily, 1827*l.* 13*s.*; Port of London and

Bethel Union, 895*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Language Institution, 608*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and Merchant Seamen's Bible Society, 580*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

The following estimate appears in a work (said to be compiled from official documents) which has been recently published in France, on the subject of the religious persuasions of the population of Europe:—England and Wales, 6,000,000 Church of England; 6,000,000 Dissenters.—Scotland, 1,500,000 Presbyterians; 500,000 other Sects.—Ireland, 500,000 Church of England; 15,500,000 Catholics; 800,000 Presbyterians; 300,000 Methodists, &c.—Spain, 11,660,000 Catholics.—Portugal, 3,173,800 Catholics.—Austria, 14,000,000 Catholics; 2,000,000 Protestants.—Hungary, 4,200,000 Catholics; 3,646,000 Greek Calvinists, Lutherans, &c.—Germanic Confederation, 6,700,000 Catholics; 6,750,000 Protestants.—Low Countries, 3,500,000 Catholics; 1,500,000 Protestants.—Prussia, 6,000,000 Lutherans; 4,500,000 Catholics; 1,000,000 Calvinists, &c.—Switzerland, 1,167,000 Calvinists; 580,000 Catholics.—Sweden and Norway, 13,550,000 Lutherans.—Denmark, 1,700,000 Lutherans.—Italy, 20,210,000 Catholics.—France, 30,355,428 Catholics; 659,000 Calvinists; 280,000 Lutherans; 51,000 Jews.—Russia in Europe, 39,000,000 Greeks, not Catholics; 8,000,000 Catholics; 2,500,000 Protestants; 1,804,000 Mahometans.—Turkey in Europe, 17,500,000 Mahometans; 2,500,000 Christians.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Amongst the new acquisitions to the Museum are five casts and a head, taken from marbles dug up near the site of Selinus, an ancient city on the southern part of Sicily, and destroyed by the Carthagenians during the wars carried on by that nation: the head is an exquisite specimen of plastic art, and is supposed to be a faithful representation of what is poetically called the “Sardonic grin.” An immense mass of meteoric iron, which fell in South America, has also lately been added to the collection. This remarkable production was presented by Woodbine Parish, Esq., his Majesty's Chargé d’Affaires for Buenos Ayres, to Sir Humphrey Davy, and by the latter to the trustees of the Museum.

NAUTICAL INVENTION.

Lieutenant Ackerley, of his Majesty's ship Ocean (son of Counsellor Ackerley, of Bath), has effected an invention termed *Self-acting Safety Rods*, whereby the lives of persons exposed to drowning from the upsetting of boats may be preserved, and boats which are upset may be righted. The invention appears to be particularly applicable to ferry-boats, from its extreme simplicity, and consequent cheapness, the fitting not exceeding six shillings. On the occasion of the Lord High Admiral's recent

visit to Plymouth, his Lordship inspected Lieut. Ackerley's invention, and expressed himself gratified at its ingenuity: a waterman's boat was upset in his Royal Highness's presence, and the result showed that the self-acting principle of the metallic rods was efficient in supporting five men breast-high out of the water, and preserving their equilibrium in a rolling sea.

ANTIQUITIES.

Excavations have been carried on during the months of May and June last, between Virtun and St. Mard, on a piece of ground contiguous to the arrondissement of Mont Medy. Remains of antiquities, medals, and tombs, which the plough has occasionally turned up, determined the proprietors to enter upon these excavations. A number of fragments of buildings were found; and three cellars, which were in good preservation, afforded iron implements of every description, fragments of vases of earth and glass, a prefericulum of Corinthian brass, 15 inches high, a great number of keys of a very singular form, three hammers, in one of which the extremities were sharp, a lance, and other things. These discoveries, and the place where they were made, appear to indicate that the inhabitants had defended themselves, even to their cellars, during the storm of the fort which they occupied. Amidst the remains of buildings were found some stones of hand-mills; a bas-relief, on a stone two feet high and three feet broad, exhibiting two persons of different sexes, very well cut. They have the left arm raised, and the two first fingers of the left hand placed upon the lips, as in the figures of the goddess of Silence. On a tumular monument appeared an inscription, commencing “*Dis manibus*,” the remainder was effaced. The tombs are arranged in parallel lines, and are of different forms and dimensions. In general, each trough or stone coffin contains a large dish of earthenware, on which is deposited a cinerary urn, containing calcined bones and ashes. There are also lachrymatory vials, pieces of money, fibulæ, and armour, &c. We may add, that several rings, with engraved stones, have been found: one of these stones, a white agate, represents Septimus Severus; another, which is a red agate, exhibits an armed soldier, with a horse by his side.

Three tombs, in good preservation, have just been discovered at Corneto, fifteen leagues from Rome. On the walls of the first there are paintings, representing games and funeral repasts; and we may judge by the beauty of the workmanship to what a degree of perfection the art of painting had arrived among the ancient Etrurians. In the second the paintings are accompanied by inscriptions, which, it is hoped, may throw some light on the primitive language of that people. The third is likewise adorned with very beautiful paintings.

In some of the tumuli raised over the ancient Indian inhabitants of Pera, have been found the spindles used by the lower classes, with the cotton-thread still perfect upon them, though, according to ordinary calculation, they must have been under ground about 300 years.

Paris, July 9.—A few days ago, some labourers employed in clearing out the Roman Theatre at Lilleborme, found a small brass statue, about four inches long, but of equally admirable workmanship and preservation; it was found to be a Mercury. The statue is of a fine style, the design pure, and the proportions regular; it has one foot

raised, and the leg bent in the position of a traveller hastening forward; it is known that Mercury was the god of journey. The drapery was thrown over the shoulder, and afterwards gathered under the arm not to ineumber the walk. By inspecting the hand, the sickle may be perceived with which the son of Maia cut off the head of Argus. It is a sort of a crooked knife like those with which vine-dressers prune vines. The existence of this small image leads to a hope that some small statue of Hercules also may ultimately be found, Mercury and Hercules being ordinarily placed together in the temples.

SELECT POETRY.

With feelings in unison with Mr. Hersee, we introduce to our readers the following tribute to the memory of the great Statesman recently deceased. It comes warm from the heart of the Writer, who received kind attention from Mr. Canning whilst living, and sincerely laments the loss of one who may be justly considered by him as a departed Patron. EDIT.

LAMENT FOR THE DEPARTED.

Written on the Death of the Right Hon.

GEORGE CANNING.

By W. HERSEE.

MOURN, England! mourn and weep—for he is gone!

He who so lately was thy proudest boast
Is coldly stretched upon the bed of death!
A Monarch's pray'rs were offer'd up for him—
For him an anxious people watch'd and pray'd—

And oh! if human skill could aught avail—
If earthly honours, influence, or wealth—
If anguish'd friendship, or devoted love,
Could turn aside the destined shaft of death—
CANNING would still have lived, his Country's pride!

But now he rests from all the cares of State:—
His painful hours of intellectual toil,
His manly struggles for the people's rights,
His firm attachment to a patriot King,
And his rich eloquence in Freedom's cause—
Are all acknowledged by the nation's tears.
Mourn, England! mourn and weep—for he is gone!

Where is the envy that pursued his path
From early manhood to exalted pow'r?
Where are the poison'd shafts of slander now?
Oh! they were pour'd upon him while he lived—

Let them be buried in the great man's grave!
The stifled voice of Calumny is hush'd—
The tongue of Falsehood silenced in its shame—

And trembling Hatred pauses o'er his death.

Has he, then, triumph'd o'er his deadliest foes? [fame—

E'en those who lately sought to wound his
E'en *they* lament that he is now no more!

Such is the fate of man.—If genius live
In his capacious mind, and noble deeds
Crown him with greatness in his country's eyes,

Then jealous foes insult his envied name—
Yet will they follow to his tomb in tears.

This truth did CANNING's wounded spirit feel— [is gone!

Mourn, England! mourn and weep—for he

His private virtues and his public worth
Are now by all remembered and confessed.

Oh! he was true and "faithful unto death"
In his loved Country's cause!—Ev'n at the last,

When Nature lay exhausted in the strife,
And Reason trembled on her native throne,—
E'en then the dying Statesman's loyal heart
Breathed its warm pray'r for England and her King!

'Twas in the sigh of his departing soul—
The last expression of his closing eyes,
Ere his immortal spirit fled from earth!

Angels of Peace will hover o'er his tomb—
And Truth will bless the memory of him
Who died a mental martyr in her cause.

Mourn, England! mourn—for he is gone for ever!

MONODY

On the late Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

CANNING, the Muse and Britain mourn thy fate,

Untimely victim to the cares of state,
While genius, learning, worth, mankind revere,

Candour will heave for thee a sigh sincere,

And gen'rous foes, subduing party gall,
Will own that Europe suffer'd in thy fall.

By Nature form'd to grace the Muse's bow'r,
Nor less for lofty heights of civic pow'r,

Had'st thou ne'er left the Nine's harmonious shade,
To give thy Country all thy potent aid,
Had laurell'd honours been thy fondest aim,
Unfading wreaths had been the gift of Fame.
But when thy mind, with just ambition fir'd,
To legislative dignity aspir'd,
The Muse no longer could retain her pow'r,
And only caught thee in a sportive hour.
At length, exalted by thy Sov'reign's grace,
Thy merit rais'd thee to the foremost place;
Thy Sov'reign, who, sagacious and benign,
High Merit sought, and found that merit thine.

Then Defamation spread her venom'd page,
Thy worth reviling with a savage rage:
Sickness combin'd to give the fatal blow,
And death o'erwhelm'd the State in hopeless woe.

Ah! Canning, had it been the will Divine
For Britain to prolong thy mortal line,
Thy Country had resum'd her glorious days,
And Fame had stamp'd thy name with endless praise.

LINES

*On the Death of the Right Honourable
GEORGE CANNING.*

IN sable dress Britannia's sons are clad,
How dull the gay, how mournful are the sad;
Desponding sighs break through the liquid air
From Pole to Pole, and find an echo there.
The Muse, alas! pours forth a piteous strain,

Its flow is piteous as its source is pain;
CANNING is dead—low lies his fallen crest,
In lifeless sleep he seeks his worldly rest;
No beating heart disturbs the silent tomb,
No tender breath melts on the icy gloom.
CANNING is dead—but hallowed is his grave,
Among the good, the noble, and the brave.
In threat'ning times he wore a pleasing smile,

To cherish hope, and wayward fear beguile,
Triumphant strove in the polemic field,
Or hurl'd his weapon, or produc'd his shield.
His thoughts, besprinkled from the Muses' hill,

That springs mellifluous o'er Parnassus' hill,
Fresh from his lips in easy accents flow'd,
With beauty sparkled, or with pathos glow'd.
O CANNING! glorious dawn'd thy infant mind,

No mist envelop'd, and no cloud confin'd,
Its ray was brightest in this brilliant age,
To gild the pleasing and the instructive page

To us obscure—thy genuine, self-lit ray
Shall shine 'round stars and realms of brightest day.

4, Tavies Inn,

F. R.

PORTSTEWART.

*Stanzas on seeing Portstewart from the
Strand of Magilligan, on the evening of
the 27th of June, 1827.*

(Air—ERIN GO BRAGH.)

WHEN the winds and the waves cease
from angry commotion,
And the sun sinks in lustre subdued
tow'rd's the west,
Portstewart shines a gem on the edge of
the Ocean,
An emerald set in fair Erin's green breast.
From the keen eastern breeze, from the
hills round protected,
From the mirror below her bright image
reflected,
That vale seems by Nature's wild fancy se-
lected,
For sweet Contemplation, enjoyment,
and rest.

How calm—how serene there man's life
might pass over,

With friends doubly dear, as all doom'd
soon to part,
How happy the Husband, the Brother, or
Could dwell there with those who are
dear to his heart.

No scenes of bleak ruin the landscape de-
filing,

Fair objects on all sides abounding and
Combine with the seasons in sweetly be-
guiling

The mind with the magic of nature and art.

But to relish that Eden, or earth's fairest
blessing,

Frail man must be humbled and lowly in
mind,

His own want of worth and of wisdom con-
fessing,

To all that he meets here in meekness re-
sign'd.

Bless'd with health, friends, and honours,
and wealth without measure,

His heart must be there, where he hopes
for his treasure,

Where Cherub and Seraph in raptures of
Their glory, their joy, and their happiness
find.

JOHN GRAHAM.

LINES

TO THE REVEREND R. F.

On reading his poetical Effusions.

WITH fond delight I turn'd thy *Bouquet*
o'er,

And tasted sweets from each Parnassian flow'r.
Exotics rare! from fam'd Pierian spring,

Mid TEMPE's vale—to F***** vale you
bring;

And nurtur'd there by warm poetic fire,
They form a wreath to deck thy sacred lyre!

May HEALTH, the Mountain-nymph, her
flow'rs entwine,

And crown thy brow with Happiness—
Divine!

T. N.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The government have sold the revenue to be derived from the French gambling-houses next year, for 6,055,100 francs, about 250,000*l.*; thus officially sanctioning establishments which ought not to be suffered to exist.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid informs us, that some disturbances had taken place in the province of Arragon, whither a re-inforcement of troops had been ordered to march; and two regiments had received orders to proceed, by forced marches, from Andalusia to Catalonia, which were to be replaced by four regiments of provincial militia. In various other directions the aspect of affairs was equally unpromising. The *Gazette de France* states, on the authority of a letter from Perpignan, that "a band of seven hundred men, who are designated by the name of *Carlists*, appeared before Olot, and demanded that the arms and equipments should be delivered up to them, and also one hundred quadruples; they were at first refused admittance, but after a fire of musketry, which lasted two hours, they entered."

So great is the number of robbers who infest the public roads, that on that which leads from Madrid to Andalusia, it has been necessary to station a detachment of cavalry at short distances, and their duty is to patrol the road day and night.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers inform us of an event of importance, which has produced some agitation in Portugal—the dismissal of General Saldanha, the Minister of War, who had the reputation of being the most zealous among the friends of the Constitution. This event has called forth among the people of Lisbon strong marks of disapprobation. Large bodies have daily assembled in the streets since the 24th of July, when the dismissal was known, and shouts of "Long live the King, the Charter, and General Saldanha!" were continually heard. A deputation from the populace had even waited on the Minister of Finance, to request that the Princess Regent might be informed of the dissatisfaction which the removal of the General had excited. The command of the army has been given to the Count de Villa Flor. Saldanha's dismissal clearly indicates that the Apostolical party have an ascendancy in the Councils of the Princess Regent; and it is expected, by some, that the arrival of Don Miguel, who is said to be on his way to

Lisbon, will be the signal for an overthrow of the Constitution.

Accounts from Lisbon represent the Princess Regent as no longer displaying the energy she manifested when first entrusted with the public affairs; and this circumstance only increases the dissensions to which the capital is now a prey. She is even said to have threatened, in her alarm, to abdicate her high office, if decisive steps were not taken to suppress the expression of popular opinion, and to have almost shown a disposition to submit to the dictation of the Mother Queen, who has, throughout, been the most bitter enemy to the Constitution.

GERMANY.

The two greatest of the Southern States of Germany, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, have entered into a commercial convention, abolishing all custom-duties on their common frontiers. It is hoped that this example will be followed by the other Princes, and that the internal trade of Germany will at length be freed from the fetters with which it has been so long repressed.

The new King of Saxony has issued a proclamation, promising to protect and uphold the Protestants in all their rights and privileges. Both Catholics and Protestants are to enjoy the exercise of their religion on the same footing, and Christians of the Greek persuasion, residing in the kingdom, are to possess the same civil and political rights as the members of the two other Churches.

In the Hospital for Lunatics at Berlin, the following machines are used in the treatment of the more violent cases, and, it is said, with the happiest effects. One consists of a box, somewhat resembling a pulpit, in which the patient is placed in an upright position, and which, acting on a pivot, is then whirled round with great velocity, during the greatest momentum of which the whole is suddenly stopped, so as to produce an indescribable impression or shock upon the cerebral circulation of the individual subjected to its motion. One of the results is vomiting, which is said to operate powerfully in lessening the violence of the maniacal paroxysm.—The other machine is a horizontal bed, or sofa, in which the patient is also moved round with great rapidity, the feet forming the centre of revolution; after which the motion is suddenly arrested as with the former instrument. The above treatment is said to be efficacious in the restoration of speech, muscular motion, and

digestive power, when lost in consequence of paralysis.

July 9. The bronze statue of Prince Blucher, after Franck's model, which Silesia erects in honour of the brave army, was placed on the pedestal at Breslaw. The statue is ten feet two inches high, and the pedestal of a single block of Silesian granite, sixteen feet nine inches. This fine monument was first exhibited to the public on the 26th of August, the anniversary of the battle of Katzbach.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Intelligence from Constantinople fully confirms the reports of the fixed determination of the Turkish Government to resist all interference in the affairs of Greece, for which purpose active preparations are going on, and the levying and training of troops are every where continued. The Sultan has ordered troops to be raised in every part of his dominions, "without distinction of religion"—a measure hitherto unheard of in the Ottoman empire, in order to meet the perils of the approaching crisis. He has also issued orders to Redschid and Ibrahim Pachas to use their best exertions to put an end to the war "before other circumstances should occur which would support it." The number of men already assembled at Constantinople is estimated at 150,000: and the Grand Signior expects this force to be shortly increased to 600,000.

A document, remonstrating against the interference of the Allied Powers, was delivered on the 9th and 10th of June, 1827, by the Reis Effendi to the Dragomans of the French, English, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian missions, in the order in which they repaired to the Porte. It was therefore delivered before the treaty recently published was signed. It concludes thus: "The Sublime Porte can never listen to such propositions—to propositions which it will neither hear nor understand so long as the country inhabited by the Greeks forms part of the Ottoman dominions, and they are tributary subjects to the Porte, which will never renounce its rights. If, with the aid of the Almighty, the Sublime Porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act, as well for the present as for the future, in conformity with the ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects. The Sublime Porte, then, finding that, in respect to this affair, it is impossible for it to listen to any thing except to the precepts of its religion and the code of its legislation, considers itself justified in declaring, that from religious, political, administrative, and national considerations, it cannot give the slightest countenance to the propositions which have been framed and finally brought forward."

With respect to the prolonged contest
GENT. MAG. August, 1827.

with the Greeks, it is admitted that Ibrahim Pacha has found in all parts of the Peloponnesus obstacles which he did not expect, in the firmness and activity of the Greeks. He first attacked Megalospileá, the best fortified convent in Greece, and was repulsed with loss. Having afterwards marched into the territory of Keriteas, he met with Nikitas and Gennaco Colocotroni. Their vigorous resistance defeated his projects, which were to gather in the corn and drive off the cattle, in order to send them to Tripolizza, which is in distress for provisions. The unarmed part of the inhabitants retire to a distance from the roads at his approach, and all the men whom he meets with are armed. Redschid Pacha has turned towards the interior of Greece; but there are four thousand resolute soldiers, to subdue whom will cost him trouble, time, and many men. The Constantinople Fleet has returned for the second time to Navarini, and left the field clear for the four Greek brigs which Lord Cochrane has left to blockade the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth.

MOLDAVIA.

Intelligence has been received of the destruction of a great part of Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, by fire, which broke out in a house near the Russian Consulate; and, as the city is chiefly built of wood, the flames spread rapidly. About 800 houses, including the palace of the Hospodar, the public offices, the archives, the palaces of the Boyars Roznowan, Ghika, Palladi, Kalimachi, &c., fifteen churches, one of which is the cathedral, and the Catholic convent, soon became the prey of the devouring element. The main street, which leads to the palace of the Hospodar, was completely enveloped in flames, and as the streets are not paved with stone, but with deals, that kind of causeway took fire as well as the houses, and thus the escape of many who tried to save some of their property was rendered impossible. Fifty bodies had been dug out of the ruins. The Prince and his family escaped with difficulty. The Catholic Missionaries saved themselves by climbing over a high wall, and have lost all their property. More than ten thousand of the population are without any place of shelter. In the midst of the disaster, it was found necessary to set at liberty a number of criminals, as the flames had reached their prison. The malefactors, with others who joined them, created a new alarm by attempting to plunder a part of the town which the fire had not destroyed.

AFRICA.

The present dispute between France and Algiers arose from a blow which the Dey inflicted upon the French Consul. The French sent a squadron of one sail of the line and five frigates, with an admiral, who demanded that the Minister of the Dey

should make an apology on board the French ship, and in presence of the other European Consuls. This the Dey peremptorily refused, and the French immediately blockaded the port. A rumour was spread that the French intended to land a military force, and the Dey immediately took every possible means to excite the religious and national enthusiasm against the French, and which has induced Arabs, Kobyles, and others, to pour in to the assistance of the faithful.

By recent intelligence from Algiers, Bona, and Oran, we learn that, although all these places are declared, and are, indeed, in actual blockade by the French squadrons, the Moors still find their way out. They state that three strong Algerine cruisers passed out during the night, and got clearly off. These escapes swell the number up to six sail since the blockade of Algiers was declared. A rich booty was anticipated by the pirates. The preparations to receive the French are on an extensive scale, and the barbarians evince the greatest confidence in their strength; they have behaved in one instance with great moderation, having allowed the French Consul and all the mer-

chants to go on board the French fleet. The force cruising off the port of Algiers amounts to eight large vessels.

By letters from Cape Coast Castle it appears that the traffic in slaves has been on the increase since the defeat of the Ashantees, and that it is carried on, for the most part, with impunity. The Maidstone frigate alone, since Commodore Bullen went on that coast, has taken and enfranchised 1460 human beings, besides what the rest of the squadron have done; yet, it is supposed, for every one taken, a hundred have eluded the vigilance of the British cruisers.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica Papers of the 29th May state that the Collector of His Majesty's Customs had been apprised by the Governor that, as the subsistence of the troops was not to be paid by the Local Government beyond the 31st instant, the Collector and Comptroller were to be governed by the British Act of Parliament, and recommence the collection of the Double Duties from 1st June; unless, in the mean time, the Commissioners of Accounts would re-assemble and direct the contractor to supply the troops as heretofore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A report made by the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject of Criminal Commitments and Convictions, announces the melancholy fact that the increase of committals has been very great. Since 1801 it appears that the population has been augmented from 8,872,986 to 11,977,663 souls, that being the result of the last census made in 1821. This increase, however, does not account for the increase of crime which seems to have taken place, the committals being, according to these returns, in 1826, quadruple what they were in 1806. The number of committals for trial in England and Wales, from 1806 to 1826, was:

1806.....	4,346
1816.....	9,091
1826.....	16,147

The increase over 1806, in 1816, the Committee ascribe, in a great measure, to the transition from war to peace. This, however, does not account for the great increase which 1826 gives over the return for 1816. Low wages—the practice of making up the labourer's pay from the poor's rates—and the habits of poaching, induced by the great increase of preserves for game—are considered by the Committee to be among the causes of the evil, and they strongly urge the necessity of attempting to prevent the further extension of the mischief arising from these sources.

Considerable interest is taken by a Committee of Gentlemen, provisionally appointed, with the monied interest of London, and some of the great Chartered Companies, to bring into effect a grand Canal from Portsmouth to London. It is suggested to make it a national undertaking, and to pay the expense of its construction by an issue of 4 per cent. Exchequer Bills, and 5 per cent. Canal Debentures, the latter to be paid off in fifteen years. The present Committee comprises Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir J. Brenton, T. Wilson, Esq. M.P. W. Manning, Esq. M.P., and H. Twiss, Esq. M.P. The present plan is a suggestion of Mr. N. W. Cundy, supported by the opinions of Messrs. Rennie, Giles, Elms, and Mears. The Canal will be only seventy-four miles from Portsmouth Harbour to the Thames at Rotherhithe: it will always have 28 feet in depth of water, and be 150 feet wide; will require only four locks, as the summit level, on Epsom Common, will not exceed 140 feet, and the deepest cutting will be 130 feet. The locks are to be 300 feet long each, and 64 feet abroad. It is proposed that the Canal commence with two branches, at Rotherhithe, nearly opposite the London and West India Docks, near the Victualling Office, and proceed thence, in a south-west direction, to Langston Harbour, Southsea Common, and Spithead. The general estimate states the expense under four millions, of which 3,255,420/.

would be paid to labourers for cutting, 474,000*l.* to tradesmen, and 250,000*l.* for purchase of land. It is stated, that the expense of Government, in the land carriage of stores, &c. to Portsmouth, last war, exceeded 200,000*l.* a year. The journey through to be 14 hours, and to be effected by steam vessels.

Aug. 23.—The corning-house of the powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, at Twickenham, exploded. The building was situated in a sort of shrubbery, at least five hundred yards from the other parts of the works, and is close to the stream by which the engines are worked. Bricks, immense pieces of timber, and portions of the iron-work of the machinery, some weighing upwards of 50*lbs.* were scattered in all directions; and a building called the press-house, situate on the opposite side of the river, and at least one hundred yards distant, was completely unroofed by the shock. Two lives were lost. One of the bodies presented a shocking spectacle, being dreadfully mangled, and the other was blown to pieces. 1200*lbs.* of powder were in the building at the time of the accident. For a similar accident at the same place last summer, see our Mag. for Aug. 1826, p. 170.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The improvement which has of late shewn itself in the manufacturing districts proceeds in so steady a manner, that little doubt can be entertained of the speedy removal of all the evils created by want of employment. All the accounts in the provincial papers speak of a continued advance in the amount of wages. In some places it has been so considerable that the increase is not less than cent. per cent. on the price paid about twelve months ago; and the general complaint of the manufacturers is, that they cannot, even at this advanced rate of wages, procure an adequate number of hands. This is particularly the case in the calico-manufactories of *Burnley* and the neighbourhood, where another advance of three-pence per piece has just taken place in the wages for weaving calicoes, a branch in which the greatest activity now prevails.

The *Stockton and Darlington Railway* promises to remunerate the proprietors in the most ample manner. The cost of the railway, which is 25 miles long, and is carried over two hills by inclined planes, was less than 200,000*l.*; 120,000 tons of minerals and merchandize have been conveyed along it in the course of the year expired, generally at the rate of 2*d.* per ton per mile, including haulage, and waggons found; and the receipts for tonnage have exceeded 2,000*l.* per month. The coaches that ply on it have travelled 45,460 miles, carrying passengers at the rate of 1*d.* per mile out-

side, and 1½*d.* inside, with a velocity of eight miles an hour, and without one single accident to injure man, horse, or coach. In consequence of this cheap and easy conveyance, the amount of intercourse between *Stockton* and *Darlington* has increased more than ten fold.

The workmen have commenced excavating for the foundation of the *Yorkshire Museum*, on the *Manor Shore, York*, and their labours have led to the discovery of several interesting relics of the venerable *Abbey*, whose ivy-crowned ruins are so picturesque an object in that place.—Walls, pillars, and steps have been uncovered, and were the excavations sufficiently extensive, the curious might undoubtedly be gratified with an increased knowledge of the form and extent of this once magnificent structure.

The imposing structure which Mr. Beckford has been erecting on the brow of *Lansdown*, near *Bath*, is now completed as far as regards the masonry work. The building is square, to an altitude of 130 feet from the foundation: it then assumes an octagonal form, for 12 feet more; and this is crowned by 12 feet of octagonal wood work of a lantern shape, which will be protected by an iron pillar at each angle; and these pillars will be gilt. This will constitute the apex of the tower.

The *Burning Cliff* near *Weymouth* has assumed a more grand and interesting appearance than on any previous occasion. An excavation was lately made for an experimental research by Mr. T. Harvey, and the material extracted from the cavity on being thrown undesignedly into a heap, and being exposed to the atmospheric air, ignited without any artificial application of fire, and burnt the greater part of the night with the brilliancy of a light-house. The late spring tides produced an increased fermentation, added to which, a strong current of air from the easterly gale has ignited the stratum to a considerable extent, and the fire at the mouth of a cavern is now seen to burn more fiercely than that of a malt kiln or large furnace.

July 30.—About midnight, a most alarming and destructive fire broke out at *Sheerness*, near the *Fountain tavern*, in the *Old Town*. By two o'clock in the morning the whole of one side of the street, consisting of 23 houses, was entirely destroyed, and not the slightest probability appeared of subduing the fire. Nothing could exceed the consternation of the inhabitants of the town. They had all risen from their beds, and many of them appeared in the streets almost naked. The flames continued to rage; and, notwithstanding the united efforts of the firemen and the inhabitants who had crowded to the spot, the fire was not completely subdued until between seven and eight o'clock in the morning.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 30.—3d Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Geo. Douglas Standen, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Staff. Col. Sir Jcr. Dickson, K. C. B. to be Quarter-master-gen. to the Troops in the East Indies.

July 23.—87th Reg. Foot, to be styled "the 87th, or the Prince of Wales's own Irish Fusileers."—10th Light Drag. Capt. Lord Thos. Cecil, to be Major.—1st or Gren. Guards—Lieut.-Col. Sir John Rowland Eustace, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—4th Foot—Major Rob. Burdett, to be Major.—34th ditto—Lieut.-Colonel Colin Campbell, to be Lieut.-Col.—36th ditto—Lieut.-Col. Chas. Wyndham, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—41st ditto, Capt. W. Booth, to be Major.—Royal African Colonial Corps—Capt. Chas. St. John Fancourt, to be Major.—Unattached—Major Valentine Jones Græme, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—Brevet—Lieut.-Col. Clement Hill, to be Col. in the Army.

July 23.—Flora Langley, of Hill Court, co. Gloucester, to take the surname and bear the armorial ensigns of Fust, in compliance with the will of her maternal uncle Sir John Fust.

July 26.—Chas. Cowdery, of Newport, Isle of Wight, gent. and Chas. Gurney, of Launceston, Cornwall, gent. to be Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

Aug. 13.—85th Foot—Capt. Frederick Maunsell, to be Major.—Unattached. Maj. Chas. Rich. Fox, 85th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—Brevet Major Thomas Hall, 14th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet. Major Hon. John Hobart Cradock, to rank as Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Aug. 17.—Capt. John Conroy, Equerry and Private Secretary to the Duchess of Kent, knighted.

Aug. 17.—Richard Dacres, esq. to be Rear-Adm. of the Red.—Visc. Goderich to be First Lord of the Treasury.—The Duke of Portland to be Lord President of the Privy Council.—Lord W. H. C. Bentinck and the Right Hon. John-Chas. Herries, to be Privy Councillors.

Aug. 22.—The Duke of Wellington, to be Commander in Chief of the Land Forces in Great Britain and Ireland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Carlisle.—James Law Lushington, esq. vice Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. deceased.
Co. Kerry.—The Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Bp. of Chichester, a Preb. Stall in St. Paul's.
Rev. E. A. Bagot, Dean of Canterbury.
Rev. E. Mellish, Dean of Hereford.
Rev. H. W. Barnard, Canon Res. of Wells Cathedral.

Rev. — Clarke, Preb. of Salisbury.
Rev. G. B. Blomfield, Preb. of Chester.
Rev. T. Turton, Preb. of Haydon with Walton Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. E. J. Bell, Wickham Market V. Suff.
Rev. J. Blanchard, Lund V. with Middleton R. co. York.

Rev. B. G. Bridges, Orlingbury R. co. Northampton.

Rev. S. Cooper, Wood Walton R. co. Hants.
Rev. C. G. R. Festing, St. Paul V. Cornw.
Rev. R. Grenside, Crathorne R. co. York.
Rev. J. W. Harding, Sulgrave, V. co. Northampton.

Rev. C. Haycock, Withcott R. with Owston P. C. co. Leicester.

Rev. Dr. W. Landon, Branscombe V. co. Devon.

Rev. J. Pyke, Uphaven V. co. Wilts.

Rev. R. Remington, Chap. and Vicar of Manchester Collegiate Church.

Rev. H. P. Willoughby, Burythorpe R. Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Wise, Barley R. Herts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Ward, Chaplain to Visc. Goderich.

Rev. T. Stacey, Chap. to the Earl of Dunraven.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Coleridge, Master of Helston Free Grammar-school, Cornwall.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. Lady Grey of Groby, a son.

—14. The Duchess of Richmond, a dau.

—Lady Cawdor, a son.—25. Hon. Mrs. Jervis, a son.

March 7. Lady Barham, a son.—28. The Countess of Minto, a dau.

April 16. Lady Clifton, a son.—26. The Countess of Aylesford, a son.

May 15. The wife of Hon. Col. Gardner, R. A. a son.

June 24. Viscountess Clive, a son.

July 2. Lady Granville Somerset, a dau.

—15. At the Spa, Gloucester, the wife of Captain Long, of Tilshead Lodge, Wilts, a son.—22. In Upper Harley-st. the wife of W. Hammer, esq. twin sons.—23. At Cortachy Castle, the Right Hon. Countess of Airlie, a dau.—24. At Woodbine, near Maidenhead, the wife of Capt. Gardiner, R. N. a dau.—27. At Rodney-place,

Clifton, the wife of James Cunningham, esq. a dau.—28. At Erskine, the Right Hon. Lady Blantyre, a son.—29. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of W. H. Harford, esq. a dau.—The wife of Dr. Smith, of Bloomsbury-square, a son.

Aug. 1. In Gloucester-place, the wife of G. Simson, jun. esq. a dau.—2. At Gaddesden Cottage, Herts, the wife of T. Herbert Noyes, esq. a son and heir.—3. At Wroxtton Vicarage, near Banbury, the wife of the Rev. T. Wyatt, a dau.—4. At Boardhill, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Bidwell Edwards, a dau.—5. At Whitehall-place, the Right Hon. Lady James Stuart, a son.—At Bosworth Hall, Leicester, the wife of G. F. Turville, esq. a dau.—6. In Fludyer-street, the wife of H. Hyndman, esq. a dau.—7. At Pinkie House, Lady Hope, a son.—At North Crawley, the wife of Rev. R. Wright, a son and heir.—9. At Newton House, near Yeovil, the wife of Major T. P. Milles, 14th Light Drag. a son.—10. At Daw Court, Kent, the wife of E. Rice, esq. a son.—At Telbridge

Park, the wife of G. Raikes, esq. a dau.—11. The lady Frances Bankes, wife of the Rev. E. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, Dorset, a dau.—At Wortham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Thos. D'Eye Betts, a dau.—12. At Broadwell, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, a dau.—In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of H. S. Montague, esq. a dau.—The wife of Capt. T. Burton, R. N. a dau.—13. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Capt. Clifford, R. N. a dau.—15. In Portland-place, the wife of Abel Smith, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Walthamstow, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Baptist Noel, a son.—17. In Stratton-street, the wife of the Hon. G. R. Trevor, M. P. a dau.—18. In Hanover-square, the wife of W. S. Best, esq. a son.—In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, the wife of J. D. Paul, esq. a son.—19. The wife of B. Cohen, esq. of Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, a son.—At the Rectory, Cuxham, the wife of the Rev. Francis Rowden, a dau.—20. Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 11. Thos. Mullins, esq. nephew to Lord Ventry, to Jemima, second dau. of late Capt. W. B. Broughton, R. N.

March 23. Sir Rob.-Gore Booth, of Lisadall, co. Sligo, bart. to the Hon. Caroline King, dau. of Viscount Lorton.

June 19. At Semer, the Rev. Joseph Edwards, of Toppesfield Hall, Suffolk, to Elizabeth-Mary, only dau. of the late John Spurrier, esq. formerly of Yardley Bury, Herts.

July 5. The Hon. John Erskine Kennedy, second son of the Earl of Cassilis, to Miss Augusta Fitz-Clarence.—12. At Geilston House, Dumbartonshire, Edwin Sandys Bain, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Bain, of Livelihoods, co. Stirling, to Christian Jane Fullarton, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Thos. Geils, of Geilston, and late of 3d Foot Guards.—17. At Edinburgh; the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, to Miss Camilla Catherine Smythe, eldest surviving dau. of the Hon. David Smythe, of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.—19. At Exeter, the Rev. John Phillips Roberts, to Marg.-Cornelia, eldest dau. of Mrs. Aitkin, of Dix Field, Exeter.—At Hadley, Chas. Wm. Fletcher, esq. to Ellinor, eldest dau. of John Lawrie, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.—21. At Southampton, John Worthy, esq. of Exeter, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thomas Bully, esq. of Shaldon, Devon.—23. At Tunbridge Church, Major Tovey, to Caroline, third dau. of Robert Kirby, esq. of Meophains Bank, near Tunbridge.—At East Peckham, Capt. Seale, R. N. to Eliza,

fourth dau. of Sir Wm. Twysden, of Roydon Hall, Kent.—24. At Dodington, Kent, Sir John Croft, of Cowling Hall, Yorkshire, bart. to Anne Knox, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Radcliffe.—At Hinton Blewett, Capt. B. M. Festing, R. N. to Caroline Jane, only dau. of F. B. Wright, esq. of Hinton Blewett House.—Thos. Butler Chinn, esq. of Lichfield, to Eliza-Tippet, eldest dau. of the late Rich.-Alex. Nelson, esq. Sec. of the Navy.—25. At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Thomas Hayton, to Adelaide, fifth dau. of John D. Stevens, esq. of Sarratt, Herts.—26. At Burnham, Somerset, Geo. Pelsant Dawson, esq. son of Major Dawson, of Arbourfield, Berks, to Susan-Jane, only dau. of Henry Dod, esq.—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. Durham, of Largo, to Miss Anstruther, eldest dau. of the late Col. John Anstruther, 62d Reg.—27. At Pancras New Church, Wm. Swinton, esq. E. I. C. to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Coxhead Stevens, esq. of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.—28. At Maidstone, Lieut.-Col. Tod, late of the 29th Foot, to Miss Hills, of Romney-place.—At Herne, Kent, Thos. Edward Scott, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Williamson, Com. of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

Aug. 4. At Chesseldon, the Rev. Awbrey Chas. Price, Vicar of Chesterton, Oxon, and of Colerne, Wilts, to Theodora Ann, only dau. of Geo.-Fred. Hewitt, esq. of Badbury Hill, near Swindon, Wilts.—5. Capt. Thos. Pakenham Vandeleur (21st Fusileers), to Mary, youngest dau. of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bt. of Swainston, Isle of Wight.

OBITUARY.

RT. HON. GEORGE CANNING.

Aug. 8. At the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, aged 57, the Right Hon. George Canning, D.C.L. First Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Newport in Hants, a Governor of the Charterhouse, &c.

The family of Canning was originally of Foxcote in Warwickshire. George, fourth son of Richard Canning of Foxcote, emigrated to Ireland at the commencement of the seventeenth century, as agent of the company of Londoners in the plantation of Ulster (see vol. LXXXI. i. 382), and settled at Garvagh in the County of Londonderry. His great-grandson of the same name, marrying a daughter of Robert Stratford, esq. of Baltinglass (an aunt of the first Earl of Aldborough), had a son named Stratford after his maternal ancestors,—the father of three sons, George, Paul, and Stratford. Of these, the eldest gave birth to the deceased Statesman; the second to George now Lord Garvagh (for whom his cousin procured that Irish Barony in 1818); and the third to a numerous family, including the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, late Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, and now at Constantinople.

Respecting George Canning, father of the departed Statesman, a few words may be added. He was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, a good scholar, and much attached to literature. He published "A Translation of Anti-Lucretius," 4to, 1766, a quarto volume of Poems in the following year, and composed several fugitive productions; among others, the beautiful and affecting poetical epistle of Lord Wm. Russell, supposed to be written on the night previous to his execution to Wil-

liam Lord Cavendish, who had offered to change clothes in order to facilitate his escape*. It appears, however, that Mr. Canning offended his father by his marriage to a lady, who, though highly accomplished and of a congenial taste, was his inferior both in rank and fortune. Under these circumstances he died in 1771, in the life-time of his father (who survived till 1775), and the infancy of his son. His remains were interred in Marybone new burying-ground, where the following poetical inscription by his widow may still be seen:

"Thy virtue and my woe no words can tell!" [well!

Therefore, a little while, my George, farewell!
For faith and love like ours Heaven has in store [more."

Its last, best gift—to meet and part no

After her husband's death, Mrs. Canning attempted the profession of the stage, and performed Jane Shore to Garrick's Lord Hastings; but her talent was not sufficient to command a London engagement. She afterwards acted in various provincial companies, and successively changed her name by marriage for those of Reddish and Hunn†.

The education of the future Premier was superintended by his uncle Paul, a merchant in London, principally engaged in the wine trade; but its expenses were sufficiently provided by a small estate in Ireland, which, though inadequate as a provision for life, was amply sufficient as a fund for education. His rudimental instruction Mr. Canning acquired at Hyde Abbey school near Winchester, under the care of the Rev. Charles Richards. Even then his early compositions were distinguished by an extraordinary vigour of mind. At a public exhibition he recited a prize-poem on West's picture of the Resurrection of Lazarus,—the altar-piece of

* This effusion is preserved in Dodsley's Collection.

† Mr. Canning's attention to his mother speaks volumes for the excellence of his heart. He visited her (at Bath, where she resided,) as often as the public business allowed him; and never failed to write to her every Sunday of his life. Mrs. Hunn was well known to an admiring circle for her national predilections. As Mr. Canning had been repeatedly attacked on the subject of the pensions granted to other members of his family—to his mother and sisters—it becomes fair to add what he has said in his defence. His answer to this charge was, that when he first retired in 1803 from the office of Under-secretary of State, he was intitled to a pension of 500*l.* a year; and that, instead of taking the sum himself, he requested to have it settled on his relations.

Winchester Cathedral. It is also remembered that he pourtrayed with extraordinary judgment the madness of the matricide, in the *Orestes* of Euripides. Mr. Richards is still living, and his *ci-devant* pupil has frequently evinced his grateful remembrance, particularly by transmitting his printed speeches to Hyde Abbey. From thence Mr. Canning went to Eton, taking with him that talent for verses which is the great qualification for distinction at that school. At Eton his most intimate friend was Lord Henry Spencer (second son of the late Duke of Marlborough), in conjunction with whom, the Rt. Hon. John Hookham Frere (*ci-devant* Ambassador at Madrid), Robert Smith, esq. (late M.P. for Lincoln), John Smith, esq. (late Paymaster of the Navy,) and others, he contributed to that celebrated display of rising talent, entitled the *Microscope*, published in weekly numbers, from Nov. 6, 1786, to July 30, 1787. The essays signed B. and a poem entitled “*The Slavery of Greece*,” are the contributions of Mr. Canning. Lord Henry Spencer was early cut off in the year 1795, when Ambassador at Berlin; and a character of him may be seen in our volume for that year, p. 618. Of John Smith, who died in March of the present year, a memoir will also be found in our April Magazine, p. 366.

For several years a society had periodically met in a Hall at Eton, for the purpose of discussion. The masters properly encouraged the practice for its obvious utility. It was a little House of Commons. Mr. Speaker took the chair; a Minister sat on a treasury bench, and faced as bold an Opposition as Eton could produce. ‘The noble lord,’ the ‘right hon. gent.,’ ‘my honourable friend,’ were bandied from side to side. The order, the gravity, the importance of the original assembly, were mimicked with the greatest success. In the miniature senate the crown and the people had their respective champions; the advocates were as solemn, as eager for victory, and as active in obtaining it, as the more mature debaters of the Parliament itself. Mr. (now Marquis) Wellesley, Mr. (now Earl) Grey, and at a subsequent period Mr. Canning, distinguished themselves in the intellectual warfare of this juvenile House of Commons.

From Eton Mr. Canning in Oct. 1787 removed to Christ Church, Oxford. His career at the University was a splendid fulfilment of the high promise he had previously given; and his compositions obtained several prizes. It was at Oxford that his friendship commenced with

the Earl of Liverpool, who was only of a few months older standing, having received his previous education at the Charter-house. They (with Lord Henry Spencer, who had entered Christ-Church at the same time,) were constantly in each others’ society; and there acquired that mutual regard, which no occasional political operation at any time seriously interrupted. It was also to Mr. Jenkinson, though not entirely, that Mr. Canning was indebted for his introduction to Mr. Pitt. When, with that design, Mr. Canning was invited to dinner with the first Earl at Addiscombe-house, it was found, to the surprise and amusement of their host, that the two supposed stranger-guests were already acquainted with each other; for Mr. Pitt (through what channel is not exactly known) had some time before intimated to Mr. Canning his wish to become acquainted with him, and they had met without the intervention of any third person*.

To Sheridan Mr. Canning was related through his mother; and by that talented individual he gained admittance, whilst still a youth, to the society at Devonshire House. He was first introduced to the Duchess of Devonshire by Mr. Sheridan, at a splendid supper given by her Grace to Mr. Fox, Lord John Townshend, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Richardson, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Gen. Burgoyne, Mr. Tickell, and other celebrated wits of the day. On his first interview Canning displayed wit and talents beyond his age. It was probably to the same friend that Mr. Canning was indebted for the early notice taken of him by the Marquis of Lansdown.

It has been often repeated that Mr. Canning was a decided Whig in his youth; but he had scarcely passed that period of his life when he declined a seat in Parliament offered him by the Duke of Portland, then at the head of the Whig party, alleging his political opinions as the reason. These opinions he had soon after an opportunity of manifesting, in a copy of verses written on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Portland as Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1792, and spoken either by Mr. Dawkins or Lord John Beresford (now Archbishop of Dublin),—for both those persons delivered a copy of verses composed by Mr. Canning. Mr. Burke and Mr. Windham were present on the occasion.

Not many months after, the Duke of

* Another account, however, attributes his introduction to Mr. Pitt to the present Marquis of Wellesley; no better

Portland himself, with more than half of the great Whig party, joined the banners of Mr. Pitt. This event took place previously to the opening of the Parliament of 1793-4, which was also Mr. Canning's first session. His friend Mr. Jenkinson had left the University two years before, and had greatly distinguished himself in the first session of that Parliament. Mr. Canning, with the view of pursuing the profession of the law, had entered himself of Lincoln's Inn; but had continued, after taking his degrees, (he attained that of M.A. July 5, 1794) to be a frequent resident at Christ Church. From the time of his entering into Parliament, he discontinued that practice, and made the Metropolis his constant residence. He took his seat as Member for Newtown in the Isle of Wight, to which borough he was introduced through the interest of Mr. Pitt with Sir Richard Worsley, who retired purposely to make room for him. Though initiated into the arena of debate both at Eton and Oxford, and more particularly in town at the Debating Society in Old Bond-street, he was nearly a year in the House before he assumed courage to speak. His maiden effort was in favour of the subsidy proposed to be granted to the King of Sardinia. He entered, on this occasion, into an historical detail of similar treaties with the Continental powers, and concluded with observing that, "had it not been for the war, some Corresponding revolutionary Society might have possibly been sitting on the benches of that House; and, instead of debating on a treaty of alliance, might have been agitating the question of a forced loan, demanded in the name of some proconsular deputy of the French government." This passage at once refutes the assertion that he once belonged to a society of the description he mentions. After this the member for Newtown was accustomed to deliver his sentiments in most debates of importance; and, as the ministers were supposed to have displayed on some occasions more decision than argument, his assistance was more than usually serviceable.

In 1796 Mr. Canning accepted of Mr. Pitt the post of Under Secretary of State; and at the General Election in that year he was returned for the Treasury borough of Wendover. At the same period he was appointed Receiver-general of the Alienation Office; and in March 1799 one of the Commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

On the 8th of July, 1800, he increased his fortune and interest by marriage with Joanna, youngest daughter and coheir of Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie,

an officer who had acquired great wealth in the East Indies; and whose eldest daughter had become in 1795 the wife of the Marquis of Tichfield, now Duke of Portland, who, on the occasion assumed the name of Scott before that of Bentinck*.

In 1801, on the retirement of Mr. Pitt from power, Mr. Canning resigned his situations; and in the following year was returned M.P. for the borough of Tralee. Both in and out of Parliament he was a powerful enemy of the Addington administration. He inveighed against that minister in the House of Commons, and ridiculed, or perhaps, to use the proper phrase, lampooned him through the press. He had joined Mr. Gifford in the "Anti-Jacobin Review," and largely contributed to that periodical. His most striking compositions were those satirical effusions of his muse, in which he openly denounced or contemptuously ridiculed the most notorious of his political adversaries. The poem of "New Morality," written in 1798, is distinguished by strength of expression and harmony which we in vain look for in any of his other poetical pieces. If he condescended to be the Pasquin of his day, in such compositions as the "Grand Consultation," and "Ode to the Doctor," he approved himself the modern Juvenal in the spirited satire of "New Morality." The song of the "Pilot that weathered the Storm" is the most popular of the poetical effusions which he published through this medium. With these productions Mr. Canning has often been taunted, as if he had committed himself by them. He showed, however, no disposition to retract them, and adhered with constancy to the declaration he made in Parliament in a debate, in 1807—"that he felt no shame for the character or principles of the 'Anti-Jacobin;' nor any other sorrow for the share he had in it; than that which the imperfection of *his* pieces was calculated to inspire."

In 1803, when Mr. Pitt returned to the helm, Mr. Canning succeeded Mr. Tierney as Treasurer of the Navy, being then also admitted to the Council-board. He continued to hold that office till Mr. Pitt's death in 1806, when he again went into the Opposition, being returned M.P. for Sligo. But his talents rendered him invaluable to any ministry which could obtain his assistance; and it was not long before he found himself again in power with an accession of rank, hav-

* A third daughter, who was the first wife of the present Viscount Downe, died in 1798 at the early age of 23.

ing in 1807 joined the Duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and taking his seat for the Borough of Hastings. It was in this capacity that he made his famous speeches on the bombardment of Copenhagen and the seizure of the Danish fleet. And he also fought a duel, on a dispute arising out of the conduct of the Walcheren expedition, with the late Marquis of Londonderry, then Lord Castlereagh, who was the Secretary for War and Colonies, which terminated in Mr. Canning's being wounded, and in both going out of office. It was Lord Castlereagh who gave the challenge; and at six o'clock on the morning of the 21st of September, 1809, the parties met near the telegraph, Putney-heath. Lord Castlereagh was attended by the present Marq. of Hertford, and Mr. C. by Mr. Ellis (now Lord Seaford). After taking their ground, they fired, and missed; but no explanation taking place, they fired a second time, when Mr. Canning received his adversary's ball in his thigh. He did not fall from the wound, nor was it known by the seconds that he was wounded, and both parties stood ready to give or receive further satisfaction, when Mr. Ellis perceiving blood on Mr. Canning the seconds interfered. Mr. Canning was conveyed to his house, Gloucester-lodge, at Brompton, where he was for some time confined; but as the bone of the thigh was not fractured, he recovered sufficiently to attend the levee on the 11th of October, and resign his seals of office, as did Lord Castlereagh also.

The quarrel excited a considerable sensation among the friends of both parties at the time; and it was understood that his late Majesty expressed his strong disapprobation of the practice of settling ministerial disputes by sword or pistol. Mr. Canning addressed two letters to Earl Camden (which were published), defending the part which he had taken in the affair; but the result was his separation from the party with which he had acted; and not long after he made that which may be considered as his first demonstration in favour of popular principles, by offering himself as a candidate for the representation of Liverpool, for which place he was elected in 1812. Mr. C. stood four times for Liverpool, and was each time elected, but never without a strong opposition. On the first occasion he had four antagonists, and his majority was 500; the numbers being for Mr. Canning, 1631; for Gen. Gascoyne (the second member), 1532; for Mr. Brougham, 1,131; for Mr. Creevey, 1,068; and for Gen. Tarleton, 11. At the second election very great exertions were made to

throw him out; but he was returned after a struggle of three days, by the retirement of his opponent, Mr. Leyland. The third election, of 1818, was distinguished by an extraordinary quantity of electioneering manœuvre, eighteen *nominal* candidates having been set up, on one side and the other, in addition to the four real ones; the majority, however, of Mr. Canning, was greater than on any occasion before. The last election of 1820 was less warmly contested, his chief opponent being a gentleman of the name of Crompton, who succeeded only in obtaining 345 votes.

In 1814, on occasion of congratulating the Prince of Brazil on his return to Europe, Mr. Canning was appointed Ambassador to Lisbon. This was considered a job by the Opposition, and formed the subject of a motion in the House of Commons; but Mr. Canning most ably defended himself and colleagues (see vol. LXXXVII. p. 456.).

In 1818, Mr. Canning came into office as President of the Board of Control; but left England and abandoned his place, in preference to taking part in the proceedings against the late Queen. Subsequently, in 1822, he was named Governor of India; and was on the point of again quitting the country, having actually taken leave of his constituents at Liverpool, for the purpose of proceeding to Bengal. At that very moment, however, the death of the Marquis of Londonderry suddenly opened the situation of Secretary for Foreign Affairs to him, a post which he accepted, and held until the change consequent on the recent illness of the Earl of Liverpool, when it was his fortune to attain that high station for which his talents pre-eminently qualified him; and in which a long list of valuable services to his country, have, we feel little doubt, been cut short by his premature and unexpected death.

By Mrs. Canning, who survives him, the Premier has left issue two sons; the elder George-William, a Captain in the Royal Navy; the younger Charles, a lad still at Eton (and who was at Thorne's-house, near Wakefield, on a visit to his schoolfellow the son of Wm. Gaskell, esq. when his father's alarming state was first known, but reached Chiswick in time to take leave of his dying parent); and one daughter Harriet, married April 8, 1825, to Ulick-John, fourteenth and present Earl of Claricarde, who subsequently to his marriage has been created in October 1825 Marquess of Clanricarde, and in July 1826 Baron of Somerhill, in the peerage of the United Kingdom—a honour enjoyed

with the Viscounty of Tunbridge and Earldom of St. Alban's by his predecessors, the fourth and fifth Earls (the latter of whom was also Marquess) of Clanricarde.

Mr. Canning was a man of moderate knowledge, in the more scientific sense of the word, of very correct taste, of considerable acuteness, and great courage. He was a poet by nature, an orator by education, a statesman by accident or habit. His inclinations led him to the more elegant studies; to politics he never attended beyond the necessities of the moment; and he would always rather apply his literary reading to the confutation of a political antagonist, than make political argument a substitute, and an excuse for the want of literary ornament. He was, however, better informed than many persons, who, because they are nothing else, set up for men of information; and if his political knowledge were measured, not against the brightness of his own oratorical talent, but against the ignorance of others, he would justly be deemed a great man. He was, in short, a man with a lively strength—a *vivida vis* of intellect and wit; a man of ardour, boldness, and warmth; a man of patriotism, not always exempt from vanity—not always possessed with an animated love of fame, a high sense of his own honour, and a sensitive anxiety for the happiness and dignity of his country.

As a statesman, Mr. Canning displayed views at once liberal and profound. As an orator, his speeches were always distinguished for their purity of language, and bursts of extemporaneous energy; while his vast command of metaphor, which he never used inappropriately, or without effect, frequently mingled all parties in one common admiration. Lord Byron, whose opposite politics prevented all suspicion of an undue bias in favour of Mr. Canning, has, in more than one of his works, paid the highest compliment to him. "Canning," said he, "is a genius, almost an universal one, an orator, a wit, a poet, and a statesman;" and in one of his Lordship's latest poems, speaking of the British Administration, he thus notices the subject of this memoir:

"Yet something may remain, perchance
To chime in rhyme;
With reason, and what's stranger still,
E'en this thy genius, Canning! may per-
chance omit;
Who, bred a statesman, still was born a
And never, even in that dull house,
could stifle
To unleavened prose thine own poetic

Our last, our best, our only orator,
E'en I can praise thee!"

A summary of what Mr. Canning has accomplished during the short time since the Marquis of Londonderry's death, will best demonstrate the claims he has left to the world's gratitude; and best portray the blank which his loss has occasioned. He detached England from the cruel chariot-wheels of the Holy Alliance, almost before the familiars of that body could look round them and discover the hand which set her free. The invasion of Spain was rendered, by Mr. Canning's dexterity and spirit, little more noxious in its result than it was defensible in its origin; and the world saw contrasted an outrage by France on the Spaniards, with a blessing conferred by England on the Americans. Constitutional Portugal has been upheld against the House of Bourbon, by diplomatic skill and military energy, so directed and justified as to protect the civil rights of the people of that kingdom. The spirit through which the whole South of Europe must one day vindicate the liberties of man, has been kept alive, and ready for seasonable exercise, by the mere notoriety that Mr. Canning was Minister. At home, the principles which he would have realised, had life been granted, were those under which the poor man's food would have been increased, and the national expenses considerably economised.

"As an author," says a recent writer, "Mr. Canning will not probably reap his full measure of fame in his life-time; for, with the exception of his juvenile efforts in 'The Microcosm,' and his political satires in the 'Anti-Jacobin,' he has furnished few opportunities of identifying him."

The satires of Mr. Canning are now only considered as brilliant effusions of wit and humour, but when they first appeared, they possessed considerable political importance; and while they rendered a few grave politicians extremely ridiculous, they combated with great force a more formidable enemy—French jacobinism.

In all the relations of domestic life Mr. C. is allowed to have been one of the most amiable of men. In person he was tall and well made—his step quick and firm—his voice harmonious—his utterance quick, but distinct, his emphasis strong without effort; and, as a contemporary writer has well observed, "he had a set of features, every one of which performed its part in telling what was passing in his mind; his habits of sobriety gave him vigour, and his whole appearance was well calculated to im-

press the beholder with an idea that he was destined for long life."

Mr. Canning had been for three weeks much indisposed. About ten days before his death this indisposition increased, notwithstanding which Mr. Canning waited on his Majesty, at the Royal Lodge, on Monday, July 30. On Tuesday he came to town, and transacted business at his house in Downing-street. On Thursday he became so much worse that he was confined to his bed with symptoms of inflammation, which in the course of Friday became more urgent. A King's messenger was dispatched to Mr. Planta, at his seat of Fairlight, near Hastings, who immediately came to town, and thence proceeded to Chiswick. Several medical gentlemen were called in to attend a consultation, four of whom remained all night at Chiswick. During Saturday frequent communications were sent to his Majesty at the Royal Lodge, to the Lord Chancellor, and all the Cabinet Ministers. On Saturday evening the symptoms became alarming; six medical gentlemen remained in attendance all night. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, was a little better on Sunday morning, and lingered till Wednesday, when he expired about 4 a.m.*

Mr. Canning's funeral, which took place on the 16th of August, was as private as possible. The hearse, drawn by six horses, but wholly unornamented with escutcheons, was followed by the carriage of the Duke of Sussex, containing the Lord High Admiral, and the Royal owner. Next followed nine mourning coaches, with four horses; containing, respectively—in the first, the Duke of Portland, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Garvagh, Captain Hunn, and Mr. Charles Canning; in the second the Dean of Hereford, Rev. W. Canning, Mr. Denison, Lord G. Bentinck, and Mr. Stapleton; in the third, Mr. Planta, Lord Howard de Walden,

Lord Wm. Hervey, and Mr. Barnett; in the fourth, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Carlisle, Lord Goderich, and the Marq. of Lansdowne; in the fifth, the Marquis of Anglesa, Lord Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, and Lord Palmerston; in the sixth, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Liddell, and Mr. Backhouse; in the seventh, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Conyngham, Mr. Sturges Bourne, and Sir W. Knighton; in the eighth, Earl Morley, Lord Seaford, Lord Binning, and the Speaker; in the ninth, Sir M. Tierney, Dr. Holland, Dr. Farre, and Mr. Shuter.

The private carriages of the Duke of Gloucester and the several mourners above-named closed the procession; for, in the short distance from Downing Street to Westminster Abbey, there would not have been space for a more miscellaneous assemblage.

At 20 minutes before two o'clock the procession arrived at the western gate of the Abbey, where it was met by Dr. Ireland, the Dean, and the Rev. Mr. Bentinck, who, as they proceeded into the Abbey, read the commencement of the burial service. As they advanced up the aisle, the mourners, whose names are already mentioned, were ranked in the following order. First, Mr. C. Canning, the son of the deceased, as chief mourner, supported on the right hand by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and on the left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and his uncle, the Duke of Portland. Next, the Marquis of Clanricarde, accompanied by the private Secretary of the deceased, Mr. Stapleton. Then the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Stafford, and Earl Morley; the Marquis of Conyngham, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Gower; the Lord Chancellor, Lord Goderich, and the Marquis of Lansdowne; Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir Geo. Cockburn and Mr. Backhouse. As they advanced up the aisle, the members of the corps diplomatique, among whom

* Some curious coincidences mark the latter days of Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning. About the middle of June 1806—a few months after having formed an administration, of which he was the head—Mr. Fox made his last appearance in Parliament. In August he was with difficulty removed to the villa of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where, after undergoing sundry operations, he soon afterwards breathed his last, aged 57 years some months. He was buried in a vault in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of his great rival Pitt.

At the latter end of June 1827—also a few months after having been appointed the head of the administration—Mr. Canning made his last appearance in Parliament. Illness assuming a still more serious aspect—he had not been well since the Duke of York's funeral, and his agitations were increased on becoming premier—Mr. Canning was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to reside at the fine villa, Chiswick, in the hope that change of air might renovate health. He was about Mr. Fox's age, dying, it is mentioned, in the same room in which Mr. Fox expired. Mr. Canning was buried near the vaults of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.

were the Prince Esterhazy, the Prince de Lieven, Count Munster, and the Marquis of Palmella, fell into their rear; and after them came those distinguished personages of our own country who, to shorten the cavalcade, had not followed the hearse, but were anxious to evince their respect for the memory of the departed senator. They had previously assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber. They ranged themselves along the left side of the north aisle, and as the procession passed them, gradually filed off into its ranks. The following are the names of some of the distinguished individuals who were present on this melancholy occasion: Earls Cowper, Clarendon, Fife, Gosford, Ossory; Lords Auckland, Elliott, Grantham, Kensington, W. Russell, and Weymouth; Right Hous. M. Fitzgerald, C. Grant, W. Horton; Sirs T. Acland, R. Alexander, F. Baker, F. Burdett, J. Croft, C. Forbes, A. Johnson, T. Lawrence, James Macintosh, Henry Parnell, P. Roche, C. Robinson, James Scarlett, John Sinclair, James Shaw, N. Tindal, and R. Wilson; Messrs. Abercromby, Burton, Calcraft, Clifford, Croker, Creevey, Easthorpe, R. Grant, Joseph Hume, J. G. Lambton, C. N. Pallmer, General Phipps, Dr. Philimore, Spring Rice, W. Smith, H. Twiss, &c. &c. The following foreign noblemen had also provided themselves with tickets: The Duke de Montebello, Viscount Chateaufvillars, and the Baron de Kreiza.

The last will and testament of Mr. Canning, as executed by him at Gloucester Lodge on the 20th September 1809, has been proved at Doctors' Commons. The Duke of Portland and Mrs. Canning are the executors. The effects are sworn to be under 20,000*l.* but it is generally believed that they are greatly below that sum. All the personal property is left to Mrs. Canning, and the following codicil is attached:—"I earnestly desire that Joan will either pay to my mother 2000*l.* or (what I should prefer, if it can be secured), an annuity of 300*l.* during her life." This legacy lapsed by the death of his mother during Mr. Canning's life-time, in March of the present year. (See Part i. p. 285.)

The most pleasing portrait of Mr. Canning is a front face painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1822, engraved in mezzotint by C. Turner, esq. A three-quarters length by Stewardson is mezzotinted, in large folio by William Ward, and in small folio by Wm. Brett. There is a bust by Chantrey, and another by Nollekins. From the latter an engraving appeared in the *European Magazine* for June 1812.

THE EARL OF STRADBROKE.

Aug. 17. At his house in Hertford-street, May Fair, aged 77, the Right Honourable Sir John Rous, first Earl of Stradbroke; Viscount Dunwich, and Baron Rous of Dennington, in Suffolk, and sixth Baronet of Henham Hall, in the same county.

This Nobleman was born May 30, 1750, the eldest child and only son of Sir John the fifth Bart. and M. P. for Suffolk, by Judith, dau. and sole heiress of John Bedingfield, of Beeston, in Norfolk, esq. His father died in 1771; his mother, who married secondly, in 1772, the Rev. Edw. Lockwood, of Dews Hall, in Essex, survived till 1794.

His Lordship was a student at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was created M. A. in 1771. On the death of his father he addressed the county of Suffolk as a candidate to fill their vacant seat in Parliament; but resigned his pretensions in favour of Rowland Holt, esq. of Redgrave Hall. On the retirement of that gentleman at the dissolution in 1780, he was unanimously elected Knight of the Shire, and he continued its representative in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790, although on the latter occasion he stood, in conjunction with Sir Charles Banbury, a most severe contest with Sir Gerard Vanneck, elder brother to the late Lord Huntingfield.

At the commencement of his parliamentary career, Sir John Rous, whose family had always been strongly connected with the Tory party, gave his support to Lord North and the administration of the day; but, in consequence of the accumulated disasters of the American war, he subsequently withdrew it; and on the 15th of March, 1782, moved a resolution, "That the House, taking into consideration the debt incurred, and the losses sustained in the present war, could place no further confidence in the Ministers who had the direction of public affairs." This resolution was negatived by a slender majority of 236 to 227 voices; and, such a victory being little less than a defeat, in the course of only four days after, the Premier declared that he was no longer Minister.

In 1783-4 Sir John took an active part against Mr. Fox's India Bill; and in conjunction with Sir William Pulteney, published a pamphlet in opposition to that measure, under the title of "The Effects to be expected from the

* This venerable mansion was destroyed by fire in 1773, when the Earl had but recently acceded to his estates, and the loss was estimated at 80,000*l.*

East India Bill." In 1788 he voted with Mr. Pitt on the grand question of the Regency; and throughout the whole of the war consequent upon the French Revolution his Lordship gave his uniform support to the measures of that statesman. He also commanded for some years the First Troop of Suffolk Loyal Yeomanry Cavalry.

On the dissolution of Parliament in 1796, Sir John Rous, by patent dated June 14th that year, was elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Rous of Dennington. He was advanced to his Viscounty and Earldom on occasion of the Coronation of George the Fourth, by patent dated July 18, 1821.

His Lordship was twice married; first, in Jan. 1788, to Frances-Juliana-Warter, dau. and sole heiress of Edw. Warter Wilson of Bilboa, co. Limerick, esq. by the Hon. Frances-Anne Evans, dau. of George, second Lord Carbery. By this lady the deceased Peer had one daughter, Frances-Anne-Juliana, who was married in 1816 to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B. youngest brother of the present Lord Hotham, and has issue.

Having lost his first Lady in 1790, the Earl married secondly, in Feb. 1792, Charlotte-Maria, daughter of Abraham Whittaker, esq. and sister of the present gentleman of that name, seated at Lyson House in Herefordshire. By Lady Stradbroke, who survived him, the Earl had five sons and two daughters: 1. Charlotte-Maria, married to Nathaniel Micklethwait, of Preston Hall in Norfolk, esq.; 2. Edward-Cornwallis, born in 1794, now Earl of Stradbroke, a Captain R.N.; 3. Henry-John, R.N.; 4. William-Rufus, who married in 1822 Louisa, daughter of James Hutch of Clabery Hall in Essex, esq.; 5. Louisa-Maria-Judith, married in 1824 to Spencer-Horsey Kilderbee, esq.; 6. the Rev. Hugh-Anthony, Vicar of Raydon cum Southwold in Suffolk; and 7. Thomas-Manners.

The remains of the deceased Nobleman were removed to Wangford in Suffolk, for interment.

REAR-ADM. SIR A. C. DICKSON.

We are requested to add the following particulars to the memoir of Rear-Adm. Sir Archibald-Collingwood Dickson, bt. in our last Supplement, p. 642.

He entered the Navy, Sept. 4, 1784, as a Midshipman of the *Standard*, commanded by his father. He served in that capacity with Captains Pellew (now Lord Exmouth), Arch. Dickson (his uncle), and Adm. Cornwallis. With the latter

he went to India in the *Crown*, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of the *Ariel* sloop 31st May, 1791. On his return to England in the *Ariel* he served as Lieutenant of the *Egmont*, 74, Capt. Archibald Dickson; *Hebe*, Capt. Hood; and *Royal George*, Captain W. Dommett, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Bridport. In the latter ship he was present at the battles of the 1st of June, 1794, and that off *L'Orient* 23 June, 1795, when Lord Bridport commanded in chief. He was promoted by his Lordship commander of the *Megara* fireship in August 1795; in September, 1796, he was appointed acting Captain of the *Colossus* 74 guns, and was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, 12th Dec. 1796. He continued acting in the *Colossus* and the *Russell* 74 until July 1797, serving with the Channel fleet; in March 1799 he was appointed Captain of the *Monarch* 74, bearing the flag of his uncle Vice-Admiral Archibald Dickson; in April, 1799, he exchanged with Capt. Moss into the *Veteran* 64, which ship he commanded during many important services on which she was employed. He was one of Vice-Admiral Mitchell's squadron at the surrender of the remains of the Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral Storey in the *New Deep Texel*, and was at the memorable battle of Copenhagen as one of the ships attached to Sir Hyde Parker's division to manage the Crown batteries from the northward. A strong opposing current prevented their closing with these formidable defences until the battle had ceased. The writer of this well remembers an expression contained in a letter to Sir Archibald's father, Admiral William Dickson; after giving a detail of the battle, Sir Archibald wrote, "I should willingly have suffered the loss of a limb to have been in one of the ships attached to the line of attack which Lord Nelson commanded, for that of course has all the honour of the battle." Sir Archibald continued to serve in the *Veteran* until the peace of Amiens, when that ship was paid off.

Having solicited employment in March 1803, he was appointed by Lord St. Vincent to command the *Sceptre* 74, fitting at Woolwich. On the breaking out of the war in May 1803, he joined the Channel fleet, commanded by Admiral the Hon. W. Cornwallis, and remained with it until detached in June 1803 with a squadron under Rear-Admiral George Campbell to cruise off Cadiz. From that station he was sent to India in July of the same year; but on his arrival in that country his health was found unequal to the climate, and he was reluctantly

compelled to return to England. He left the *Sceptre* in October 1804.

On the re-establishment of his health he was appointed to command the *Orion* of 74 guns, Dec. 17, 1806. In this ship he was principally employed in the Baltic; was present at the surrender of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet, and during the subsequent years was stationed with others for the protection of the numerous licenced vessels which passed through the Great Belt: a service of much importance, and which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Jas. Saumarez. The *Orion* was paid off on the cessation of hostilities in 1814*. On the late Emperor of the French, escaping from Elba he was appointed to command the *Caledonia* 120 guns, which was to bear the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet; and on his arrival on that station Sir Archibald was to command the *Boyne* 98. The battle of Waterloo, however, rendering the increase of naval force unnecessary, the *Caledonia* was paid off on the 16th August, 1815, and on the 17th Sir Archibald was appointed to command the *Rochfort* 84 guns as a guard ship at Portsmouth. In this ship he served the customary period, being paid off in Aug. 1818. Sir Archibald was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the 12th of August 1819, and Rear-Admiral of the Red on the 27th May 1825.

Sir Archibald Dickson never served as a flag-officer, but had there been a war, his worth was too well known to have kept him in retirement. The writer of this memoir served with him many years as Midshipman and Lieutenant, and can bear ample testimony to his professional zeal. He had a head to plan, a heart to execute any service, and his presence of mind in danger could not be surpassed. He had twelve children; two of whom died in their infancy. His eldest son and successor, Sir William, is Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Raleigh*. D. S. D.

THE REV. RICHARD HOBLYN.

May 31. At Exeter, aged 55, the Rev. Richard Hoblyn, M. A. Rector of All Saints and St. Botolph's, Colchester, and St. Lawrence Newland, co. Essex.

Mr. Hoblyn was a native of Cornwall, and born in 1771; but lived at Newton St. Cyric in Devonshire, of which place his father was Rector. His education

was at Tiverton school, whence he was elected a scholar on Blundell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford. Thither he removed at the youthful age of fourteen, and soon after taking his degree of B.A. was chosen Fellow of that Society. As soon as his age permitted, he took holy orders, and forthwith became a labourer in the vineyard of the Church. Though resident in the University, and engaged in tuition and the routine of College offices, he repaired weekly to the Curacy of Harwell in Berksbire, and spent a portion of his time among his parishioners. But his sphere of action was soon to be enlarged, for in 1798, at the unusually early age of 27, by a train of circumstances quite unexpected, he was presented by his College to the living of All Saints, St. Botolph, and St. Leonard Colchester, succeeding the Rev. J. Parsons, elected to the Mastership of Balliol, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. The town of Colchester is populous, and a considerable portion of the population being included in these three parishes, he had a great weight of duty on his hands. Possessed, however, of bodily health and strength in no ordinary degree, and blessed with a disposition to meet difficulties with composure, and to soften the asperities of others, it was his good fortune to conciliate parties, and to gain the esteem of those who happened to differ from him. Thus he commenced his clerical career with comfort to himself, and the satisfaction of those committed to his care.

He did not long remain single. Having a taste for domestic habits, for which the kindness of his nature eminently qualified him, he married the youngest daughter of James Blatch, Esq. of Colchester, and his choice being founded on similarity of disposition, temper, and sentiment, was productive, during a course of twenty-five years, of the purest happiness. Soon after this, his ministerial duties were increased by the influx of troops into Colchester, now become a principal garrison town. He was appointed to officiate to one of the brigades, and his strong constitution enabled him to attend to this supernumerary duty, and a variety of business arising out of it, with the greatest ease to himself. His house was at all times the resort of the poor, who might be said to look to him as their adviser and friend. Afterwards, through the kindness of the Earl of Chatham, the Commander-in-chief of the eastern district, he was made Chaplain to the Artillery, stationed in Colchester, the duties of which appointment he fulfilled to the end of the war, when his services were acknow-

* The appointment to the *Akbar* in 1813, mentioned in our former article, belongs to the history of his nephew, Capt. Archibald Dickson.

ledged by his being placed on half-pay. From this nobleman he experienced a still further and greater act of friendship, namely, an introduction in a higher quarter, which occasioned his presentation to the living of St. Lawrence Newland, in Essex. Thus the late Lord Chancellor became his patron; he was indeed more to him, for he treated him upon all occasions as a friend, and showed that he took an interest in his welfare, and that of his family, by recommending one of his sons to an official situation.

This living being situated in a spot considered unhealthy, had not from time immemorial had a resident minister. The new Rector resolved immediately to correct this evil, by erecting a parsonage and establishing a Curate in it, thus obtaining to the parish the invaluable blessing of a pastor always at hand to superintend the wants, spiritual and temporal, of his flock. As a friend to the education of the poor, he instituted a parochial school in the same place, the importance of which in a spot so remote from any town, is sufficiently obvious. In consequence of this preferment, he resigned the Rectory of St. Leonard's, but being able and willing to be occupied with more duty than that of one Church, he undertook the Curacy of Aldham near Colchester, and afterwards of the Holy Trinity in that town. Thus he was constantly engaged in the employment of his clerical duties, and in various ways for the public good. He never avoided trouble. On the contrary, for many years he acted as Secretary to that ancient and most respectable institution, the Blue Coat School in Colchester. He was also one of the Secretaries to the District Society for promoting Christian knowledge there, and continued in those offices till his death, from a conviction that it was his duty to help forward by all the means in his power, establishments so conducive to the interests of the Established Church. Usefulness indeed was a leading feature in his character, hence he never failed to assist on all public occasions, whether the object was the improvement of the town, or the benefit of its poor inhabitants.

As a proof of this, it is but justice to his memory to mention an attempt on his part to procure the building of a Church in his parish of St. Botolph, where the population, amounting to upwards of 2000, and principally poor, are, for want of one, left to find accommodation for Divine worship as they can. Difficulties arose to obstruct his earnest desire for the accomplishment of this

plan, for which a subscription was raised, and a large grant voted by the Society for building Churches; but it is certain that he never laid aside his design, and happy will it be for the increasing numbers of that unchurched parish, if, what was so laudably begun, should be persevered in, and the people be no longer left "as sheep without a shepherd."

In the latter end of the year 1826, Mr. Hoblyn's health, which had hitherto been invariably not only good but very strong, began to alter. A visible change took place in his countenance and person. At first, hopes were entertained of his recovery, and he undertook a journey to Dawlish for the benefit of his native air. Here he had not been long, when a violent spasmodic attack obliged him to remove to his brother-in-law's, the Rev. W. Stabbach, in Exeter, where he put himself under the care of Dr. Blackall, an eminent physician and his old College friend. But the case speedily terminated in death, to the great grief of his widow and family, who have by this event lost *him*, who was their head and best friend, who always met them with smiles, and devoted all his leisure to their society and interests. Thus the Church has been deprived of a member and minister who was constantly resident among his parishioners, rendering them every service in his power, and inculcating the sound and sober doctrines of our primitive faith. The community has been deprived of an active and energetic character, and his own house have to lament over one of the best of husbands and fathers.

MR. THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

Feb. ... At Coltishall, near Norwich, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Holloway, Historical Engraver to the King, immortalized by his plates from the Cartoons of Raphael.

This highly talented artist was born in Broad-street in 1748, the eldest son of his parents. His father was sufficiently easy in his circumstances to afford a useful education to his children; of which there were four, one other son and two daughters. He was a man possessing great vivacity of disposition, inclining perhaps to versatility, and died at the early age of thirty-five years. But both parents were deeply imbued with religious principles; and with such advantageous guardianship of his earlier years, it cannot be a matter of surprise that he soon felt the influence of genuine religion.

Nor did he neglect other studies; he

acquired the constant habit of rising with his brother in winter as in summer at almost unseasonable hours, to read and recite, of which he was fond; and often afterwards looked back with pleasure to the professional assistance of the celebrated rhetorician Mr. Quin. It may be said that this well-grounded acquisition, combined with his natural suavity of temperament, ever after influenced his uniform propriety of deportment, and imparted to his manners that suitable confidence which always conciliated kindness or engaged attention: with a person of short stature, and rather muscular form, he was yet graceful and dignified.

As he grew up, his parents being dissenters, he had the privilege of the society of many distinguished ministers. The impassioned zeal of Whitfield, the reasoning decision of Wesley, the pathos of Romaine, were exhibited before him. Afterwards the present venerable Rowland Hill was his companion, the eloquent Robinson of Cambridge his intimate friend. For himself he adopted the opinions of a Baptist, and in the possession of these sentiments he was never shaken, although his attachment to particular tenets did not render him illiberal or uncandid.

When very young Mr. Holloway conceived a strong predilection for drawing, which was afterwards confirmed by the able instruction he received at school. Confiding on this talent, he rejected a lucrative business open to him as the elder son, and was apprenticed to Mr. Stent, an eminent seal-engraver. Under the care of this artist, his attention was principally confined to the sculpture of steel, which was then in prevalent fashion; and he afterwards executed some very superior specimens, particularly a head of Ariadne, which gained him general praise; but as this costly appendage to dress was, on account of the great labour and delicacy of its workmanship, of tedious acquisition, gold and the glitter of precious stones soon supplied the place of the homely but more durable mineral.

When, therefore, he had completed his pupilage, seals and medals were in part abandoned, and he for some time amused himself in attaining the knowledge of several varieties of engraving on stone and copper, as well as on steel, which he practised without tuition. He also spent many of his leisure hours at the Royal Academy, drawing and modelling in wax, chiefly from the antique, and availed himself of the advantage of the library and lectures. At length he adopted line engraving on copper as his

future business. At first his subjects were chiefly portraits of private persons and ministers, and embellishments of magazines; his talents therefore were only partially known, and his genius consequently not powerfully elicited. But every thing he did was scrupulously correct; and, as he frequently made the drawings himself, he acquired an accuracy of eye and precision of judgment that never failed him.

The first great work on which he entered was the English publication of Lavater's *Essays on Physiognomy*. To this he was encouraged by a great lover of the arts, who suggested to him that, if the plates were executed in a superior style of excellence, and duplicates given of the most interesting subjects from the antique, and from original pictures in this country, of which Lavater had not been able to avail himself, it might be well received. He in consequence engaged the Rev. Dr. Hunter (minister of the Scots church, London Wall) in the translation; and forming a connexion with two publishers, had the courage to embark in a work containing seven hundred plates, and extending to five volumes imperial quarto. The translation was executed with delicacy and elegance; the graphic illustrations were of equal merit. So balanced indeed was the public favour between the translator and the artist, that some called the work *Hunter's* and some *Holloway's Lavater*; which is the case to the present day.

About the same time Mr. Holloway's inclinations were occasionally directed to portrait painting. A beautiful head of his mother, by Russel, refined his taste and stimulated his talents. He exhibited at Somerset House several specimens in miniature, and of the size of life in crayons. Amongst the latter were likenesses of himself and of his eldest niece and nephew, which are certainly equal to any examples of this beautiful style. He succeeded also comparatively well in oils; and a small head of his friend Robinson has been much and deservedly admired.

Towards the conclusion of the work of Lavater, he was occasionally engaged on other advantageous subjects; two elaborate prints of Dr. Price and Dr. Priestley gained him great reputation; especially the first, after a picture by West. He also produced many engravings illustrative of the noble publications of Boydell, Macklin, and Bowyer; and was employed in the embellishments of several beautiful editions of the British classics.

There was only one interruption of

consequence that ever diversified his professional career. It was at the period when the public attention was occupied by the new and interesting science of animal magnetism. Amongst other popular lecturers on this subject, Mr. John Holloway, the artist's brother, offered himself as a candidate; and soon surpassed, by his imposing style, most of his competitors. In London large parties of well-informed persons assembled at his house, to hear the abstract question discussed, and its results explained; but he was not able, except on a few occasions, to be his own reader beyond the vicinities of the metropolis, to which he was confined by stated employment. It was therefore at his urgent request, that his brother for a while left the calm seclusion of his studious life, and entered upon a new and more active scene. His qualifications as a rhetorical reader have been mentioned; and, the fame of his brother having travelled to the great provincial towns before him, he was sure of a favourable reception. He performed his kind task well, and with so much spirit that no stranger could imagine he stood in a deputed character, and read for the reputation and emolument of another. His circuit duly performed, he surrendered his credentials and the contents of the literary chest to their deserving and highly gifted owner, and feeling himself repaid by success on the one hand, and brotherly gratitude on the other, became again the retired artist.

We now arrive at the most interesting and important period of Mr. Holloway's professional life. The Cartoons of Raphael, at Windsor, had occasionally been seen by him, but not sufficiently often to make him acquainted with their infinite superiority over all other copies. Dorigny's prints were in universal reputation, and them he possessed and admired. Nothing perhaps in the shape of criticism can give so noble an idea of those master-pieces of Raphael, as the circumstance of the celebrity of such humble imitations. If at the time of their publication the originals had been destroyed, and Raphael had never painted other subjects, still he would have been renowned by these shadows of his greatness; for grandeur and propriety of composition; which, indeed, form a great part of the painter's triumph; but the surpassing excellence of Raphael consists as well in the graces of expression, the delicacy of effect, and shadowy softness and richness of his harmonies; and these are only to be seen in the originals. If it create surprise that their trans-

endant superiority should not always be instantly discovered, not only on comparison with their imperfect copies, but in themselves, it must be remembered, that the higher works of the human mind contain many recondite qualities that baffle immediate perception. In pictures, even the scientific eye is so easily captivated by meretricious beauties, if accompanied by real merit, that when these are absent it frequently turns away too soon from a new object. The style also to which it is more habituated has an advantage over much greater excellence, which requires time and labour to appreciate. It may be added, that the best taste has its partialities; and the votaries of Guido and Corregio might for a moment survey the faded majesty of the Cartoons and be sensible of disappointment. Sir Joshua Reynolds confessed with humility, that he studied Michael Angelo and the fresco paintings of the Vatican some time before that divinity of art was revealed to him, to which he afterwards bowed as to an idol. Inferior devotees may be allowed to shelter themselves under the protection of his great name. Mr. Holloway, when conversing on this subject, mentioned similar anecdotes of Opie and Sir William Beechey.

To return from these remarks. It was simply the possession of Dorigny's prints that first suggested to Mr. Holloway the conception of a more finished series of engravings. The subject was afterwards discussed in frequent conversations with the late President of the Royal Academy. Mr. West was, perhaps, of all the modern painters, the most uniform admirer of Raphael. It was by his kind instrumentality that Mr. Holloway gained access to the palace. The late Royal patron of the arts was eminently partial to this great painter; and his Majesty seemed pleased to shew his kindness to him by granting to his friend not only permission, but exclusive permission, to make every use of the Cartoons that might be required. Soon afterwards, with that consideration and benevolent condescension which always marked the intercourse of this revered Monarch with his subjects, he gave instructions to the Master of the Board of Works, to supply the artist with every convenience of scaffolding, easels, &c.; to which was ordered to be added in winter, the accommodation of stoves, although unfavourable to the appearance of the royal chambers. His Majesty frequently watched the progress of the work, and often familiarly conversed on those occasions, not forgetting sometimes to intermingle a few pleasant

sarcastisms on the apparent slowness with which it proceeded. Once he said, "Mr. Holloway, I have only to live three hundred years to see the termination of your labours." His Majesty was correct in his observation of the artist's caution; for at first the importance of his employment, and perhaps the vicinity of the royal presence, seemed in some degree to abate the confidence of a mind which otherwise rarely discovered irresolution.

As to the terms of subscription, it will be seen that at this time no adequate calculation had been made of the probable magnitude of the impending labour, whether in respect of time or expense; the enthusiasm of the moment at once diminished the greatness of the task, and suggested the flattering hope of its rapid completion. A few years therefore, and a moderate price, appeared sufficient to finish and make compensation for the time and talents to be devoted to it. With these ideas Mr. Holloway proceeded to Windsor; and left his pupils and establishment at his house in Newington Green; thinking his speedy return with the first drawing would prevent the necessity of removing. Weeks, however, elapsed almost without a commencement; and he was soon convinced of the real character of the important enterprise in which he had embarked. On this discovery the plan was changed, and the domicile entirely transferred to the precincts of the royal castle. This proved a fortunate necessity, as the originals thus became equally accessible to the younger students, whose admiration of their unexpected grandeur and beauty added a lively interest to their employment, and urged to greater emulation of improvement and new vigour of application. It may be said, without derogating from Mr. Holloway's merits, that their youthful ardour acted as a stimulus on his more sedate habits. Thus not only the drawing soon began to shew considerable progress and command the highest approbation, but the plate of St. Paul at Athens was perceptibly advancing.

About this time leave was graciously accorded to Mr. Holloway to dedicate the work to his Majesty; to whom, as the highest of favours, he had the honour of being appointed historical engraver; and on the publication of the first part, of being admitted into the royal presence to present it. Soon afterwards his former pupils, and subsequent assistants became partners in the work; to the prosecution of which it was evident that their united talents, property, and zeal, would scarcely be equal. Of

these cordial associates, Mr. Slann and Mr. Webb, who were also his nephews-in-law, alone continued uninterruptedly to co-operate with him; having now for many years performed the chief part of the engravings; to the reputation of which they have greatly contributed by the exercise of abilities in all respects worthy their esteemed coadjutor. Their superior talents will, doubtless, ensure to these gentlemen the honour and satisfaction of bringing to a successful termination, which is not far distant, this most splendid of graphic undertakings. The other proprietors were fellow-labourers but a short time. Mr. Joseph Thomson, who alone had not been a pupil with the rest, fell an early victim to a too ardent genius. The next vacancy was occasioned by the injurious effects of too much application on the health of Mr. Holloway's nephew, who was at length obliged to renounce sedentary for more active habits.

As the magnitude and expensiveness of the work became more and more apparent, the terms of subscription advanced; but such was the diffidence of the artists, that additions were made at long intervals before the price was ultimately fixed at ten guineas. This remuneration would not have been required had the original proposals been better planned; the first price of three guineas being, as it must appear to all who are acquainted with the engravings, totally inadequate to their value: it ought, however, to be mentioned, to the honour of the early subscribers, that the greater part increased their payments to four, five, six, and in some instances to eight and ten guineas.

A few years limited the stay of Mr. Holloway and his associates at a place rendered interesting by many favourable circumstances; for the Cartoons being removed to their original gallery at Hampton Court, thither the artists followed; and it was here that the first plate, which on its appearance gained immediate reputation, was published.

After the lapse of many years at this palace, all the drawings were finished; during which time the Charge to Peter, and the death of Ananias, and Elymas, were presented to the public with honours equal to the first plate. Mr. Holloway's time at the palace was agreeably passed; for, although occasioning many interruptions of his studies, he enjoyed the opportunity of frequent conversation with the numerous admirers of Raphael. To all, indeed, who wished the advantage of his remarks, he paid the most polite attention; and many have been known to visit the galleries

principally to have the advantage of his critical illustrations. He sometimes commented as the Christian, sometimes as the artist; and in those animated moments often discovered beauties new even to himself.

The drawings being completed, forming a most faithful and valuable series of copies, the artists, now that the pictures were no longer essential to them, except for occasional consultation, removed to Edgefield in Norfolk; to which delightful village they were attracted by the love of perfect retirement, the probability of a reduction in their expenditure, and by the affectionate society of some valued relatives who had long been resident there. Through these circumstances they soon felt themselves at home; but after sustaining for a considerable period the inconvenience of houses unsuitable for their large and increasing families, were obliged, reluctantly, to make another change; but at Edgefield the beautiful plate of the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, which supported to its fullest extent the credit of the former four, was finished, and soon after published.

The desired object being at length obtained of eligible and contiguous habitations, Mr. Holloway and his associates removed to Coltishall, near Norwich; where, having had the pleasure to see the sixth engraving in advanced progress, and the only remaining one commenced, this excellent man, surrounded by the greater proportion of his nearest relatives, serenely closed a life which, for almost eighty years, had been devoted to usefulness and goodness. His remains were deposited in the principal aisle of Coltishall church; to which resting-place he had been conveyed amidst the grief of his relatives, and the respect of his esteemed neighbours.

Mr. Holloway was never married; but was twice engaged in the bonds of affection. His first, and most passionate attachment was harshly interrupted by the avarice of his intended father-in-law, who felt anxious that his daughter should elevate herself in the world by wealth. He never forgot this disappointment; he sometimes, in his familiar moments, said, he was not able to lose the impression of that last and hopeless look, which with the poignancy of female sorrow, told him their separation was final. The second instance, which happened in the sober maturity of his years, was rather the effect of congenial religious sentiments than simple love; this, therefore, under the mask of the external attentions of courtship, first faded into friend-

ship, and then yielded, on both sides, to the neutralizing circumstances of contrary situations in life. These events did not, as often is the result with others, produce misanthropic aversions, or subdue the natural cheerfulness of his disposition: he was always the polite advocate of the sex: he sympathized with the affectionate mother, and was greatly attached to the society of children: his knees, as an uncle, were as much frequented as the lap of the tenderest and most indulgent of fathers. His friendships generally lasted till interrupted by death.

[The preceding Memoir has been abridged from one which was printed as a small octavo volume.]

MRS. ELIZABETH CATHERWOOD.

Oct. 3. At Margate, aged 54, Mrs. Elizabeth Catherwood, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

This very amiable lady was the widow of Mr. Nathaniel Catherwood, whose death, in June, 1809, is recorded in vol. LXXIX. p. 589. He was one of the partners in the letter-foundry of Caslon and Co. in Chiswell-street, a man of great ingenuity in his art, and much respected by those who employed that celebrated foundry.

The affection Mrs. Catherwood bore to her husband she transferred to her daughters and sons, devoting her whole time and mind to their education, and securing their filial piety and prosperity, by the tenderness of maternal indulgence, and by inculcating sentiments of pure religion, and abhorrence of the follies and vanities of the age.

In private life she was long distinguished as an ornament to the select society in which she moved, and her accomplishments of mind would have been more generally admired, had they not been checked by a diffidence which occasioned them to be known only to her intimate and confidential friends. Her mild and amiable temper and manners were rendered more engaging to all who had the happiness of her friendship, by a beauty of countenance, for which she was early admired, and which she retained in a striking degree to the last, scarcely impaired by age or indisposition.

Her final illness was short, and her death apparently occasioned by an affection of the heart, known by the name of *angina pectoris*. But her temper, naturally cheerful, preserved its serenity, and, with uncommon firmness of mind, she concealed from her affectionate family those presentiments of approaching dissolution which she could not but feel. When the fatal moment came, for it was but a moment, having died in her sleep after little more than an hour's repose, her afflicted family, in the shock of so awful a dispensation, had the consolation to

reflect, that she had been spared the acuteness of bodily pain, the struggles of lingering death; and the agony of parting friendship. The pangs of reluctant nature were left to these mourning relatives, deprived in an instant of the most affectionate of mothers; but they may yet rejoice in remembering, many a distant night, so speedy a translation to the realms of eternal happiness.

“How many fall as sudden—not as safe.”

YOUNG.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 20. Aged 29, the Hon. Arthur Anthony Preston, 2d son of Jenico, 12th and present Visc. Gormanston.

July 9. In the New Kent-road, aged 9, Augusta, dau. of Alfred John Kempe, esq.

July . . At the residence of her son-in-law the Earl of Dundonald, at Hammer-smith, Dorothea, wife of Francis Plowden, esq. for many years a distinguished member of the English bar, and the historian of Ireland. She was the author of *Virginia*, a comic opera of three acts, printed in 1800.

July 19. Aged 79, Sarah, widow of Wm. John Orten, esq. of Great Surrey-st.

Aug. 19. In Arlington-street, aged 38, Thos. Christoph. Glyn, esq. third son of Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. He mar. March 24, 1817, Julia Grace, dau. of Thomas Charles Bigge, of Benton-house, in Northumb. esq.

In Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, aged 60, James Davies, esq. Lieut. in the Hon. Artillery Company, a Member of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and Treasurer to the Royal Cambrian Institution.

Wm. Blizzard, second son of John Harkness, of Ratcliffe-cross.

Aug. 21. Aged 59, Eliz. wife of George Young, esq. of Canonbury-place, Islington.

At Hackney, aged 52, Jane Anne, wife of Thomas Wright, esq.

BUCKS.—*July 28.* John Smith, esq. of Princes Risborough.

CHESHIRE.—*June 8.* At Runcorn, Robt. Blagrove, eldest son of Capt. Bradshaw, R.N. M.P. and grandson of Robert Haldane Bradshaw, esq. M.P. of Worsley-hall, Lanc.

CUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 16.* In Abbey-str. Carlisle, aged 21, Miss Ruth Thompson, teacher of drawing, &c. She was a young lady of the greatest promise, and distinguished alike for her literary knowledge and graphic skill. Her flower-drawings are amongst the finest productions of the pencil in that line of art.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Aug. 1.* At Sudbury-hall, aged 60, the Right Hon. Alice Lucy Lady Vernon. She was dau. of Sir John Whiteford, Bart. and became the second wife of Henry, third and present Lord Vernon, Nov. 29, 1775. She had issue Henry

Sedley, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards; another son; and two daughters, one of whom is mar. to the Rev. Brooke Boothby, rector of Kirby, Notts, and brother to Sir Wm. Boothby, Bart.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Aug. 9.* At Sidmouth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins, Bath.

Lately. At Sidmouth, Eliz. wife of the Rev. C. Rigby Collins, of Bath.

DORSET.—*Aug. 9.* At Stinsford, aged 84, the Hon. Lady Susanna Sarah Louisa O'Brien, aunt to the Marchioness of Lansdown, and the Earl of Hechester. She was the eldest dau. of Stephen the first Earl, by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. and was married to William O'Brien, esq. of Stinsford, April 7, 1764.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug. 9.* At Cheltenham, aged 35, Geo. Francis Wood, esq. Lieut. R. N., and late of the Britannia.

July 11. At Clifton, Cecilia Scott, dau. of the late Edward Scott, esq. of Seots Hall, Kent.

HANTS.—At his father's, Mr. John Mant, solicitor, youngest son of John Mant, esq. Mayor of Winchester.

KENT.—*July 28.* At Eridge Castle, aged 41, the Hon. Lady Henrietta Nevill, only surviving dau. of Henry, 2d and present Earl of Abergavenny.

Aug. 5. At Ramsgate, in her 16th year, Mary Agnes, only dau. of Capt. Hen. Kater, of York-gate, Regent's-park.

Aug. 11. At Chislehurst, aged 74, Mr. Mace, more than 50 years Master of the Mercantile School in that village.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*July 29.* At her seat, Old Dalby, the Hon. Mrs. Bowater.

Aug. 1. At Pickleton Rectory, Martha, relict of the Rev. Wm. Cooper, formerly of Burbash, and Vicar of Chertsey, who died in 1804. She was daughter of John Cooper, of Burbach, by Anne, sister to Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. M.P. for Surrey. A pedigree of the respectable family of Cooper is given in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iv. p. 974.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Imingham, aged 79, the Rev. A. Greenwood, Minister of the Baptist connexion. He exercised his ministry above 50 years at Rochdale, in Lancashire; Dudley, in Worcestershire; Oakham, in Rutland; also at Boston, Barrow, and Killingholme, in Lincolnshire.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 26.* At Harlington, aged 57, H. Lambert, esq.

Aug. 1. At Isleworth, aged 72, Eliz. relict of John Ellis, esq. of Bedford-row.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 1.* At his seat, Wroxham Hall, Sigism. Trafford Southwell, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Aug. 12.* At Ecton, aged 77, Samuel Isted, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Mitford, near Morpeth, aged 22, Mr. Henry Walker, a native of Jamaica: he has, by his will, left 2l. and freedom to every slave on his estate there.

July 26. At Lilburn Tower, aged 70, Henry Collingwood, esq. one of the senior magistrates for the county.

Aug. 31. The wife of Nath. Clayton, esq. of Newcastle.

OXFORDSHIRE.—July 21. At Abingdon, aged 25, John Francis Spenlove, jun. esq.

SALOP.—April 18. On College Hill, Shrewsbury, aged 70, Edward Burton, esq. a valuable member of society. He served Mayor in 1802, and was for many years Major in the Shropshire militia.

April 27. At Shrewsbury, aged 48, Jas. Mason, esq. a descendant from a highly respectable family in that town, and formerly Captain in the Shrewsbury volunteers. He devoted much of his time to literature, and the productions of his pen all evince an amiable and highly cultivated mind. He published, "*The Natural Son*," a tragedy; *Literary Miscellanies*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *The Georgics of Virgil*, translated into English blank verse; and several pamphlets on various subjects.

May 9. At Quinton House, near Hales Owen, aged 93, Ambrose Foley, gent. At so advanced a period of life he retained his intellectual faculties to the last. Having a turn for poetry in his juvenile days, he was noticed by the Bard of the Leasowes, for whom he always retained a great regard, and respecting whom he communicated an article printed in vol LXXXII. part i. p. 216. He was a very ingenious man, and a valuable member of society, and was probably the last surviving of Shenstone's associates.

Aug. 1. Thos. Boycott, jun. aged 19, only son of Thos. Boycott, esq. of Rudge.

SOMERSET.—July 27. At Castle Cary, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, J. Gillies, M.D. of Bath.

Aug. 17. At Bath, aged 73, Richard Litchfield, esq.

Aug. 18. At York House, Bath, aged 62, Jas. Buller, esq. of Downes, co. Devon.

SUFFOLK.—Aug. 18. Eliza, wife of Robert Gage Rookwood, esq. of Coldham Hall.

SURREY. At Richmond, aged 60, Rich. Bethell, esq. M.D.

SUSSEX.—July 28. At Brighton, the wife of M. Ricardo, esq.

July 30. At Brighton, Philip Jackson, esq. late of Rainton Hall, Durham.

Lately. At Worthing, on his return from the East Indies, John Salusbury Mostyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbigh.

Aug. 4. Aged 66, Eliz. wife of Wm. Morris, esq. of Peasmarsh.

Aug. 13. At Brighton, aged 76, Mrs. D'Oily, widow of the Rev. Matthias D'Oily.

Aug. 16. Aged 22, Mr. John Windus, B.A. late of Exeter College, Oxford, unfortunately drowned whilst bathing at Seaford.

WILTS.—July 29. At Preshute, near Marlborough, James Blake, esq.

Aug. 15. At Hindon, aged 72, Thos. Lawford, esq.

YORK.—July 28. At Theakston, aged 84, Edward Carter, esq.

Aug 5. At Sutton, aged 72, John Norman Crosse, esq. Half a century ago, Mr. C. became connected with the late John Thornton, esq. in business, which he subsequently conducted in partnership with his sons. The Infirmary, Library, Schools, and almost every charitable and public institution in Hull, have lost in him a valuable friend.

Aug. 6. Aged 16, Huddleston, son of James Kiero Watson, esq. Hull, banker. He was walking along the sea shore, in company with some friends, about a mile from Southwold in Suffolk, when a little dog belonging to the party, got into the sea. Mr. Huddleston threw off his coat and stockings, and waded into the water to endeavour to rescue him. The bank being steep and shingly, when only about knee deep, he was seen to sink in suddenly nearly up to the neck, and almost instantly was overwhelmed by the waves, and carried away.

WALES.—July 13. At Williamsfield, Carmarthenshire, at the advanced age of 81, deeply regretted, Rice Price, esq. formerly Major in 56th Reg. in which he served during a period of more than 30 years. Having entered the army in the spring of 1760, at the early age of 13, his first commission bore the signature of George the Second. He served under Lord Albemarle at the storming of the Moro Fort, which occasioned the surrender of the Havannah on the 12th Aug. 1762, being the day on which his present Majesty was born. He served 12 years in the garrison of Gibraltar, and was one of its gallant defenders during the whole of the memorable siege of that place, which terminated so gloriously for the British Arms, under General Elliott, 13th Sept. 1782.

Lately. At Abergavenuy, 85, Jon. Lacy, esq. late of Larpool Hall, near Whitby, one of the Society of Friends.

SCOTLAND.—Aug. 2. At Castle-hill, Edinburgh, aged 107, John M'Donald, father of Donald M'Donald, pipe-maker to the Highland Society of London. This venerable old man was able to walk about till within a few weeks of his death, and retained possession of all his faculties, almost unimpaired, to the hour of his dissolution.

Aug. 9. At his country residence, near West Calder, aged 80, George Ferguson, Lord Hermon, many years a Judge of the Court of Sessions and Justiciary. He retired from the Bench last year.

At Corshellach, parish of Inveraven, Banffshire, aged upwards of 100 years, Margaret Grant.

IRELAND.—May 28. At Dublin, aged 62, Louisa Catherine Mary, Dowager Lady Wallscourt, wife of James Daly, esq. and grandmother of Lord Clonbrock. Her Ladyship was born July 20, 1764, the second dau. of Thomas, 22d Lord Athenry and only

Earl of Louth, by his second wife Margaret, youngest dau. of Peter Daly, esq. of Quansbury, co. Galway, Counsellor at law. She was married firstly Aug. 18, 1784, to Joseph Henry Blake, of Ardfoyl, co. Galway, esq. afterwards, in 1800, created Baron Wallscourt. By this Nobleman, who died in 1803, she had an only child Anastasia, married two months before her father's death to the late Lord Clonbrock; she died in 1816. Lady Wallscourt was married 2dly April 21, 1804, to James Daly, esq. of Tuam.

On board the Fairlie, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape, Lt.-Col. R. C. Garnham, formerly resident at the court of one of the native Princes of India.

At New York, aged 73, the Hon. Rufus King, late Ambassador from the United States to this country.

May 3. At Naples, aged 64, the Right Hon. Anne-Jane, Marchioness of Abercorn, sister to the Earl of Arran, and to Lady Carbery. Her Ladyship was born in April, 1763, the eldest dau. of Arthur-Saunders, 2d and late Earl of Arran, K. P. by his first wife Catharine Annesley, only dau. of William, 1st Visc. Glerawley. She was married, first, in Oct. 1783, to Henry Hutton, of Great Clonard, co. Wexford, esq. M.P. for the borough of Donegal; and, secondly, April 3, 1810, became the wife of John-James, first and late Marquess of

Abercorn, K. G. The Marquess died Jan. 27, 1818.

May 6. On his voyage from Barbadoes, whither he went for recovery of health, aged 26, Matthew Mills Coates, esq.

May 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Annabella, wife of Col. Fred. Walker, of the Manor, Bushey.

May 29. On board a steam-boat on the Lake of Geneva, aged 47, John Bainbrigge Story, esq. of Woodborough Hall, Notts, eldest son of late Rev. Philip S. of Lockington Hall, Leic. by Martha, one of the daughters of the Rev. Richard Steevens, late Rector of Bottesford, and sister of General Steevens.—(See Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. III. p. *875.) He was returning from Geneva to his family at Lausanne, and was killed by a blow on the head, received, on a gust of wind, from the yard of the mast. He was buried at Morges.

At Versailles, Dr. George Plunket, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin since 1814. He is succeeded by his coadjutor Bishop, Dr. Burke.

June 6. At Chateau Dan, in France, Mr. Peter Hervé, founder of the National Benevolent Institution, Great Russell-st.

July 15. At the castle of Taxis, of apoplexy, aged 57, His Serene Highness Prince Charles Alexander of Latour and Taxis. He is succeeded by his son Maximilian.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 25, to August 21, 1827.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	919	Males	747	Between	2 and 5 134
Females	913	Females	733		50 and 60 113
Whereof have died under two years old		529		5 and 10	48
				10 and 20	53
				20 and 30	100
				30 and 40	117
				40 and 50	129
					100

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Imperial Average, per Quarter, of the Six Weeks ended Aug. 10, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
61 2	39 2	28 4	44 0	50 0	46 10

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 10s. Straw 2l. 6s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s.—
Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 7l. 7s.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 27:	
Veal	4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2324
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	25,860
		Pigs	140

COAL MARKET, Aug. 27, 30s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 44s. 6d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, August 27, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
	£.			£.	
Ashton and Oldham	—	—	East London	122 0	5 0
Barnsley	285 0	13 0	Grand Junction	64½ 0	3 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	305 0	12 10	Kent	30 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav.	—	9 10	Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
Coventry	1250 0	44 & bs.	South London	90 0	—
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex	68 0	8 15
Croydon	2 10	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	170 0	7 0	Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	80 0	4 5	Albion	56 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester	107 0	3 15	Atlas	9½ 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0	British Commercial	4¾ 0	5 10
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Junction	310 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	4½ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey	53½ 0	3 0	Globe	151½ 0	7 0
Grand Union	26 0	—	Guardian	21¼ 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—	Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Imperial Fire	95 0	5 0
Huddersfield	18 0	—	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon	30¾ 0	1 5	Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Lancaster	33½ 0	1 10	Protector Fire	1 4	0 1 4
Leeds and Liverpool	390 0	16 0	Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Leicester	350 0	17 0	Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Leic. and North'n	—	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
Loughborough	4200 0	197 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0	Anglo Mexican	55 dis.	—
Monmouthshire	210 0	10 0	Bolanos	90 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	13½ pm.	—
Neath	330 0	15 0	British Iron	32 dis.	—
Oxford	740 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	8½ 0	—
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0	General	2½ pm.	—
Regent's	30 0	—	Pasco Peruvian	—	—
Rochdale	96 0	4 0	Potosi	2 3	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte	380	—
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0	Tlalpuxahua	25 dis.	—
Stourbridge	300 0	12 0	United Mexican	21 dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon	33 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal	22 dis.	—
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	300 0	16 0	Westminster Chartd.	57½ 0	3 0
Severn and Wye	26 0	1 11	Ditto, New	1½ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway	12 0	—	City	167½	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10	Ditto, New	92½	5 0
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6	Imperial	3 dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent and Mersey	1700 0	75 & bs.	Phoenix	4½ pm.	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	290 0	12 0	General United	16 dis.	4 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton	275 0	12 10	British	14 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks	5 5	0 4	Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming.	50 0	1 10	Birmingham	65 0	3 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford	6 dis.	—
St. Katharine's	par	4 p.ct.	Brighton	10 dis.	—
London (Stock)	87 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	26	1 8
West India (Stock)	205 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	84½ 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	—	—
Commercial (Stock)	84 0	4 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Southwark	3 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10	Australian (Agricuilt)	4½ pm.	—
Vauxhall	21¾ 0	1 0	Auction Mart	19 0	—
Waterloo	5 0	—	Annuity, British	12 dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	27 0	1 2 8	Bank, Irish Provincial	2½ dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.	23 0	0 19 10	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms	18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.	20 pm.	—	Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From July 26, to August 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
July.	°	°	°			Aug.	°	°	°	
26	59	49	62	30, 08	fair	11	61	60	58	29, 62 showers
27	60	72	65	, 17	fair	12	60	60	59	, 70 fair
28	68	75	53	, 20	fair	13	61	64	60	, 94 cloudy
29	69	76	65	, 14	fine (thund.)	14	64	67	65	, 68 cloudy
30	72	72	55	29, 93	fine	15	63	67	64	, 40 cloudy
31	62	63	62	30, 26	fine	16	62	58	60	, 45 cl., sh. & th.
Aug. 1	48	72	60	, 17	fine	17	62	65	59	, 80 showers
2	48	76	65	29, 88	fine	18	61	65	58	, 98 fair
3	59	70	62	, 77	cloudy, r. at n.	19	60	64	56	, 00 cloudy
4	64	69	64	, 74	cloudy	20	58	62	54	30, 04 cloudy
5	62	68	63	30, 00	fair	21	57	63	55	, 06 cl. showers
6	60	64	62	, 28	cloudy, rain	22	55	60	59	, 18 cloudy
7	63	67	62	, 30	fair	23	55	63	58	, 35 fair
8	60	66	63	, 14	fair	24	62	65	55	, 30 fair
9	61	68	66	30, 00	fair	25	58	60	49	, 12 cloudy
10	65	67	62	29, 64	showers					

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 28, 1827, both inclusive.

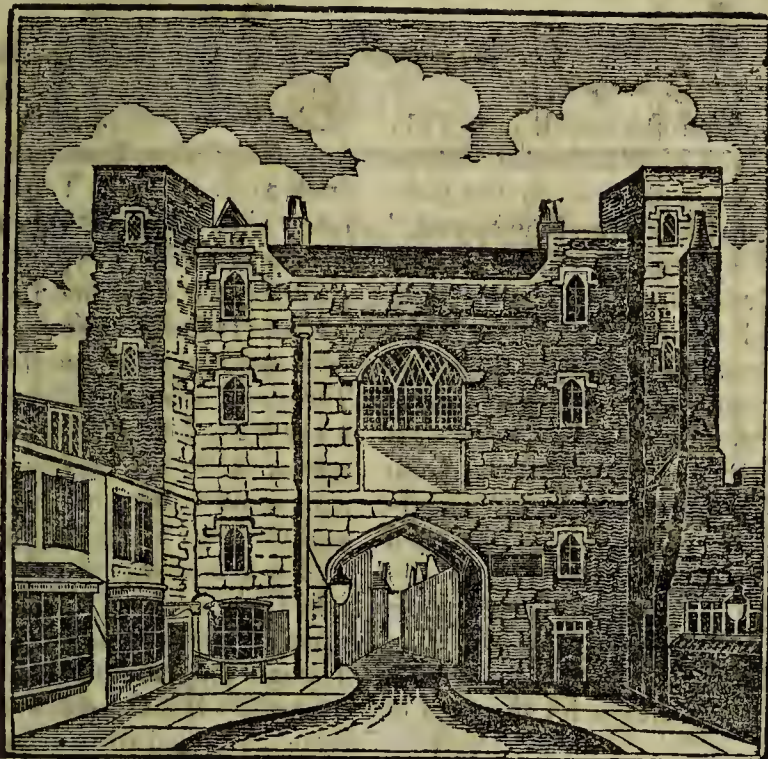
July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	211	87½	86½	—	94½	100½	102½	20½	253¼	88 90 pm.	58 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
30	213½	88½	87½	—	95½	101½	104	20	—	90 91 pm.	58 60 pm.	58 60 pm.
31	214	89½	88½	96	95½	102½	104	20½	258	91 94 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
1	217	90½	89½	97	96½	102½	104	20½	—	95 94 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
2	215	90½	89½	8½	96½	102½	104	20½	263	96 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
3	215½	89½	88½	95½	95½	101½	103½	20½	260	94 88 pm.	61 59 pm.	61 59 pm.
4	214½	89½	88½	95½	95½	101½	—	20½	259½	92 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
6	213	87½	86½	7½	94½	100½	102½	19½	—	—	61 57 pm.	61 57 pm.
7	—	87½	87½	6½	94½	100½	102½	19½	—	87 pm.	57 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
8	212½	87½	87	94½	94½	100½	103	20	—	87 88 pm.	57 58 pm.	57 58 pm.
9	214	88½	87½	95½	95½	101½	103½	20½	256	87 88 pm.	58 57 pm.	58 57 pm.
10	214½	88½	88	95½	95½	101½	103½	20	256	87 88 pm.	57 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
11	214	89	88½	—	95½	101½	103½	20½	—	89 pm.	58 60 pm.	58 59 pm.
13	215½	89½	88½	—	95½	101½	103½	20½	—	90 91 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
14	215	89½	88½	95½	95½	101½	—	20½	—	—	58 59 pm.	58 60 pm.
15	216½	89½	88½	96½	96½	101½	103½	20½	—	92 93 pm.	58 60 pm.	58 60 pm.
16	216½	90	89½	96½	96½	102½	104½	20½	260½	92 94 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
17	216½	89½	88½	96	95½	101½	104	20½	259	92 93 pm.	59 61 pm.	59 61 pm.
18	—	89½	88½	—	95½	101½	104	20½	—	93 94 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
20	214	88½	87½	—	94½	101½	103½	20½	—	92 94 pm.	61 62 pm.	—
21	215½	88½	87½	95½	95½	101½	103½	20½	—	94 pm.	62 60 pm.	62 60 pm.
22	—	88½	87½	95	94½	100½	103	20	—	—	60 57 pm.	60 57 pm.
23	—	88½	87½	94½	94½	100½	103	20	—	—	57 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
25	—	87½	86½	—	94½	100½	102½	20	—	90 88 pm.	58 56 pm.	58 56 pm.
27	211½	87½	86½	94½	94½	100½	103½	20½	254½	87 88 pm.	55 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
28	210½	88	87½	94½	94½	100½	103½	20	256	89 90 pm.	51 58 pm.	57 59 pm.

New South Sea Ann. July 30, 87½. Aug 27, 86½.—Old South Sea Ann. Aug. 2, 89½.
 Aug. 6, 87½. Aug. 13, 88½. Aug. 14, 89½. Aug. 27, 87½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
 late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun-Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelms. 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2--Ipswich
Kent 4--Lancaster
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield--Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northamp.
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey...
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York 4
Man 2--Jersey 3
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SEPTEMBER, 1827.

[PUBLISHED OCT. 1.]

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Embellished with Views of BORDLESLEY CHAPEL, co. Warwick; and NONESUCH HOUSE, London Bridge, as it appeared in 1647.

With a Plan of the ANCIENT CAMP at BOROUGH HILL, Northamptonshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CENSOR observes, on the article in p. 111, relative to the repairs of Winchester Cathedral, that *several years previous* to the publication of "Mr. Britton's forcible appeal," an extensive and systematic course of repairs of the Cathedral had been undertaken by the Dean and Chapter, and had been successfully prosecuted, as they continue to be up to the present time, under the care, not of Mr. Blore, but of *Mr. Garbett*, an architect residing in Winchester, from whose design the episcopal throne superseding that of Bishop Trelawney, has been lately erected. It must, however, be observed, that when the cathedral organ was re-constructed in 1825 by Mr. Blith of Isleworth, Mr. Blore had some concern in the arrangement and design for the case of that instrument.

We assure C. K. that we had the best authority for stating, in p. 112, that the baronetcy of Annesley has precedence of Coote. That Correspondent observes, that in the Dublin Almanack for 1827, and for several preceding years, Sir Charles Henry Coote is stated to be the premier Baronet, and the date of his title April 2, 1820.—Viscount Courtenay and Lord Aylmer have each an Irish baronetcy included in the list of their dignities; but no patent for either appears on record. A privy seal was issued in 1621 (according to Beatson's Index), in 1651 (according to Lodge's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 18), in 1644 (according to the last edition of Debrett), for creating Lord Courtenay's ancestor a Baronet of Ireland. The authorities above mentioned vary as much in the Christian name of the grantee as in the date. Beatson calls him William Oughtred Courtenay, of Newcastle, co. Limerick; Lodge calls him Francis Courtenay; Debrett, William Courtenay. Sir Egerton Brydges, in his Biographical Peerage, states that the grantee disdained to use the title as inferior to his pretensions; whereas Debrett says that it was constantly assumed by the family, though no patent has ever yet been discovered. Lord Aylmer's ancestor, Sir Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, co. Meath, is stated by Lodge to have been knighted, and created a Baronet, but in what year he does not state. Beatson says in 1662. No patent for this honour has been enrolled. Sir Christopher had issue Sir Gerald, the second Baronet; and Matthew, created Lord Aylmer in 1718, whose descendant Henry, the fourth Lord, succeeded also to the title of Baronet in 1780, on the decease of his cousin Sir Matthew, the sixth Bart.

E. W.—e writes: "One parting word respecting the Tateshall pedigree. Mine (vol. xcvi. ii. 408) I believe to be the true one; that of your very respectable Correspondent D. A. Y. (p. 595) is evidently impossible, for how could Joh'a de Driby, æt. 50, and Isabella uxor Jo' de Orreby, æt. 40, in 1305, be the daughters of Robert de Tateshall, who died 56 years before, viz. in 1249*?—I beg to join with your Correspondent S. D. in requesting D. A. Y. to give some further information respecting his authority for the Kemp pedigree."

On a tankard of gold purchased at the late Duke of York's sale, are the following arms: Barry nebuly, a chief quarterly, 1st and 4th, two roses; 2d and 3d, a lion passant. H. G. discovers these arms to have belonged to the family of Borough of Exeter. (Vide Izackes' Benefactors to Exeter, 12mo edit. 1736.) To what particular individual it belonged some Correspondent may perhaps obligingly inform. Underneath the arms, inscribed, "Reddite cuique quod suum est, 1666."

S. T. would be glad of any information respecting Wilson's celebrated picture of *Cadir Idris and the Lake of the Three Grains* in North Wales. In whose possession is it at present, and what is its history? The information requested is for a literary purpose.

A Correspondent inquires, whether the pedigree (with the arms emblazoned thereon) of the family of Buonaparte in an old book of pedigrees in the public library at Munich, has ever been copied into any English publication?

ERRATA.

Vol. xcvi. Part i. p. 600. b. Sir Jonas Moore was *Surveyor-general*, not *Master-general* of the Ordnance.—P. 626, a. Sir Thomas More never was a Knight of the Garter: the collar of SS. which is exhibited in the prints of him was what he wore as Chancellor.

Part ii. p. 34, b. *read periens*.—P. 46, b. 19, *for destroy read deploy*.—P. 175, a. *for Microscope read Microcosm*.—P. 181, a. 28, *for brother read uncle*.—P. 187, b. Mrs. Catherwood died August 3, not October.—P. 190, a. 5, *read Ardfry*.

* Dugdale must be correct in making another descent, though wrong in giving the same wife to both a father and son.—EDIT.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

REMARKS ON BIBLIOTHECA PARRIANA.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Sept. 1.*
THE generosity of Dr. Parr's nature led him more than any other scholar in the world to be lavish of praise upon the attainments and writings of his contemporaries; and this feature of his mind is most conspicuously displayed throughout the annotations of the *Bibliotheca Parriana*. I would point, in confirmation of this remark, and as the most signal proof of its correctness, to the systematic and unmeasured commendation poured forth upon the genius and acquirements of T. J. Matthias, esq. upon every occasion (and the occasions are not few) when his name is mentioned. Now duly to estimate the unconfined "verge and scope" of Parr's liberality on this account, and the magnanimous expulsion from his heart of every vindictive and uncharitable feeling, we must call to mind the harsh and unsparing severity with which, in various places, he is treated in the *Pursuits of Literature*. It is now no secret that this work was written by Mr. Matthias. Before he left England for his present place of residence, Naples, he unreservedly communicated the fact, which before was more than half-unveiled, to many of his friends. Amongst others, to that eminently clever man, whose name has often been mentioned in your pages with distinguished commendation—the late Mr. Justice Hardinge. From him I heard the disclosure;—and Parr, as appears from one of his notes in the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, was also fully apprized of the authenticity of this far-famed satire. This knowledge, however, has not restrained him from acting in the most noble spirit towards his envenomed aggressor, taking no notice whatsoever of such aggressions, nor even stopping to repel the flagrant injustice of

one of them. I allude to that memorable passage, in the *Pursuits of Literature*, where Parr is arraigned with the utmost vehemence of language for his republication of Bishop Hurd's two pamphlets against Leland and Jortin;—and it is afterwards added: "I trust Dr. Parr has severely felt the unmeaning vanity and silly cruelty of calling forth again to public notice these tracts, *which their author long wished to give up to oblivion* *." Now, Sir, this statement is exceedingly incorrect. A more guarded and circumspect man in all his doings as an author never lived than Bp. Hurd, and acting in this spirit of nice discretion in regard to the posthumous fame that might be established by his writings, he prepared with exquisite care and the most sifting deliberation an edition of his works, to be published after his death. The learned prelate died in May 1808; and in the year 1811, this punctiliously prepared edition of his works, now before me, was sent into the world by Cadeil and Davies, in eight volumes. In the last volume of this collection are the two tracts in question, republished and incorporated into the main body of his works by the express and especial desire of the Bishop, as we find from a short and cold advertisement, in Hurd's customary style, prefixed to them.—Let the stigma, therefore, of a broad, unwarrantable calumny against Dr. Parr rest on the head of Mr. Matthias;—and let us hope that he will withdraw from the next edition of the *Pursuits of Literature* the false and malignant inculcation.

I now pass, Mr. Urban, to a topic of unspeakable moment, as it seems to me, in so far as Dr. Parr's credit is

* See *Pursuits of Literature*, p. 89, 14th edition.

concerned, and of surpassing interest to every orthodox and faithful, and right-angled member of the Established Church; inasmuch as every such member, when calling to mind the deep and multifarious learning of Parr, his gift of rich and gorgeous declamation in eloquence, the disinterested, unblenching integrity of his political adherence, and, above all, his exuberant and ever-gushing benevolence,

“warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires,

must be ready, in veneration of such intellectual powers, and such virtuous feelings, to exclaim, “*cum talis sit, utinam esset noster.*” To say all, then, in two words—did Parr subscribe in truth and conviction to the doctrines of the Trinitarian Church, to which he had sacredly pledged his allegiance; or was he, in the principles of his religious belief, a Socinian?—To this latter imputation, the very friendly and even convivial hob-a-nob terms in which the Doctor lived with Socinians, gave heretofore a strong countenance and presumption; and throughout the pages of the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, the honey of panegyric is most prodigally shed upon the names of Priestley, Belsham, Fellowes, Estlin, &c. All this, however, might be satisfactorily accounted for, and explained, I think, on the principle of Dr. Parr’s acknowledged philanthropy, and generosity of dealing to all mankind; and is not to be imputed, in any degree, to a latitudinarian laxity of religious principle. But, unhappily, Mr. Urban, I have a little secret to impart to you, which to my mind speaks volumes upon this important subject. I will, however, abstain from all comment—telling what I have to say in the fewest and simplest words, and leaving the right inference, whatsoever it may be, to be gathered by your judicious readers. In p. 566 of the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, mention is made of

the following work, as forming part of the Doctor’s library:—“*The Divinity of Christ, proved from his own declarations, attested and interpreted by his living witnesses, the Jews.* By Bp. Burgess, 1790.” On the fly leaf, Dr. Parr has written, “*from the eminently learned and truly pious Author.*” And this is all that the learned Editor of the Catalogue chooses to tell us has been written there by Parr. But I must set a mark of disingenuousness on his dealing with us in this respect; for I happen to know that the following few but significant words follow the quotation already made, IN THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT:—“*He does not convince me.*” I have no unkind or disrespectful feeling towards the publisher of the *Bibliotheca Parriana*; but I heartily wish, for the credit of his consistency, that he had not garbled that which he professes to have copied correctly*. I shall only add, that the Tract in question is, beyond all competition, the ablest of the manifold works published by Bp. Burgess. It assumes the shape of a Sermon, and was preached before the University of Oxford, in the Church of St. Peter in the East. The opinion I have long entertained of this admirable discourse, has very lately been confirmed to me by the judgment of a very accomplished scholar, and thoroughly disciplined Divine, who is resident in the vicinity of this city.

In conclusion, it gives me much regret to state, that the volume of the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, is disfigured by many misprints, more particularly in the Greek and Latin words†. Take as one instance, on the opening of the book, and at the top of p. 551:—“*Carey’s Sermons before the House of Commons, 1809.*”—To this work, Dr. Parr has been pleased to affix the depreciating word *dull*. But the word *Sermons* should have been *Sermon*; the author, who is the present Bp. of Exeter, never having preached but one

* We really think the conduct of Mr. Lynes, the editor of the Catalogue, perfectly justifiable, in omitting parts “where the expression was of a nature to give pain to living characters.” This the Editor openly announces in his Preface to the Catalogue, p. v., adding, that he has “no doubt more mature consideration would have induced Dr. Parr sometimes to revise and sometimes to expunge matter, which will even now appear to some readers of this Catalogue hasty and offensive.” Such liberty of omission should surely be allowed to all Editors of posthumous works.—EDIT.

† For these errors, an apology is made by the Editor, owing to “the absence of the Executors from London, together with their own important engagements, which prevented them from paying that exact attention to the progress of the work which they could have wished.”—EDIT.

Discourse before the Commons, and this was never published, but only printed for distribution amongst the Members of the House, and the Rev. Doctor's friends—for, at that time, he wore not the honours of the mitre, but was Head Master of Westminster-school. It would be "satire in disguise" to speak in any high-sounding, laudatory terms of Bishop Carey's genius or learning; but as a discriminating, vigilant, assiduous, pains-taking prelate, he has few superiors on the Episcopal Bench. For the height he has reached in Ecclesiastical preferment he is indebted to the partiality of his zealous and enlightened friend, the late Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; and I have heard that this eminent man administered a few masterly touches from his own pen to this very Sermon preached before the Commons, which, however, with all the additional illumination thrown upon it from Jackson's genius, seems much to have unsatisfied the fastidious requisition of Parr.—See Parr's very splendid tribute to the merits of Dean Jackson, recorded in the notes to his Spital Sermon, p. 118: and also another tribute from a foreign pen, which I met with most unexpectedly and most agreeably in the instructive notes to the *Hellenica*, seu *Antiquissimæ Græcorum Historiæ Res insigniores*, by M. C. G. Siebelis, *Lips.* 1815, p. 425.

Yours, &c. **FREDERIC BEWLEY.**

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, July 30.*

SUCH of your readers as are at all conversant with the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of their own country, must be well aware that the Use of Sarum, the choral service of Salisbury, has for more than six hundred years been quoted as a model for other choirs to follow or to emulate. Here at the hour of prayer the Bishop may be seen on his throne, the Dean at the altar, the Canon in his stall; a full and efficient choir assembled before the commencement of the exhortation, and remaining in their places till after the blessing has been pronounced. The service is performed with great solemnity in its most attractive form. The altar-table has been judiciously removed from the Lady Chapel to its ancient situation at the eastern extremity of the choir; but I may be permitted to

suggest, that the pictorial effect might be still improved by elevating the altar a step or two, and arranging a crimson drapery or temporary screen behind it, so as to form a rich and appropriate back ground. Or, what would be far better, if, following the example of a neighbouring Cathedral, the screen with its tracery and canopies were restored; and the lower department filled up with a painting either on canvas or in stained glass. The peculiar beauty of this Cathedral is its surpassing harmony of design, which, in the opinion of no mean authority, has been injured by the bold attempt to improve upon the original proportions by lengthening the choir. The interior, in general effect, is certainly not to be compared with Winchester. But I did not mean to intrude upon the province of the architect.

In this Cathedral the Lay Vicars retain the ancient custom of reading the first lesson on weekdays; on Sundays both the lessons are read by a Priest Vicar, who also recites the prayers and litany alone. The services and anthems are appointed by the Dean, and are very well sung. The psalms are chanted slowly and distinctly. The choristers have lessons in music three times a week from the organist, at his own residence, and a writing-master attends them, on the three alternate days, at their Grammar-school in the Close. This is one of the oldest endowed schools now existing, and where some of the first characters in the neighbourhood received their education; but I regret to say that it has lately been much neglected, and shows evident symptoms of approaching decay. Salisbury has for many years enjoyed the blessing of resident Bishops, who have displayed both taste and liberality in their architectural improvements; but the present ruinous condition of the Cathedral School, with its broken windows, and writing-desks dropping to pieces for want of a few nails, is little in accordance with the general appearance of the Cathedral and precincts.

Among the objects of interest pointed out to strangers, is a small monument, supposed to commemorate a chorister Bishop, who died during his brief assumption of Episcopal dignity. This is the only monument in the Cathedral which is

protected from obliteration by an iron railing, and as the subject seems to be in some measure identified with Salisbury, an inquiry as to the probable origin of this favourite pageant will not be out of place.

I should be glad to learn from any of your Correspondents, at what period the office for Innocents' day, as now retained in our Book of Common Prayer, was first used in England. Mr. Wheatly says that it occurs in the most ancient liturgies; but there is no special service appointed for this festival either in Dunstan's Concordia, or in Lanfrank's Constitutions;* and Mr. Dodsworth, in his History of Salisbury, intimates that the celebrated formulary of Osmond Bishop of Sarum is equally silent on the subject.

There is an allusion to this juvenile Bishop, and his procession, in a Book of Statutes ascribed to Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Richard the First; but he refers to the custom in its secular character only, as a school holiday. The observance was prohibited altogether by papal authority in the time of King John; but in the reign of his youthful successor the pageant was revived with additional splendour. We learn from Durandus that in his time the portions of Scripture, now read for the lessons, epistle, and gospel, were used in the office for Innocents' day; and about the same period I meet with the earliest injunctions for the religious observance of the festival by the ministry of children.

Among the Harleian Manuscripts, there are three copies of an ordinance by Geoffry de Feering, Dean of St. Paul's, for the more solemn observance of this festival. *DE OFFICIO PUERORUM DIE SANCTORUM INNOCENTIIUM.*—He says, in the preamble, "Provida

fuit ab antiquis patribus, predecessori-
bus nostris, deliberatione statutum, ut
in solempnitate Sanctorum Innocen-
tium, qui pro innocente Christo san-
guinem suum fuderunt, innocens puer
Presulatus officio fungeretur, ut sic
puer pueris pre-esset, et innocens in-
nocentibus imperaret, illius typum te-
nens in Ecclesia, quem sequuntur in-
nocentes quocunque ieret."

This quotation, from the Vulgate, Rev. xiv. 4, being part of the epistle for Innocents' day, was applied to King Edward the Confessor, when St. John, as we are assured, in the garb of a pilgrim, foretold his approaching decease. "Tell him that the day of his death is at hand, and that with me he shall follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth."

The King appointed Innocents' day for the dedication of the great work, which has immortalized his name; and it is not improbable that a regard to the memory of this idolized King, mingled with the religious celebration of Childermas. Henry III. professed the utmost veneration for the Confessor; he named his eldest son after him, and he repaired, or, more truly, rebuilt the Abbey Church, where the mortal remains of his sainted predecessor were enshrined.

St. Nicholas, the patron of children, seems also to have been a favourite saint at court, as is evident from the numerous foundations dedicated to him during this reign; and we find that his youthful representative, the Boy-Bishop, retained his popularity in the court and in the castle, in the church and in the schools, through the four subsequent reigns. Henry the Sixth was born on the festival of St. Nicholas, and religion and loyalty would again combine in the celebration of the gala day. In those times, as in our own, their festivities might occasionally terminate in riot and excess, the Christmas Carols would sometimes be superseded by the songs of the Troubadours, and the young scholars, forgetting the dignity of cap and gown, might now and then burn their fingers with snap-dragon in the evening; but the hypothesis of Brady in his "*Clavis Kalendaria*," and of your Correspondent "*Lathburiensis*," vol. xci. part ii. p. 98, that this was meant as a burlesque festival, scarcely merits a serious refutation. A glance at the religious service appointed for

* The same office is appointed for Christmas-day, for the three subsequent festivals, and for the Octave. If any such ceremony had been prevalent in the time of Lanfrank, some allusion to it I apprehend would be found in the Constitutions promulgated under his authority. The boys educating under the auspices of the Church, occupy a prominent place in these Constitutions. They are divided according to their age into three classes, Infantes, Pueri, and Juvenes, and the minutest directions are given with regard to their devotional exercises, their literary instruction, and their moral guidance.

the day by the elder divines, and sanctioned by Wickham and Waynfleet, and by Colet, is sufficient to disprove the assertion.

They must have feelings most unhappily warped by prejudice, who can contemplate with any but the kindest emotions an assemblage of innocent children engaged in their religious duties. I shall not soon forget the effect produced when the Queen of George the Third, at the close of her honoured life, attended an examination of the National Schools. It was, I believe, her last appearance in public. The head boy, who officiated as chaplain to his kneeling companions, repeated the appointed collects, with the prayer for the best of Monarchs, then lost to his people under the affliction of a double blindness, and invoked the divine blessing on their Royal patroness, and the Christian congregation who were present. The children then rising from their knees, chorused the National Anthem with a sincerity of loyal feeling that was well-calculated to make a lasting impression on the minds of the youthful performers, and I am sure was communicated to the hearts of their auditors.

I will not occupy your pages by citations from the well-known publications of Gregory and Dodsworth; of Warton, Brand, and Ellis; as I shall probably revert to the subject on some future occasion. In the mean time I should be obliged by the notice of any manuscripts, or incidental remarks, which may have been overlooked by former collectors, either communicated through the medium of your pages, or addressed to me by favour of your publisher.

M. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 22.

I SEND you an Original Letter, possessed of considerable interest. It is one of Sir George, afterwards Earl Macartney, written when principal Secretary to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, (under the administration of the first Marquess, then Viscount Townshend,) and addressed to Richard Chamberlaine, esq.

Mr. Chamberlaine was the maternal uncle of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and for many years lived, and I believe died, in Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in one of the houses at the south end. He was originally a navy

surgeon, and married a lady of good fortune, named North, I think of a Lancashire family; but left no issue. In person he was a neat little man, of some wit and literary acquirements, and mixed much in genteel society. He was intimate with my relation (first cousin to my father) Charles Johnston, the author of the "Adventures of a Guinea." When I was a boy Mr. Chamberlaine was frequently at the house of an uncle of mine, at whose table I likewise often saw Doctor Thomas Nugent, the translator of Montesquieu. He was immensely corpulent, but rather short for his bulk. The Lucas mentioned in the letter was Doctor Chas. Lucas, the celebrated Irish patriot, who in his day was quite as popular in Dublin as John Wilkes was in London; and who was as a great reformer in orthography, as he was in politics. He was supposed to be a little *cracked*, as the letter signifies; which was not the case with the English demagogue.

"Dublin Castle, Oct. 28, 1769.

"DEAR CHAMBERLAINE,

"I have received your letter of the 20th, which would have given me infinite pleasure, had it not contained a hint which, of all others, I shall never understand—*No alteration of station*, you say, *can change a good heart*. I hope it never will corrupt mine, or induce me to think that those can deserve honours who endeavour to obtain them by unjustifiable means.—I do assure you, millions would never bribe me to give my assistance towards the furtherance of such a scheme; and I desire you may declare these my sentiments in the most explicit manner, to the person, whoever it is, that could engage you to convey to me the strange proposal made in your letter. Upon any other subject I shall be extremely glad to hear from you, if you will be generous enough to write to me on the chance of having an answer towards X'mas, about which time we shall probably have a recess for a fortnight or three weeks.

"I have seen your friend Lucas, whose third wife, like Medea's kettle, seems to have restored him to health and vigour,—to the *corpus sanum* at least; the *mens sana*, I fear, all Anticyra could never give him.

"I beg my best compliments to Mrs. Chamberlaine, and am with the truest sentiments of esteem and regard, Dear Chamberlaine, most sincerely yours, GEO. MACARTNEY."

Among the same papers in which this letter has been preserved, I have also found a note from Mrs. Sheridan, to her sister-in-law Mrs. Chamberlaine (who must then have been in Dublin), containing an order for Smock Alley Theatre. It is in the following words:

"Mrs. Sheridan's compliments to Mrs. Chamberlaine; she has directed a place to be kept for her in the Lattice. She is to go in at the door facing her, and the same people that attend at Smock Alley will shew her the way up."

This is accompanied by a play-bill, bearing date "the 31st of this inst. March, 1750," and announcing the performance of Othello, in which the principal characters were to be thus sustained: Othello, Mr. Mossop; Iago, Mr. Sheridan; Desdemona, Mrs. Mozeen.

Yours, &c.

E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept. 8.*

HASTED, in his folio edition of the History of Kent, vol. ii. p. 341, appears to have possessed but few particulars relating to the pedigree of the Woodgates of Somerhill; and, as that family have been long settled in Kent, and, like many of its gentry, are descended from a good old Kentish Yeomanry stock, the following particulars I have extracted from title deeds, may not prove uninteresting to themselves, and may be of service to those of your readers who I know are anxiously collecting papers towards a revision of Hasted's work.

1. Land at Rensley Hoath, Chiddingstone, is described as Woodgate's land, formerly Wm. Dey's in 1521, and was the property of a Wm. Woodgate in 1525, and again in 1557. The same land was the property of Silvester Streatfield, Gent. in 1618, and of Nicholas Pigott in 1632, and again in 1675.

2. Other land at Rensley Hoath, is described as the property of a Woodgate in 1557, which in 1618 was the property of John Woodgate, and in 1632 of Wm. Woodgate, sen. and in 1675 is described as therefore of Wm. Woodgate the elder.

3. Other land at Rensley Hoath is described as the property of a Woodgate in 1557, which in 1618 was the property of Andrew or Anthony Combridge, in 1632 of Anthony Combridge, and in 1675 as of the heirs of Andrew Combridge.

4. Other land at Rensley Hoath, called the Rye in 1521, and in 1525 the property of Henry Pygatt, was in 1557 described as Holmell, the property of Thos. Woodgate.

5. Thos. Woodgate, of Chiddingstone, Yeoman, purchased land at Rensley Hoath in 1560; and in 1566 a Thos. Woodgate, of Chiddingstone, Clothier, covenanted to levy a fine thereof to John Lye of Eatonbridge, Yeoman, and Peter Woodgate, the brother of the said Thomas. In 1618 Walter Woodgate of Chiddingstone, Yeoman, sold the reversion expectant on the determination of the life estate of Abia, the wife of Andrew or Anthony Combridge, of the same property, to his brother Thomas Woodgate of Penshurst, Yeoman; and a Thos. Woodgate of Chiddingstone, Yeoman, sold the same in 1632, and in the following year Walter Woodgate, sen. of Chiddingstone, Yeoman, for himself and Anna his wife, and Thos. Woodgate, covenant to levy a fine for further assurance to the purchaser. The property described as Holmell in paragraph 4, appears to have been included in the property of which a fine was covenanted to be levied in 1566; and various other parcels of land in possession, were also sold to the said Thos. Woodgate, by the said Walter Woodgate, by the same conveyance in 1618.

6. Other land at Rensley Hoath was possessed by a Peter Woodgate in 1600.

7. Walter Woodgate is styled grandson in the will of Henry Care the elder, of Chiddingstone, dated in 1670.

8. Land at Rensley Hoath, possessed by Wm. Woodgate, Esq. in 1699.

9. Witnesses to deeds: Thos. Woodgate, Peter Woodgate, 1549.—Frances Woodgate, Francis Woodgate, 1600.—Joseph or Jeffery Woodgate, 1618.—Henry Woodgate, probably an Attorney, 1699.

Yours, &c.

S. P. C.

C. K. says, "Lady Brian (page 55) states in her letter to Lord Cromwell, that Henry the Eighth had made her 'a Barones.' As no such creation appears, how is this statement to be accounted for? It is not probable the lady would assert a falsehood so sure to be detected. If the statement be true, how is it that it has escaped the attention of the heralds? Horace Walpole in his 'Royal and Noble Authors,' has already noticed this circumstance. Perhaps the privy seal directing the creation was not followed up by a patent."



Francis Goodwin, Architect, London.

W. Radclyffe

NORTH WEST VIEW OF
TRINITY CHAPEL, BORDESLEY.
BIRMINGHAM.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XIV.

HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL,

BORDESLEY, CO. WARWICK.

(Described by a Correspondent.)

THE site of this Chapel, which has been principally erected by his Majesty's Commissioners for the erection of new Churches, was, with a respectable residence for the Clergyman adjoining, purchased by the voluntary subscription of persons resident in the neighbourhood, aided by the liberal assistance of several of the nobility and gentry who were applied to on the occasion. The local Committee have already raised and paid upwards of 3000*l.*; but various demands upon them to a considerable amount are still unliquidated in consequence of the difficulty of raising sufficient funds for the purpose.

The edifice, an Engraving of which is annexed, [*see Plate I.* presented by our friend Mr. Mole, solicitor of Birmingham, who was the original proposer, and has been a principal promoter of the undertaking,] fronts to the turnpike road leading from Birmingham to Oxford, opposite the upper end of Bradford-street, and stands in the parish of Aston. The design is by Mr. Fras. Goodwin of London, and that style of Pointed Architecture which prevailed in the time of Henry the Sixth, is visible throughout. As will be seen by the plate, it is eminent for its simplicity, chasteness, and beauty; it is generally much admired, and will long remain a monument of the correct taste of the present period. In its general character it is not unlike King's College Chapel, Cambridge; there is no tower, but turrets are carried up at each angle, terminated by dwarf spires. The buttresses are finished with decorated pinnacles. The building is of brick, faced with Bath stone rubbed perfectly smooth, and plinth of Cornal stone.

The east end, in which the vestry and a beautiful Catherine-wheel window are prominent features, is chaste and noble. Below the eastern part of the Chapel is a crypt for vaults, most substantially erected at the expence of Mr. Mole and Mr. John Horton (since deceased). The windows are of cast iron, from the foundry of Messrs. Weathered and Co. of Derby. It is much

to be regretted that the Commissioners did not allow a tower or spire, which in the commanding and public situation in which this Chapel stands would have been highly ornamental, but as it is we think every thing in the power of an architect has been effected. At the west end is one grand entrance to the middle aisle; and, at the north-west and south-west corners, two other doors leading to the galleries and to the body of the Chapel.

On entering the interior, the visitor is struck with the beauty of the large circular window, glazed with painted glass; the altar-piece (by Foggo); the height of the ceiling; and the chaste yet magnificent appearance of the etched glass with which the windows are glazed. The pulpit and desk are placed just without the altar, one on each side; they are of similar form, and, as well as the pews, are of deal, painted and grained to resemble oak. There is a broad middle aisle, and two others on the north and south sides, of less space. The ceiling is in character with the exterior, judiciously ornamented with groined ribs, bosses, &c. and from its height gives an idea of air and ventilation, which the flat ceilings of the Grecian style seem to deny. Galleries supported by cast iron pillars, representing small clustered columns, occupy the west end and north and South sides, in the first of which is a beautiful Gothic organ designed by the same architect.

The body of the Chapel contains pews let to the inhabitants. The galleries are entirely free. At the upper end of the middle aisle stands a richly-ornamented Gothic font, of imitation stone. The other part of the aisle contains seats for the infirm. The number of sittings, including those of the children, provided for, is 1821, namely, 1669 for adults, allowing 20 inches for each, and 152 for children, allowing 14 inches each. The length of the building externally is 135 ft. 7 in. its breadth 75 ft. 10 in.; internally, in the square of 90 feet long by 60 wide. The height of the ceiling 45 feet, of the corner turrets 83 ft. 8 in. The depth of the north and south galleries 15 feet. The costs of erection paid by the Commissioners, including architect's charges, clerk of the works, &c. &c. is 14,235*l.* exclusive of the site, facing the lower part of the east end.

with stone, crypt, clergyman's residence, fencing the chapel yard, &c.

The ceremonial stone was laid by the Right Honourable Other Earl of Plymouth, accompanied by the Earls of Dartmouth and Aylesford, on the 29th day of September, 1820; and the Chapel was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester (officiating for the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry) on the 23d day of January 1823.

It is highly satisfactory to the promoters of this undertaking to find that the Chapel (the erection of which a party endeavoured to prevent), under the ministry of the Rev. Samuel Crane, its respected incumbent, fills well generally, frequently to an overflow, thereby amply proving its necessity; and it has already prevented the erection of dissenting places of worship in its neighbourhood.

P. S. By another Correspondent.

The architecture I should judge to be an imitation of an earlier period than the æra to which the writer of the foregoing account has assigned it. The rich tracery of the windows, and the elegant form of the arches, with the sweeping canopies which enrich the western window and doorway, rather belong to the reign of Richard the Second, than to that of Henry VI. when the designs of mulioned windows were acquiring a formality of character far inferior to that style which prevailed in the age to which I would refer the present specimen. Upon the whole, the building reflects great credit upon its architect, and it is pleasing to see that he has been able to luxuriate in the tasteful ornaments of the windows, by employing the material in which they are formed, cast-iron answering very well in such situations for the construction of ornaments, while the expence of working in stone is frequently the cause of their omission. There are numerous chapels in the Pointed style at this time in progress in the vicinity of the Metropolis, the majority of which can bear no comparison with the present building, the erection of which does great honour to the inhabitants of its district, not only for giving to the neighbourhood a beautiful ornament, but also for the support which they have appended to the national church.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

ONE of the purest incentives to disinterested exertions in the cause of the public is the hope of posthumous fame, and perhaps there is no species of ingratitude more hateful than that which, in the full enjoyment of the reform, not only deprives the memory of the reformer of merited honours, but shews itself in attempts to malign his motives. Your Correspondent "Omicron," with a view to depreciate the efforts of Dr. Knox to improve the Universities, would cause it to be believed that the state of them, at the time he wrote, was but little different from their state at present. I trust, for the credit of your Correspondent's integrity, that such a representation has proceeded from ignorance. His age, I will in candour suppose, is not sufficiently advanced to enable him to speak from personal knowledge, and probably he may have derived his information from prejudiced sources. Dr. Knox wrote his animadversions upon the Universities fifty years ago. The discipline of both of the Universities was then scandalously relaxed, though not so much so at Cambridge as at Oxford. The greater proportion both of Graduates and Undergraduates made no efforts to attain literary or any other excellence, but were contented to indulge an ignorant jollity, while many were wholly immersed in indolence. The public exercises were so futile and absurd, as to deserve all the severity of censure and poignancy of ridicule with which they have been assailed by Dr. Knox; and the abuses of every kind were of a nature so destructive of the ends for which Universities were established, as to justify the severe strictures passed upon them by himself, Adam Smith, Gibbon, Cowper, and others of equally independent minds, who feared not to incur obloquy for a season, which they foresaw was inevitable, provided they could accomplish a reform in an object so important as national education.

Doubtless, at all times, many great and illustrious characters have been raised at Oxford and Cambridge. Extraordinary indeed would it have been (as Dr. Knox observes) if, among such multitudes as have resorted to them for many centuries, a very great number had not arisen, whose lustre shed

a brilliant light on the surrounding obscurity. "Omicron" points to some of these shining lights. He might have greatly extended the list—but with this admission I appeal with confidence to my contemporaries at Oxford (1773 to 1779) when I ask these questions. Was not the proportion of eminent scholars at that period so small as to render it impossible to institute a comparison between them and the great number of those who, since a better system has been adopted, have distinguished themselves? Is not the general reputation of the Universities incalculably higher in 1827 than it was in 1777, when Dr. Knox composed his "Essays?" Is there not in both Universities a correspondent improvement in conduct? Is not this ameliorated condition of them the consequence of important reforms that have taken place since Dr. Knox wrote? Has not a spirit of laudable emulation, that has sprung up since the improvements have taken place, produced the happiest effects—and is it not so universal as to have reduced those, who are not actuated by it, and who are still addicted to disreputable habits, to a contemptible minority?

If this altered state of the Universities had been brought about without any innovations;—if the *doing generals and juraments—answering under-bachelor—determining—doing quodlibets and austins*—and all such trumpery had still continued at Oxford, and the present examinations in lieu of it not been instituted;—if more diligence on the part of professors and tutors had not been shewn, and a stricter discipline been observed;—then perhaps the praise of good intention and public spirit could alone be claimed for Dr. Knox:—but when the state of the Universities has been progressively improving, as his suggestions have been adopted;—when Oxford in particular has acquired altogether a new character from the moment that the present public exercises for degrees were established, it would not be more unjust than absurd to contend that in a great degree he was not entitled to the merit of the reformation.

When his strictures were first printed they were treated at Oxford as the effusions of youthful zeal, which it would be prudent not to notice, lest additional circulation and importance should be given to them. When, how-

ever, the public voice had conferred upon the author the highest literary celebrity, and his "Essays" were ranked among the English Classics, and his "Liberal Education" became universally read—silence on the part of Oxford was no longer thought expedient, and a "Defence" appeared from the Clarendon Press. The bitterness and personality that pervaded that publication shewed a soreness in the University, that could not have been occasioned had his statements been capable of refutation, and had there not prevailed a general consciousness of connivance at abuse. The writer is compelled indeed by the force of truth to acknowledge, that in treating of "Education," Dr. Knox has borne away the palm from Milton and Locke. He loads him with the most virulent abuse, because the feelings of individuals had been incidentally outraged, who were not the authors originally of the evils that were exposed; as if they were not answerable for the continuance of those evils which they had the power to redress, and as if the best interests of the rising generation were to be complimented away to gratify those who preferred indolence to the discharge of their duty. He makes it matter of grave accusation, that Dr. Knox had been guilty of ingratitude in exposing the defects of his *Alma Mater*, from whom he personally had derived such great advantages. This sort of answer of course strengthened the statements it was intended to invalidate; and the University, at no distant interval after its publication, commenced that efficient reform which has rendered it really a seat of learning, and made idleness in its students as disgraceful as it is rare.

As new editions of his works were called for, Dr. Knox noticed with pleasure, but without arrogating to himself any merit, the improvements that were made, and in a pamphlet published a few months before his death, ("Remarks on Grammar Schools,") he declares that to form the Classical Scholar it is absolutely necessary, "now that the Universities are in an amended state," that the education should be completed at College. And it is stated in a memoir of his life, that he had intended, in new impressions of the "Essays" and "Liberal Education," to expunge those stric-

tures which had happily become unnecessary. A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

IN using the living languages, the best, nay, the only standard of correctness is the practice of good society; by which I shall readily be understood to mean the form of idiom employed by those who, from their superior rank in life, and consequent good education, may be supposed the best models in speaking and writing their native tongue. If this principle be, as I believe, generally admitted, I cannot discover what advantage is to be derived from reverting, in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Jennings, (see part ii. 498), to terms of expression which have long since been abandoned as incorrect and barbarous. The changes which have gradually taken place in all the languages, not excepting our own, of which the history can be traced, have done nothing more than keep pace with the increasing knowledge, the enlargement of thought, and the advancement in civilization, among those who speak them. The discoveries of modern times naturally gave rise to the invention of words which may describe them; and to object to the introduction of such new terms would be no less ridiculous than to blame the poverty of the Greek or Latin language, because it does not afford the means of expressing "tea" or "potatoes." There are certainly instances of alterations in our language which must be considered as any thing rather than improvements. New and clumsy words are, without any satisfactory reason, engrafted upon the old stock. Such I consider the Americanisms "lengthy," "to progress," which, with some others, have of late been introduced under the authority of our fashionable writers, and of some eminent speakers in both Houses of Parliament.

Old terms are sometimes used in senses not only offensive to correct taste, but at variance with their original signification. In support of this assertion, I need only refer generally to the slip-slop of some modern novels, or the usual style of a newspaper paragraph. A very eminent auctioneer lately announced that he was entrusted with the sale of a highly *prolific* gar-

den. It must have fallen to the lot of almost every one to read of a ship being transferred from the slip on which she was built to her *native* element, &c. I am sorry to have to remark, that the self-constituted censors of our literature, so far from correcting the style of the authors of the day, are themselves great offenders against propriety. The "Literary Gazette" abounds in blunders of this sort, and can only plead in excuse the rapidity with which its weekly numbers are prepared for the press. That the "Quarterly Review," which should in this respect be above all comment, should in many instances be both incorrect and vulgar in style, must excite the surprise as well as the unfeigned regret of its readers. These effects arise sometimes from affectation, sometimes from carelessness, sometimes from ignorance; and in all such cases I conceive that much is gained by a recurrence to the authority of standard writers, or, as a still more certain source of information, to the Etymology of the word in dispute. It is only with a curb of this description that the exuberant fancies of some of our modern wordmongers can be effectually tamed. The sort of awkward innovations, however, to which I refer may safely be left to their fate. Though fashion may give them currency for awhile, no words can, I think, unless they have some recommendation beyond their novelty, long maintain their places in a living vocabulary. The inconvenience attending their use,—the necessity which every speaker or writer feels of making himself *generally* intelligible, must lead to their rejection; and a reference to this test will convince us that the greater number of words which have been added in modern times to the stock of the English language, have been positive additions to its power, and have in consequence received the sanction of accomplished writers.

What has been said of words will, I conceive, be found to apply also to idiom. As the habits and turn of ideas peculiar to our country has in the progress of time undergone many and great changes, our language has naturally become subject to corresponding alteration; and although in our idiomatic and proverbial expressions we still find allusions to customs which have ceased to exist, I am strongly inclined

to think that in the majority of instances the custom and the idiom founded upon it have vanished together, and have given way to others which may in their turn be superseded by the fancies of future generations. But useless as it must be considered to revert to forms of expression abandoned for this cause, there is in the case to which I wish to call your attention (that of the double negative), a still stronger objection to the adoption of Mr. Jennings's proposal in reviving an obsolete idiom. I say "reviving an obsolete idiom," because, according to Mr. Jennings's view, such would be the case; and I am not prepared to affirm, in opposition to him, that the double negative may not at one time have been used in the way he asserts. But let us inquire why it has become obsolete. There is here no allusion to any long forgotten custom; no point is involved which requires the skill of an antiquary to elucidate it. We adopt the opinion now acknowledged by grammarians, not from any overstrained and fastidious attempt to polish and refine our language, but because an appeal to common sense at once confirms its justness. The duplication of the negative adverb tends undoubtedly to destroy the negation. Thus "I walk," simply affirms an action. Introduce a negative, and "I do not walk," indicates a cessation of the action. To introduce a second negative in such a phrase as this would, from being unusual, appear ridiculous; but were "to not-walk" a form admissible to express "standing still," it must be clear that "I do not not-walk" would be expressive of a continuance of the action. So true is this, that under certain forms the double negative is in constant use among us, supplying us with an elegant mode of affirmation, and not only enables us to give an agreeable variety to the structure of sentences, but furnishes us with the power of conveying shades of meaning which we should not in any other manner be so well able to express. Thus we may say: "Though a town life is *not without* its charms, yet a residence in the country yields far more real pleasure." We may say of a man, "that he is *not destitute* of talent, but has no application." We may remark of one author, "that he is *not unacquainted* with his subject," and of another, "that he is profoundly

versed in the science of which he treats."

I have admitted (which is all I can do) that Mr. Jennings may have some grounds for asserting that the double negative did at one time suggest to the mind a more vehement negation. It is even possible, though I know them not, that there are instances of its application to that use by English writers; as I believe that in some foreign languages this negative is occasionally repeated for the sake of force, and, when so employed, is not regarded as improper. But I am decidedly of opinion that there will be great difficulty in establishing that that kind of negative is "fundamental" in the English tongue. It is needless to make particular reference to the dialect of Somerset. In all counties of England, among the uneducated classes, we shall meet with the same idiom, and nowhere more commonly than in London. Yet it surely will not be contended that in any of these instances the speaker has the slightest idea that he by this means strengthens his negation. On the contrary, the slightest denial frequently issues from the mouths of our cocknies loaded with negatives, not merely doubled, but to the extent of three or four in succession; and it is worthy of remark, that in those examples which Mr. Jennings quotes from Shakspeare in support of his own particular views, there does not appear to be any remarkable force in the negation, if we except the passage from the Merchant of Venice:

"So I can give no reason, nor I will not." Here I admit that the intention of the Jew is to express a fixed determination to assign no reason for his conduct; but I cannot help thinking that such a determination must be conveyed rather by the manner of the actor than by the words put into his mouth, for it cannot have escaped Mr. Jennings's notice, that even at the present day it is perfectly common, although the result of inattention, to employ in ordinary discourse a similar form of idiom.

The attempt to latinize our language which Mr. Jennings condemns, is worthy of censure only when executed without judgment. No language affords more abundant evidence than the Latin in its purest state, that among those who used it the rules of grammar were thoroughly understood and appreciated; and it must therefore be

evident that none can with greater propriety be assumed as a model for our own. It is true that in such passages as that quoted from Mason, the classical idiom may appear rather strained; but as that poet certainly did not address himself to totally uneducated persons (if we are thus to construe Mr. Jennings's "unsophisticated Englishmen"), I do not imagine that "he has been often understood to say the reverse of what he intended." In the case of Milton, it is not at all surprising that he should draw on his unbounded stores of classical knowledge, nor that he should, from his perfect mastery over the Latin language, employ, almost without being aware of it, an idiom somewhat different from the English in common use. But so far from considering this as a blemish, who is there that does not admire the dignity of his language, so perfectly in accordance with the sublimity of his subject? who that does not trace to that very cause much of the beautifully expressive diction which forms one of the most striking features of his immortal work?

The frequent occurrence of latinisms in *Paradise Lost* would indeed naturally lead the reader to regard the double negative, which is the subject of Mr. Jennings's remarks, as an instance of that kind; and I am much disposed to think that your Correspondent has, in his zeal for "unsophisticated" English, allowed his prejudices to blind him to the real sense of the passage which he professes to examine. It is no small pleasure to learn, from Mr. Jennings's own statement, that I am supported in this opinion by "one of our most eminent poets," and animated by this encouraging reflection, I shall proceed to show how Mr. Jennings has deceived himself.

In the first place, the demons were not "roused from sleep, and overcome by the dread of being discovered sleeping," though they are compared to persons labouring under such a dread. In the opening of the poem we find that

"Nine times the space that measures day and night
To mortal men, He with his horrid crew
Lay vanquished, rolling in the fiery gulf,
Confounded, though immortal."

And we are given to understand that their power of exertion was annihilated by this state of confusion. On

hearing the voice of their leader, however, they

—"were abashed, and up they sprung
Upon the wing, as when men * * * *
* * * * sleeping, caught by whom they
dread,

Rouse and bestir themselves."

Roused by the reproachful address from their state of stupor, but not having fully recovered their faculties, their motions resemble those of a man who staggers about before he is well awake.

"Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pangs not
feel;

YET to their General's voice they soon obey
Innumerable."

From which last passage the sense is clearly proved to be opposite to Mr. Jennings's interpretation. Had he pursued the sentence to its close, he must have entertained the same view. In plain prose the meaning is, that although they were perfectly sensible of their evil plight, and alive to the pain occasioned by "ever burning sulphur unconsumed;" yet so determined were they to second their General in the enterprise to which he summoned them, that their eagerness (not their fear of being discovered, as Mr. Jennings has it,) overpowered their sense of suffering, and they immediately assembled in innumerable multitudes around their leader. Were Mr. Jennings's reading the correct one, the conjunction "yet" would have no weight, for what could have prevented their obedience to the summons if they were insensible of their miserable condition? On the other hand, if we admit their sense of suffering, the spirit with which they rise above it gives the most lively idea that could be suggested of determined courage. The subject appears to me so plain, that I feel an apology due for trespassing at this length upon your patience, and remain,
Yours, &c. W. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, Sept. 3.*
I HAVE been kindly favoured by Richard Fuller, esq. of Chichester, with the sight of some very curious illustrated poetical MSS. on vellum, of which he communicates the following account: "I know but little of their history, except their having been in my late mother's family for many years, in which they had been treated

as sort of heir-looms; — the earliest trace I find of them is in the possession of my grandfather, who was a Prebendary of our Cathedral, and held the living of Slindon in this neighbourhood. He died about 32 years ago at an advanced age, when they came into the possession of my mother, and on her decease were delivered to me. I always considered them very curious, and set a considerable value on them, and of course felt anxious to ascertain their history, but which I have been unable to do."

Each MS. consists of eight folds or leaves, of vellum, about the size of an 18mo page, containing subjects from natural history, and the holy writings. Each of these folds is cut into two, so that by alternately turning either up or down of these halves we are presented with a perfect cabinet of pictures in a small space.* From the costume of a "woeful wight" in No. I. I feel inclined to ascribe their execution to the beginning of the reign of Charles I. The colouring is remarkably fresh and vivid, and their style of execution is some degrees superior to many of the mediocre productions on vellum of that period. These subjects are all accompanied by Latin and English illustrative verses; the latter a translation of the former; affording but a very mean idea of the talents of the poetizer.

Of their intention I am entirely ignorant; but should be inclined to consider them the productions of some village schoolmaster for the use of the children placed under his care; giving them by means of pictorial representation, ideas of those things of which they must have been in the constant habit of reading. At least their object appears to me to have been to convey knowledge, whether used at school or given to children,—as is frequently the case in the present day, by instructive toys. The religious principles inculcated are purely protestantism, with

* This brings to my remembrance the great taste displayed by Mr. Soane in the erection of the picture gallery at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is a small square room, containing a very rich collection of *chef-d'œuvres*, the wainscoting of the room opens, and laying back presents another selection of beauties; and by the removal of another wainscoting, we are favoured with a view of the splendid painted window in the Monk's Parlour below. See p. 132.

a most marked hatred to the tyrannical head of the Romish Church, who is thus made to figure in the first fold of No. II.

Above the effigies of St. Peter, who is clothed in long flowing robes of scarlet and green, and holds the keys at his breast, are these verses:

"Vsurping Pope, depart from Peter's chaire,
Christ gaue it me, not thee, Presumption's
heire,
He gaue the keies of Heauen gate to me,
Take heed (vaine prelate) least I shut out
thee.

Thee doe I meane, whose proud presumptuous face

Vnder y^e upper leaf hath taken place."

Upon raising the upper leaf we are presented with the "infallible head," crowned with the tiara; holding the key * in the same position, and dressed in similar robes with St. Peter. He is accompanied with the bell, book and candle. On the book are the words "Maledicat Dominus, Amen;" and over his head these verses:

"Sum Petra, sumq; Petri successor, deneget et illum

Si quis, ad infernum nostra execratio mittet.

The Romaine empire did our greatnes greece,

Princes and monarches kisse our holy feete,
I send forth Jesuittes, limbes of the Deuill,
To blind y^e rude and make y^m far more euill,
I bid them poyson, murther, pistoll, kill,
And canonize them if they act my will;
Turne downe y^e leafe, there if you me regard,

You may behold my wages and reward."

This is his descent into Hell, which is represented as the mouth of a large dragon. His bulls and pardons are in his left hand. Beneath is inscribed:

"Ipse triumphari nonnunquam sede papali;
Me miserum vexat dira gehenna tamen.

I that did curse wth candle, booke, and bell,
Princes and monarchs, now am turn'd to Hell;

I that did free poore soules from purgatory,
With furies now remaine my pompe and glory;

I that gave pardons for a little gold,
Cannot redeemed be from Hell's fast hold;
I that vsurp'd Jehouah's powrefull name,
With hags am now tormented in this flame."

The other subjects in this MS. are the Nativity; the Tower of Babel;

* He has only one key; thereby signifying that he possessed the means of opening the door for his own entrance into the "bottomless pit."

Solomon's Temple; the Plagues of Pharaoh; the Golden Calf, in which the idolatrous worshippers are very conveniently transformed into worshippers of the true cross by the upturning of a leaf; Sampson's Life; Siege of Jerusalem; Baptism of Christ, and the Pentecost.

The other MS. contains subjects in Natural History, commencing with Adam and Eve in the garden; the latter is transformed into a syren, the "*All's well that ends well*" of the humorous Hood; the snake, dragon, and serpent; turtle, dolphin, and whale; lion, griffin, and eagle. The next subject is the true effigies of one of the gallants of the beginning of the 17th century, with ruffs, laced frill, a cloak thrown over the left arm, a piked or King Charles's beard, and crowned with a flaming crown. I at first imagined, from this fold, that it was one of the numerous devices adopted to express loyalty—*under the rose*; but the subsequent verses are against the idea.

"Corpore non doles, turbata mente laboro,
Proxima te causam linea masta docet.

Heere I present vnto your sight
The image of a woefull wight;
Which if you aske who it should be,
'Tis answered straight my selfe is he.
To prooue the same w^{ch} I heere say,
Turne downe the leafe I humbly pray."

We then perceive "*Cor inflamescens*;" and these attached verses:

"Eheu difficilis descendit in ossa catarrus;
Cur? quoniam num'is orba crumena dolet.

Loe, here my heart wth wooe opprest
In flames of grieve doth dayly burne
To know w^t salue will yeald me rest,
Once more I pray the leafe up turne."

This exhibits the apex of the heart, extinguished by a blue and green striped purse tasselled, and entitled "*Crumena*."

"Perlongos dudum perpessa crumena dolore est,

Vt sit sana tuum supplicat auxilium:
Nec bene perpaucis sanabitur anxia num'is
Auro sanari tutius illa potest.

A purse wth coyne some pretty store,
Reuiues my heart and cures my sore;
I hold noe danger to be worse
Than want of mony in my purse;
Let gentle fortune graunt me this,
Joyn'd with your loue I have my wish,
Whose fauour humbly I desire,
Else burnes my heart still in this fire."

The other subjects are the Manti-

chora, Leo, and Simia Prasia; the Lammia, Simia, Calitricia, and Sphinx; the Venator, Actæon, and Stag.

Yours, &c.

S. T.

Mr. URBAN,

July 24.

I AM extremely glad to find that your attention has at length been drawn to one out of the many evils resulting from the present defective state of our ecclesiastical laws. It has been given out since the publication of your Number (I trust from authority), that the whole system is about to be revised. Surely these reliquiae of Popish tyranny and extortion should be no longer suffered to disgrace the ecclesiastical law system of this Protestant country! What can be said in defence of a system so anomalous, that whilst it allows a man to marry the daughter of his own uncle, at the same time prohibits him from marrying the sister of his deceased wife,—a connexion against which nothing can be pretended on the score of consanguinity, and which oftentimes, particularly where a young family is left, is the most desirable connexion in every respect that a man can possibly form? The practical evil resulting from such a state of things has been lately but too clearly evidenced in a neighbouring parish, where the Clergyman having refused to marry a widower to his deceased wife's sister, the consequence, as might naturally be expected, has been that the parties are now living in a state of avowed fornication, quieting their consciences by throwing all the blame upon "*the parson*," whilst he no doubt lays it upon the laws by which his refusal was governed! Ought, Mr. Urban, such a state of things to be suffered any longer to exist? Were there no other instance (as doubtless there are many), surely this one instance of the evil resulting from the present anomalous state of our ecclesiastical laws, which are thus shown to act as an *incentive to crime*, sufficiently manifests the need of the proposed revision, and I earnestly hope the attention of those to whom the task is committed will in the first instance be directed to the "*prohibited degrees*," which, as "*Emancipatus*" shows, were (without a shadow of Scripture warrant) "*infinitely multiplied*" by the Popes, solely with the view of obtaining a composition in



PLAN OF THE CAMP AT BOROUGH HILL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

[Gent. Mag. Sept. 1827, Pl. II. p. 209.]



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money for the commission of the *alleged* crime. *Proh auri sacra fames!*

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, Aug. 2.

ALLOW me, through the medium of your Repository, to make known that a friend of mine, a gentleman of literary and antiquarian taste, some of whose communications and drawings at a very early age were admitted into your Miscellany, has possessed for some years a curious copy of Daniel's and Trussel's History of England, formerly belonging to Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in whose hand-writing and those of his father John, first Lord Crewe, and grandfather Sir Thomas Crewe, are several notes in English and Latin. The work was bequeathed among others to Ralph Trotter, Registrar of Durham, who married the Bishop's daughter, in whose hand are also several notes. One of these relates a curious little incident connected with the Battle of Bosworth Field, unknown, it appears, to our historians, and which, though unimportant, may yet prove interesting to many of your readers, and be valued by some future historian as one of those minutiae which are of little importance as detached and insulated facts, yet serve to enrich a subject, and to give it that circumstantial character which every historical reader admires; it serves also to illustrate the indefatigable zeal and persevering research in his master's service of Reginald Bray, one of the triumvirate who planned the bringing-in of the Duke of Richmond, and to whom that King may in more than one sense be said to owe his crown. (Vide Trussel's History, in loco.) At page 255, Trussel narrates—"Lord Stanley having in his custody King Richard the usurper's crown, which amongst the spoiles his souldiers had found and brought to him, placed the same on Earle Henry's head." Annexed to this passage is the following MS marginal note: "*Usurper's crown found in a thorn-bush by Mr. Reginald Bray, who got the estate at Stene forfeited by Lord Lovell. Bray's dau'r marry'd Sir Thomas Crewe, grandfather to B^p Crewe.*"

To this Mr. Bray (then a gentleman holding some post in the Court), Buckingham, and Morton Bishop of Ely,

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first communicated their plans in favour of Richmond, and by his zeal and activity their success was mainly promoted.

Among other notes of minor interest is one by the Bishop, pointing out the following curious coincidences, from the *plurality* of which, as my friend observes, it is somewhat *singular* that our forefathers did not hand down the *dual* to us as an *unlucky number*.

"Edmund the Second—murdered.

Harold the Second—slain.

William the Second—killed.

Henry the Second—unhappy.

Edward the Second—deposed and murdered.

Richard the Second—deposed and murdered.

Charles the Second—exiled, poisoned.

James the Second—dethroned."

To which may be added, though in other respects a glorious reign:

George the Second—disturbed by Pretenders, died suddenly.

The above work was bought some years ago by my friend at a sale of effects belonging to the final representatives of the Trotter family in Leicestershire, and is now, through the politeness of my friend, in the library of Lord Crewe, at Crewe Hall, Cheshire.

Dipping into your volume for 1824 (since writing the above) I met with an account of a monument to Bishop Crewe's uncle (after whom he was named), in Feltham Church, stated by your Correspondent to be the most ancient in that place of internment, date 1688. The inscription, arms, &c. will be found in p. 40 of your vol. xciv. The longevity of this family is very remarkable. Of the lady spoken of in the note, her father lived in the reign of Edward IV. probably even Henry VI.: her grandson saw George the First.

MANCUNIENSIS.

BOROUGH HILL.

MR. BAKER, the Historian of Northamptonshire, has taken infinite pains to elucidate the position of the Camp at Borough Hill, and with great success. By his favour we are enabled to accompany the following article with a plan of the Camp (see Plate II.); which Mr. Baker thus describes:

"BOROUGH HILL, the *Benaventa* of the Britons, and *Isannavaria* of the Romans, is in the parish of Daventry, and about half a

mile S. E. from the town. Its present appellation is evidently derived from the Saxon *Buph*, an earthwork or inclosure, in allusion to the extensive military intrenchments,—the largest perhaps in the kingdom; but there is presumptive evidence, approaching to certainty, of its having been a primitive settlement of our aboriginal ancestors, continuing down to the Roman invasion, under the name of *Benaventæ*, which admits of a peculiarly appropriate etymology. *Ben* or *Pen*, a British term for the head or summit of a hill; and *Went* or *Gwent*, a city or chief town, latinised by the Romans into *Venta*, as *Venta Belgarum* [Winchester], *Venta Icenorum* [Castor near Norwich], &c. Its lofty eminence, abounding in springs of remarkable purity, and fortified with a ditch and rampart, perfectly assimilates with the account given by Cæsar and other early historians of the towns in Britain, and corroborated by the existing remains in the Wiltshire downs, discovered and described by Sir R. C. Hoare. As civilization advanced, the Britons deserted their mountainous residences, or reserved them for retreat in danger, and descended into the sheltered vallies; and it is not an improbable supposition, that in the present instance Daventre was their *second* position, especially as the final syllable *tre* is British for town; and the prefix of the *first*, and the termination of the second name, would designate the upper and lower town." i. 339.

"The circumference of the ramparts is rather more than two miles and a quarter; the diameter, from north to south, one mile; from east to west, at the widest point, three furlongs; and the contents of the whole area about one hundred and fifty acres." P. 343.

That this was not originally a Roman Camp is evident from its conformation, and we pay no attention to opinions derived from Vegetius. There is a very curious and almost unknown British Camp, the Little Doward near Monmouth, which, except in an ascent by a winding terrace, is of the same construction as this Camp. At the highest end, as here at A, a point of the hill is cut off by trenches, and the larger termination is surrounded by a vallum. This upper part was manifestly intended to answer the purpose of a *citadel*, or *dernier resort*. This part, marked A, is the most important of the whole, and Mr. Baker's account shall therefore be given at length:

"The circumvallation of this division is more perfect, and of a much bolder character, than the rest of the encampment. Round the north corner fronting the Watling-street, extra works have been carried on be-

low the leading ones, and gradually die away into the declivity. At this point the inner foss is of considerable depth, and the vallum, though now its prominence would scarcely attract observation, was within memory elevated to a mount, known by the name of Bunker's Hill. This was in all probability a speculum or beacon tumulus, and a fire kindled here would have conveyed intelligence of any hostile movement through a wide extent of country. There appears by a break in the ramparts to have been an entrance to the north-east, approached from the Watling-street between Wedon and Norton; and another, now the modern one, is still more evident, from the curved banks and small circular outposts, near the gateway, on the west, leading into the supposed vicinal road from the latter village to ISANNAVENNA. The intrenchments desert the general contour at the south, and turning inwards cut off all communication with the interior of the hill, except through an oblique entrance between their eastern and western terminations; and it constitutes rather a singular feature in these lateral works, that they do not meet each other,—the ditch of the eastern one advancing beyond the vallum of the western one. The space thus inclosed in field A is about eight acres. The spring called *Spelwell* is within the eastern ditch adjoining the present farmyard." P. 345.

It is not always that we are able to judge of the particular appropriation of camps from the junction or vicinity of irregular valla. It was a Roman method of besieging to throw out such ramparts, sometimes into the enemy's camp. This appears very clearly in the seventh book of Cæsar's Gallic war; and perhaps it is not always correct to consider all the irregular works seen in or near the remains of camps as parts of the original castrametation. The occurrence of lateral works not meeting each other, and the ditch of one advancing beyond the vallum of the other, may be additions of a contingent kind, connected with offence or defence under a siege.

Mr. Baker had the penetration to discover the site of a Roman villa, as he presumes, adjacent to the spot A. Of this he gives an accurate plan. He thinks it to have been the *Prætorium*; but from the British style of the camp, and the reasonable doubt of any permanent occupation by the Romans, such an appropriation may be questioned. Indeed great distrust may be entertained of the numerous villas which have been discovered, as to their being necessarily from their con-

struction, habitations of the Romans, properly so called. The Romanized Britons, says Mr. Turner, from the authority of Eumenius the orator, built houses, temples, courts, and market-places, in their towns, and adorned them with porticos, galleries, baths, and saloons, mosaic pavements, and every Roman improvement (Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, i. 223). Now there occur several barrows adjacent to this presumed *Prætorium*, which in the greater part evidently belonged to Roman-Britons; and from this circumstance (the Romans not burying in barrows, as *family mausolea*), and the site not being that of a *Prætorium* in Roman camps, it is more probable that it was the villa of some Romanized Briton. A curious fact is noticeable. Of the flues from a hypocaust, four ran on the north side of a room, and two only on the south; “by which arrangement,” says Mr. Baker, “the occupants of the room, by changing sides, were accommodated with a greater or less degree of warmth.” P. 345.

That any person could place Benventa at Wedon, is only to be explained by the presumption that they knew very little of what may be called the grammar of the ancient castrametation in this kingdom; and which, it may be said, is an affair of recent knowledge. It is certain that Camden, Stukeley, and our older Antiquaries, scarcely understood a syllable of British Archæology in this point; nor, it may be added, many of their successors. The Commentaries of Cæsar might have informed them that there were native strong-holds, to which the inhabitants were directed under warfare to repair. If there had not been even irregular works, and a different castrametation (as these are), the very amplitude of them might have shown that they could not be Roman, but were intended for a whole nation, because the former, a mere invading army, could not be in force enough to occupy such extensive lines. The following passage from the Gallic War, b. vii. c. 83, p. 177, ed. Delphin, will show that there did exist such national fortresses:

“Bis magno eum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt. Locorum peritos adhibent. Ab his superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt.”

The continuation of the passage will

show another advantage of very extensive lines against the Roman enemy:

“Erat a septentrionibus collis, quem, quia propter magnitudinem circuitus opere circumplecti non potuerunt, nostri necessario pene iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra fecerunt.”

In the Gallic war we find that the Romans did occupy the native camps, when they found it advantageous. One instance out of many shall be given.

“Erat e regione oppidi collis sub ipsis radicibus montis egregiè munitus, atque ex omni parte circumcisis [some editions read *circumcisis*], quem si tenerent nostri et aquæ magnâ parte et pabulatione liberâ, prohibitori hostes videbantur, sed is locus præsidio ab iis non nimis firmo tenebatur; tamen silentio noctis Cæsar ex castris egressus, priusquam subsidium ex oppido venire posset, dejecto præsidio, potitus loco, duas ibi legiones collocavit fossamque duplicem duodenum pedum a majoribus castris ad minora perduxit ut tutò ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeari possent.” (Bell. Gall. vii. c. 36, p. 158.)

Mr. URBAN, *Magilligan, Aug. 4.*

HAVING received the Stanzas I sent you on the Shipwreck in this part of Ireland, which occurred in the month of March 1806, written by my hand, you naturally published them as composed altogether by me—and gave my name as the author (in your last Suppt. p. 631). This, I beg leave to say, occurred from my inadvertent omission to inform you that only *seven* of these stanzas, namely, the fourth, seventh, ninth, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth, have been composed by me. The other *eight* I found in a provincial paper of that day, in a very incorrect state.—In the same publication appeared the subjoined letter from a respectable professional gentleman, which as it may serve to prove that there is no fiction in this melancholy scrap of poetry, may not be unacceptable to your distinguished circle of readers. JOHN GRAHAM.

“SIR,—Having heard while in — on Thursday last, that the bodies of several of the crew of the unfortunate brig —, which was wrecked on the Ton Banks last Sunday, were driven ashore, and remained without burial, I conceived it to be my duty to go to the spot, and ascertain a fact which appeared almost incredible.

"On my arrival I made several inquiries respecting the bodies among the people who had shared in the plunder of the wreck, but to my great surprise I found them apparently ignorant and careless of the matter. I proceeded to a spot on the shore, where I had heard one of the seamen had been thrown into a hole by some men from the opposite shore, and there met a boy, who, on inquiry, I found had been with them when they covered the body. After a considerable search with a small iron rod, I at length found it, and immediately ordered a coffin to be made, but on further inquiry I found that one who had been less desirous of plunder than to perform the office of humanity, had ordered, from a small subscription he had raised, a coffin to be made at a small town on the opposite shore. With his and another humane man, I went, when the coffin arrived, to the spot where the remains of the drowned person had been thrown, and having removed about a foot in depth of the sand, we discovered the body of a fine boy, apparently of the age of fifteen years, stripped of every article of clothing except a flannel shirt and a fine hat. We had him brought over to —, where the surveyor of the revenue had ordered a grave to be prepared in the church-yard, the rector of the parish attended promptly, and the unfortunate youth was interred in a Christian-like manner.

"On making inquiry, I found that the property which had been driven ashore on this melancholy shipwreck was of immense value; and had been sold by the original plunderers to people who crowded to the shore from different parts of the country. It is to be regretted that this melancholy event happened at a period of the year when the worthy and truly respectable landlord was resident in another part of the country."

Mr. URBAN, *Park-place, Sept. 1.*

BEING lately on a visit in Berkshire, I was accidentally at the Church of Tilehurst, near Reading, in which there is a very splendid monument to Sir Peter Vanlore, a merchant of London, who died just two centuries ago (1627). The family of Sir Peter is extinct, and the fine monument is likely to fall into decay, unless

some lover of antiquity undertakes to repair it.

Ashmole, in his *History of Berkshire*, gives an account of it, and by the following epitaph, he appears to have been both rich and virtuous.

"When thou hast read this stone, here
lies Van Lore,
Thou need'st no story to inform thee more;
A long, industrious, well-spent life has
shone,
His worth as farre as our commerce is
His conversation London hath approved,
Three English Monarchs have employed and
loved.
His industry, his providence, and care,
Let his enriched family declare;
The poor his bounty spake, that he was not
A slave at all to what his wisdom gott.
After full four score yeares to him here lent,
The greatest part in one chaste wedlock
spent,
His soule to Heaven, his earth to earth is
come,
Utrecht his cradle, Tilehurst loves his tombe."

He left nine daughters and one son, who was made a Baronet 1628.

Meditations among the tombs, and elegies in country church-yards, have afforded employment to the scholar and the moralist, from the time of Harvey and Gray, down to UNUS QUORUM, whose epitaphian propensities you have noticed (vide page 242) in your Review of March. I, like this latter person, have my mind "saturated with *memento mori* materials," and although much has been done in detailing these "tales of the dead," yet they are subjects that admit of no exhaustion, but, like the widow's cruse and barrel of meal, still produce, or ought to produce, food healthful and of exceeding price.

It is a mortifying fact, however, that while many poor provincial practitioners have their deeds blazoned on magnificent monuments, some of the greatest geniuses of the medical world lie entombed without any! Who would suppose that Garth, who gave a monument to Dryden, should be without one himself.

This neglect of the illustrious great extends to all denominations,—statesmen and heroes. The grave of that universally admired character, Sir Philip Sydney, remained for years without any written record; although King James had himself composed an *epitaph* for it, both in English and in Latin. At length the following was

painted on a board only, and hung to an adjacent pillar, near a similar tablet there placed in memory of his father-in-law, Sir Francis Walsingham, who was buried in St. Paul's, 1590, four years after Sir Philip.

“England, Netherland, the heavens, and the arts,
The soldier, and the world have made six
Of the noble SIDNEY, for none will suppose
That a small heap of stones can Sidney in-
close.
His body hath England, for she it bred,
Netherlands his blood, in her defence shed;
The heavens have his soul, the arts have his
fame,
All souldiers the grief, the world his good

On the death of General Wolfe, a premium was offered for the best written epitaph on that brave officer. A number of poets of all descriptions started as candidates; and among the rest was a person who sent one to the editor of the Public Ledger, of which the following was one of the stanzas:

“He march'd without dread or fears
At the head of his bold grenadiers;
And what was more remarkable—nay, *very*
particular,
He climbed up rocks that were perpendicu-

This excellent specimen of “stone-cutter's verse” did not gain the prize, which led the unlucky poetaster to vent his spleen on a worthy corpulent member of the Corporation,

“Who was a broker and a sworn appraiser,
Yet he hardly knew a candlestick from a ra-
zor.

He was an Alderman of London, and twice
Lord Mayor,
Tho' they tell me he could not read the
Which shows how little learning it doth re-
quire,

To be made his Worship, Mr. Mayor, or

This spleeny record was penned under sting of disappointment, and the cruel gripe of hunger; for we find the same pen, under the influence of food and feasting, recording the virtues of an Alderman of Gravesend in the most good-humoured strain. The Alderman, it seems, was an honest man, and an excellent bowler.

“*Cuique est sua Fama.*
Full forty long years was the Alderman seen,
The delight of each bowler and king of the
green,
As long be remembered his art and his
name,
Whose hand was unerring, unrivalled whose

His bias was good, and always was found
To go the right way, and to take enough
ground,
The jack to the uttermost verge he would
send,
For the Alderman loved a full length at
Now mourn every eye that has seen him
display
The arts of the game and the wiles of his
For the great bowler Death at one critical
cast
Has ended his length, and close rubb'd him

I must stop here, or I may find my-
self introducing law, physic, and divi-
nity, when I only meant to introduce
to your notice Sir Peter Vanlore, mer-
chant.
WM. WADD.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

IT is a great subject of congratula-
tion to all Englishmen, that their
language is now daily making progress
throughout Europe. The almost uni-
versality of that of the French in for-
mer times was a thing difficult to be
accounted for. The Italian and Spa-
nish are far more melodious, and pos-
sess more *chef d'œuvres* of composi-
tion; our own is more copious, more
forcible, and more rich. Our conti-
nental neighbours are now becoming
more sensible of this, and there is a
fair prospect of our language becom-
ing at no distant period at least the
rival of the French in popularity
throughout Europe.

It was also formerly a generally re-
ceived opinion, owing in great part to
the wide spread of the language, and
in great part to the boldness with
which the arrogant fallacy was pro-
mulgated and supported, that French
literature was superior to every other.
Corneille, Racine, and Moliere, were
considered as models of perfection,
whose supremacy over every other
dramatic writer, past, present, and to
come, it was little less than impiety to
dispute; and in the same manner a
thousand other writers were brought
forward forth as the monarchs of wit,
of imagination, of eloquence, and of
every other property which can adorn
a composition. According to them-
selves too, their paintings were de-
lightful, their architecture unrivalled,
their ingenuity without a parallel; in
short, they were in every art and in
every science *la grande nation*.

It is, however, a fact that the French
now are, and always have been, a na-
tion of copyists, and nothing else; that

is to say, in every thing in which they have even passably succeeded; for it cannot be denied that every now and then they have made an effort at originality, which has ended in nothing but deformity, which even their own arrogance, unrivalled as it is, was not strong enough to induce them to praise for more than a moment. In every point but one, their literature is completely overtopped and excelled by ours, and even in that we are not so inferior to them as is generally supposed. They abound in entertaining *memoirs*, in which we are comparatively deficient. But in every thing else they sink before us. Voltaire himself (vide the preface to the *Icossaire*) acknowledges that Tillotson is superior to Bossuet in pulpit eloquence, Hume and Robertson to every French historian, &c. He then goes on to say that they are surpassed in every department of the Belles lettres by us, with one only exception—the drama. Let us examine this.

Every French author who has occasion to speak of our theatre, invariably treats us with some common-places on its barbarism and indelicacy. Ask him to refer to these barbarous and indelicate pieces, and it is a thousand to one that he points out some forgotten drama of the days of Charles the Second, which has not been acted for these hundred years and more. Madame Genlis, for instance (who gives us a dissertation in her *Memoirs* on the miserable inferiority of the English Literature, and the wretched arrogance of English authors), after a philippic of some pages on our *goût barbare*, refers to Otway's "Soldier's Fortune" as a proof, seemingly unconscious that the *Soldier's Fortune* is not as well known and as generally read as *Venice Preserved*. But I would ask these well-informed critics, who seem to imagine that we are still what we were in 1670, whether they have ever read George Dandin, *Le Tartuffe*, *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac*, or Beaumarchais's *Marriage of Figaro*; and whether they do not think their indelicacy and immorality quite equal to that of which they complain so much on the English stage, in the plays of Congreve and Wycherley, now scarcely ever performed.

Their charge of barbarism is amusing. It is well known that the general character of French tragedy is cold

correctness, and that, whatever good passages are in them, are of epic and not dramatic beauty. Their tragic poets are in fact so trammelled by the laws of Aristotle, and the laws of verse (in French peculiarly severe), that they have been aptly compared to men dancing in chains. It is equally known that were it not for the necessity of rhyming, there is scarcely a scribbler in existence who could not compose a French tragedy. When blank verse was proposed to be introduced, Voltaire, alarmed at the depreciation in value which his laboured productions would endure, strenuously opposed the measure, saying, "*si vous en ôtez la difficulté, vous en ôtez la merite.*" A severer satire on French tragedy could never be composed.

On the contrary, English tragedy is free and untrammelled. A good description, or an excellent *antithesis*, is of no avail on our stage; we require men, passions, and events to be placed before us. We think it the chief excellence of a tragedy to keep the poet entirely out of our view. In France he is as it were thrusting in his head from the beginning of the first to the end of the fifth act. The personages are merely like the puppets in a bad show; they all speak in the same voice, and we instantly perceive that there is one great autocrat behind the scene who rules it all.

The French could not deny the superior force, energy, and interest, of our dramas, but in order to annihilate them at once, they called them barbarous. It was in vain to represent that Hamlet was redolent of genius from beginning to end; it was still in a Frenchman's opinion barbarous, and that one word rendered it despicable in his eye. Would to heaven we had more barbarians!

The French please themselves by imagining that they also possess a bold and striking dramatic writer, Corneille. Never was there so miserable a self-deception. In any other country but France, Corneille would be reckoned tame. To every edition of his works ought to be prefixed Mrs. Montague's admirable analysis of "Anne," in which the pretensions of this *chef d'œuvre* of the French drama are so exquisitely exposed. The works of Racine are beautiful; the lyrical poetry in *Athalie* is sublime, the descriptions are excellent, all this must be allowed;

but beautiful descriptions and exquisite lyrics do not make a tragedy. There is not a single *tragedy* in his works, but *Athalie* is the finest epic poem in the French language.

A party has now arisen, even in France itself, odious to the true believers in Boileau, and is now actively at work in revolutionizing their drama. This shows a somewhat better spirit than they have been accustomed to display. The resistance, however, is formidable. A short time ago an English company of players commenced performing in France. At the provincial towns they succeeded pretty well; albeit the Prefects at some of them countermanded such revolutionary performances as “John Bull, or an Englishman’s Fire-side;” but at the capital, the actresses were saluted agreeably with all that suavity and politeness for which the French character is so remarkable, with PENNY-PIECES from the pit. Since then in London Frenchmen have performed “*Les Anglais pour rire*,” to the applause of a rude, unpolished, and prejudiced audience, consisting entirely of *Anglais* themselves.

It may now reasonably be thought that in ten years the French themselves will admit the wretchedness of their tragic drama. But to their comedies they seem to adhere more stoutly. From the first time that we knew who Moliere was, it has been the darling creed of every Frenchman, that Moliere is the eighth wonder of the world. He may by some remote possibility admit that Boileau is not equal to Pope, or Delille to Thomson, but never that the drama of any other nation whatever can boast such a comedy as the *Tartuffe*, or such a five act farce as the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*; nay, Englishmen themselves have not disdained to admit that they are not possessed of a writer of equal merit with Moliere. The whole of this serves merely to demonstrate the advantages of impudence. Too often, alas! do we neglect the fame of our deserving Englishmen, and suffer their claims to sink into oblivion. Meanwhile the Frenchman, with the most persevering constancy, thrusts into notice every writer of his nation, who has the least claim to distinction. Every “subtle Gaul” who sneers at religion, is deemed a philosopher of merit, and we are sure to find in the French journals

every passable mathematician exaggerated into a Newton; every paltry scribbler of paradoxes on metaphysics into a Locke. But we should no longer neglect to assert the merits of a writer such as Samuel Foote, justly surnamed in his time the English Aristophanes, a writer whose works contain, we need not hesitate to assert, more genuine humour, more poignant satire, more piercing wit, than all those of the far-famed Moliere. And whom, may we ask, have the French to oppose to Sheridan, to Murphy, to George Colman, both elder and younger, and twenty others of the 18th century (for as yet the 19th is unfortunately barren of dramatic genius). The comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, or of Shakspeare, need not be opposed to those of the French writers, for this simple reason,—that they have nothing in the least resembling them. All their comedies are *comedies de société*. We should in vain seek the delightful pastoral vein of “*As You Like It*,” or the rich humour of the “*Merry Wives of Windsor*.”

As the *Revue Encyclopédique* of Paris professes to have its eye on all the productions of our literature, I should be gratified if one of its innumerable *collaborateurs* would state whatever remarks he might be able to offer in opposition to those contained in this article. I am open to conviction.

Yours, &c.

ΟΥΡΒΑΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

I HAVE read with much pleasure the leading article in your Magazine for July, “on the Coinage” of this country; and fully agree with its able and classical author that the series of gold, silver, and copper coins, which the engraver of the Mint, Mr. William Wyon, has produced during the last four years, are not to be paralleled, *as a series*, either in this country or on the Continent, since the introduction of the screw-press. You must go back to the Greek and Roman coinages for competition; and even then the magnificent head of his Majesty on the crown and five pound pieces will find few rivals in taste, truth, and dignity. But I am not satisfied with the omission of the engraver’s name, which I think should

always appear on a coin equally as on a medal, a copper-plate engraving, or sculpture. Our ancestors obliged the moneyers to place their names on the coins (without supposing it militated against the honour of the Crown), to guard against fraud. It is general on the Continent, particularly in France, and you find it on the coins of his late and present Majesty, engraved by Signior Pistrucci. I can see no reason to prevent it; and as a collector of coins, I must say I feel as anxious to know who engraved the die of a celebrated coin, as my Lord Stafford can to ascertain who painted an admired but (wanting the name) unknown picture. I think this deserves consideration, and therefore crave the admission of these few remarks into your pages, hoping they may receive it in the proper quarter.

NUMISMATIS.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XXXIX.

Stimulus Conscientie.

THE giving any notice of the supposed work of an author whom the crude historian of English poetry chronicles as without “tincture of sentiment, imagination, or elegance;” at the same time auguring himself to be the “last transcriber,” might appear superfluous, had not our historian at the same time, by the force of his pen, renovated the age of which he treats, created attraction to the obsolete, and given importance to all the minutiae of inquiry combined with the neglected numbers, however dull, of our ancient bards.

The *Stimulus Conscientie* is supposed to have been a Latin theological work in prose, and afterwards translated into English verse under the title of the *PRICKE OF CONSCIENCE*. Common repute gives the poem to Richard Rolle or Hampole, an hermit of the order of St. Augustine, who died about 1349. Warton considers the original as by this author, and that “it is not very likely that he should translate his own work.” Ritson infers the possibility “that the Latin was translated from the English.” To settle these conflicting opinions, but little information can be derived from a perusal of the work. The repeated authoritative reference in the text of “as saith the book,” or “as clerks say,” is not sufficient evidence to pronounce it either an original or a translation. Almost

every page is bloomingly enlivened with rubricated sentences in Latin, from holy writ, particularly as delivered by the favourites David, Solomon, or Job; with aphorisms from those good Catholic saints Anselm, Austyn, Bernard, Jerome, Gregory, &c. which can only ground the presumption of it being theologically compiled from those and other popular writers. Upon this subject the colophon of the present copy is not immaterial.

Religion in rhyme has now few readers and a less number of admirers, and under the repelling form of an old manuscript, is too commonly prejudged with belief that the vigour of the diction has wasted; and the subject, in simple truth eternity, has become obsolete. Our forefathers held different sentiments, and gave to the *Pricke of Conscience* no common repute, for it was so much in character with the taste, judgment, and reading of the age in which it appeared, that Warton describes it “one of the most common manuscripts in our libraries;” and reference may be had with ease to ten or twelve copies in those repositories. Therefore we must believe the poem had some merit, or whence arose the unusual duplication of copies. The labour of the scribes having been purchased by those of lettered taste and judgment, with sufficient opulence, might form this extraordinary supply, or copies might be multiplied by the penance, if such a penance was ever enjoined to the laborious but erring few; however, beyond this a more singular circumstance attaches to the poem. It extends to above nine thousand lines, and some of the known copies vary so importantly in language and measure, as to support a belief of there being different translations, were it not that the hard features of some passages found in common in several copies, militates against such opinion. On this point the merit or demerit of the poem need not be questioned, neither can unsettled orthography, or the discrepancy of uninterested scribes, be pressed forward, as accounting for the multitude of variations in text, measure, and almost matter; whereby the poem bears the character almost of being re-written by the author.

With these observations I shall proceed to give an account of my own MS. trusting it may lead to further in-

formation. An invocation of eight lines begin—

"The myzt of the fader almyzti,
The wyt of the sone alwytti,
And the godenes of the holigost,
God and lord of myztis most," &c.

Then follows of some length what may be distinguished as the prologue:

"Byfore ere eny thyng was wrouzt,
And ere eny bygynnyng was of ouzt,
And byfore alle tyme so we schule towe
The same god euer was that ys now," &c.

The following lines correspond with part of those cited by Warton:

"Mannys kynde ys to solewe godys wyll,
And alle hys comaundementis to fulfyll,
For of al y^e god made more and les,
Man most prynspale creature ys,
As ze schule here afturward sone,
Al that he made was for man done.
God to mannys kynde hath grete loue,
Whenne he ordeynyed for mannys byhoue,
Heuene and erthe and the world brade,
And alle other thing and man last made
In his lyknes in a semely stature,
And made hym most werthi a creature
Of alle othere creatures of kynde,
And zaf hym wyt, skyle, and mynde,
For to knowe gode and ylle,
And ther to zaf hym wyt and skylle,
For to chese and for to holde
Gode othur yuele whether he wolde," &c.

These prefatory lines, or prologue, extend to above ninety beyond the passage quoted by Warton, including that as from *prima pars*, and ends with the following analysis of the work:

"This boke, as hit selue bereth wytnys,
In seue[n] partys dyuysyd hyt ys;
The furste part ys to knowe and holde in
mynde,

Is of the wrecchednys of mannys kynde,
The secunde ys of the cōdicion' sere,
And of the vnstabelnys of this world here;
The thridde part ys in this boke to rede
Of the deth and why hyt is to drede;
The furthe part ys of purgatorye,
Where soulus bene clansyd wele of alle folye;
The fyfthe ys of the day of dome,
And of the tokens that byfore schule come;
The syxte ys of the peynys of helle,
There the dampnyd schull euere more
dwelle;

The seuenthe ys of the ioyes of heuene;
These bene the partys of this boke seuene;
And of eche aparty fynde men may
Sere materes in this boke to say,
Gowe now to that part that furst ys
That speketh of mannes wrecchednys:
For al that byfore that ys wrytyn as to loke,
Is bute an entre of this boke."

Then follows the rubric, "here by-

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gynnyth the furste parte," &c. The following singular conceit, or old wives' say, may amuse:

"For vnnethe ys a chyld born fullye,
That hit ne bygynneth to gowk and crye;
And by that men may knowe than,
Whethur hyt be a man other woman:
For whenne hyt ys born hyt cryeth sa,
Zef hyt be a man he seyth A, A,
That ys, that he is of the same,
Of owre forme, fadere Adame:
And zef the chyld a woman be,
Whenne hit ys born hit seyth E, E;
E is the furste lettre and the hede
Of the name of Eue, that bygan oure dede."

In the second part "of the world namely," it is likened to the sea, a wilderness, a forest, and a field full of battles. The third begins:

"Deth ys the moste dredfulle thing that ys
In al this world, as the boke bereth wytnys," &c.

In the fourth part, on purgatory, is given the help of friends for the dead, as—

"Ye soulus that to purgatory wendes
May be holpe thoruz helpe of frendes,
That almys for hem doth, and preyes
For the holyman thus seynt Austyn seyes,"
&c.

The next rubric title is,

"Here bygynnyth the fifthe party that ys
of y^e day of dome,
And of the tokenys that byfore schule come."

Herein is announced,

"Thenne schal the antecrist [h]is tyme bygynne,
That Sevnt Poule calleth man of Synne,
For al tham he be man neuer the less,
He schal be welle of alle wyckydnyis,
The deuelus sone schal he be calde,
Bote thoruz kynde men schule hym nouzt
holde," &c.

A minute description is given "of the fuyre that shal come and brenne al the world," being of four characters. That of hell to punish sin; that of purgatory to cleanse men of venial sin; that

"To waste al that on erthe spryng
As gras, trees, and erthely thyng."

And lastly,

"as the fuyre of the spere,
To make the elementes feyre and clere,
And al the eyre brygt of hewe,
And heuenes to seme as newe."

This description of entire destruction of earthly creation is succeeded by "the generall rysynge of alle men

yonge and olde to the dome," when an account is to be given by fathers and mothers of sons and daughters; lords of the many; masters of disciples; prelates of subjects; and all men of goods whether of kind, grace, or hap, or that they would not part with to others in need; and the final doom expectant from the Saviour.

In the sixth part is attempted a description of the pains of hell, a place of which many men speak, though few can describe same. As to the situation,

"Some clerks seys as the boke bereth wyt-
nys,

That helle euene amydde the erthe ys,
For al erthe by skylle may lyknyd be
To a rownd appele of a tre,
That euene amyddes hath a core,
And an eg also is ensauple therfore,
For as a zolke ys euene amyddyswarde,
The zolke of an eg whenne hit ys harde,
Ryzt so ys helle put, so clerkes tellys,
Amyddys the erthe, and nozhere where ellys,

And as a zolke amyddys the eg ys,
And the whyte aboue in the same wys;
Ryzt so ys the erthe w^t outyn dowte,
Amyddys the heuenes that goth abowte,
This may men se by an hard eg dizt,
How heuene and erthe and helle stondeth
ryzt."

Of twelve pains or visitations awaiting sinners as punishments, the second is a place so cold, that were a rock or mountain "at once a fuyre," in the midst of same, it would be turned into ice. In the twelfth pain of the shame of the sinner one authority is

"As a gret clerk sayth openly
In a boke that he made thorw study,
Of diuerse questionis of diuinite,
That is called *flos sciencie*,
That is englis the *flour of connyng*;
Whar writen is many priue thyng."

We come now to the seventh and last part, giving the several descriptions* of heaven, and of the joys awaiting those who inherit the same. The

* My attention has been drawn to an article in the *Archæologia*, vol. XIX. describing another copy of this poem, where the difference of the text is equally singular and important. One extract may evince:—

"And sume clerkis hit calleth in this manere
The watry heaven, the which es wondur clere,
And hoveth over as cristal there above,
Where watur thurgh frost to greux es schove,
These two hevens aboute goth ay,
And schal never cese til domes day,
And of hare movyng have we no wondur,
For all thyng hit norischeth that es there undur;
Alle thyng lyvith both gras and tre,
And all other thyng that in erthe may be;
For if hit stode never so short time stille,
All that es in erthe schold perische and spille.¹
Thus telleth the clerks of clergie
That haveth lerned of astromyie.
The thrid heven es ferre and hye,
That nothing may above that be sye,²
Yut clerks of mo hevens, &c.

¹ dissolve.

² seen.

Thus amplified in my MS.:

Some clerkes it calleth on this manere,
The water heuene that es as clere
As crystall, that houeth aboue the ayre,
Ryzt as water that froze ware.
Thus telleth Bartholomew in the boke
Of profetes of diuerse thynges to loke;
These two heuenes euer aboute renneth,
Both day and nyzt, and neuer blynneth,³
The erthe that the heuene aboute gas,
Ys bot as a poynt of a compas;
So sotyll it is semyng wyth oute
To regard of the heuene abowte.
And amydde the erthe es ordeyned helle,
Ther the synfull that es dampned schal dwelle.
As men may bifore rede and se,
And lower than helle may no place be.

³ ceaseth.

poet in this part has strove with much labour to describe the blisses and joys of the new Jerusalem, ever contrasting each bliss with an apposite curse attending those in purgatory. But the boldest attempt, after declaring no clerk was ever so wise as to describe it aright, is that

“Of the lykyng of the cyte of heuene.

Bot as I ymagynde in my thouzt,
I lykne it to a cyte that were ywrouzt
Of gold and preciose stones, many and sere,
Vpon a mounte ysette of beryll clere,
Wyth walles and wardes and wit turrets,
And entre and zates, and heyze garettes ;
And the walles were mad of that cyte
Of preciose stones, and riche piere,
And all the turrets of crystal clere,
And the fayre wardes anamayled schulde
falle, [ralle ;
And the garettes abowe, of rubys and of co-
And that cyte hadde lanes and streetes wyde,
And wer fayr byldyd on eueriche syde ;
Al schynying as gold, bryzt burneyste,
And wit alkyn rychesse repleneste.
And that alle stretes of that cyte and lanes
Weren euen-paued with preciose stanes,”
&c.

Warton's specimens from this part, from being transposed, are not very easily traced. The following lines correspond with part of his description of the city, as set on a high hill :

“That hylle es nouzt elles to vnderstand-
yng,
Bot holy thouzte and brennyng coueytyng
That holy men hadde, here to that stede,
Whiles thay lefyd here, byfore here dede.
*For god wul that thay as heyz vp pase,
As here thouzt and couetyng vpward was. †*
Zit I lyken as I ymagyn in thouzt
The walles of heuene to walles that were
wrouzt,” &c.

As also the following,

“Of the ioie of heryng.

Also eche haueth in here heryng
Gret ioie in heuene and gret lykyng,
For thay schul hure thare euer angels song,
And the holy men schul euer synge among
Wyth delitable voys and clere,
And wyth that thay schull euer here
All other maner of melody
Of delytable noyse of mynstralcy,” &c.

The license of the scribe must have occasionally extended to the attempt of re-modelling the numbers, unless it may be assumed, as already noticed, there was a revised text, or new edition, put forth by the author. But for this unusual variation some reason may be assigned from the concluding lines. After the poet announces,

“Now haue I here, as I ferst vndertoke,
Fulfilled seuen partys of this boke ;—
In the seuenthe ben fell matters drawe
Of fele bokes, of wyche both som knawe,

Thus beth the heuenes abowte goth ay,
And neuer schal sese till domesday :
For clerkes say that knawyth and se,
Of the two heuenes the prophetese,
That yf thay moued naughte all schulde perische,
Bothe man and best, foule and fysche,
And alle that vnder them may be,
That lyfeth or groweth, gresse or tre ;
Alle schulde be smorherd with owten dowte,
Yf the heuenes mouede nouzt abowte ;
For yf thay stude neuer so schort whyle styлле,
All that on erthe es schuld perische and spille.
Thus telleth grete clerkes of clergy,
That han ben lered in astronomy,
And knoweth the constellacions,
And the heuyn the erthe environs.
Of here mouyng haue ze no wonder,
For hit norischeth all that ys ther onder.
In wete and drye, hete and colde,
Ay, whyle thay moue as y's before tolde.
This heuenes abowte gothe all erthly thyng,
And ham norscheth and forth bryng.
For as clerkes sayne that to hem tendes,
Thay tempreth the streyngthes of alle the elementes.
Euer as the mone will thay abowte go,
Bot the thridde heuene ys aboue the two.
So wonderly hygh an so feere,
That nothyng may be hygher,
Zet some clerkes mo heuens,” &c.

† These two lines wanting in Hist. of English Poetry.

Namly, to lewde men of engeland,
That con nouzt bot englysse vnderstand;
Therefore this tretys drawe I wolde
In englysse tonge that may be cald,
Prykke of consciense," &c.

The following passage may have called forth the attempted correction of the original, by the "ryzt wys lered man," and supply what is needed, the ground of that latitude of difference in the text of the various MSS.:

"Bot I pray zow all, par charite,
That this tretyse will here or se;
Ze haue me excused at this tyme,
Zif ze fynde defeaute in the ryme;
For I ne recke nouzt of the rymyng,
Yf the maters ther of be gud thyng.
And zif anyman that es clerk
Can fynde any error in this werk,
I pray hym do me that fauour,
That he wole amende that error;
For zif men may here any error se,
Or any defeaute in this tretis be,
I make here a pr[o]testacion
That I will stande to the correction
Of eche ryzt wys lered man
That any defeaute here correcte can."

My copy thus concludes:

— "that this tretys haue herd here redde,
That now es brouzt to the ende and spedde,
For the loue of our lord Jhue,
Pray for hym speciali that it drowe,
That zif he lyfeth god saue hym harmles,
And mentaytayne † his lyf in alle gudnes.
And zef he be dede, as falleth kyndely,
God of hys soule haue mercy,
And bryng it to that blysfyl place,
Whar endeles ioy es and solace,
To whyche place he vs alle bryngē,
That for vs voched saue on rode to hyngē.
Amen."

Explicit tractatus q' dicit' stimulus conscientie.

Here endeth the tretys that ys called the prykke of consciense.

Here endeth the sermon that a clerk made, that was clepyd Alquim, to Gy of Warwyk."

I have not heard of any copy having a similar colophon. "Gy of Warwyk" was the second Earl in the Beauchamp line, and christened not long after his father's accession (*ex jure materno*) to the title, in memory of the common ancestor whose warlike exploits were sufficiently extraordinary to generate into fable. This Guy was also distinguished as a warrior of considerable prowess, but stained his character in hastening the death of Piers de Gaveston, the unfortunate favourite

of Edward II. being angered, it is alleged, at the favourite naming him, from his dark complexion, the Black Dog of Arderne §. He died the 12th Aug. 1315, aged 44, and his testament evinces sufficient countenance of monks and masses to presume he would patronise the sermon of a clerk in the shape of a diffuse theological treatise. Concluding it, therefore, to be a prose production of one "Alquim," we leave undisturbed the claim of Rolle as versifier of the "Prick of Conscience," apparently not being commenced until after the death of Guy of Warwick, if not the clerk. In the note below occur the following lines:

"Thus telleth Bartholomew in the boke
Of profetes, of diuerse thynges to loke."

And there can be little doubt entertained that the translator enlarged here, and repeatedly, on the original, or of this reference being to *De Proprietatibus Rerum* of Bartholomew Glantvill. [B. 8. c. 5, of the *Christaline or watry heaven*. ed. 1582.] Stephen Batman, the translator, states that work as "first set forth in the yere of our Lord 1360," adding in the margin, Bale "reherseth Bartholomew, but not Glantuill, to be in Edward the III^d. time," whose reign commencing 1327, the authority of Bale places Rolle and Bartholomew as contemporaries, while the one being of the order of St. Augustin, and the other a Franciscan Frier, were probably well known to each other. Certainly if a sermon upon the subject existed in the time of Guy of Warwick, the versifier enlarged the poem according to his own fancy and reading. My manuscript is considered of the fourteenth century. EU. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 23.

I N reply to the observations of A. Z. in Part i. p. 203, respecting my criticism of the epochs assigned by him to the Median Kings, &c. I must beg to remark, that after an attentive perusal of the arguments on which A. Z. founds his assertions, I cannot reconcile his statements with the deductions he makes from them. The transposition of the names of Kyaxares and Astiages being assumed by A. Z. he says, in his first essay, that from "the coin-

† Sic.

§ See Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, ed. 1730, vol. I. p. 392.

cidence of character between the Cyaxares of Xenophon and the Astiages of Herodotus," &c. he concludes "they are the same persons;" and that, *vice versa*, the Kyaxarès of Herodotus is the Astiages of Xenophon. It is, however, subsequently stated by A. Z. that Kyaxares, the son of Phraortès, having been put to death, his son Astiages succeeded him; but in his first essay, A. Z. says, Alyattes, King of Lydia, "waged war with Cyaxares (lege Astiages), King of Media;" and that this Cyaxares, or Astiages, is the son of Phraortès. The theoretical statements of A. Z. are therefore an innovation on both Herodotus and Xenophon, but with the preference given to the *Kyropædia*; which differs considerably from the testimony of Herodotus.

It is asserted by A. Z. that the eclipse which M. Volney proves to have happened B. C. 625 (the epoch I assumed), "happened after the expulsion of the Scythians from Media." (Herod. lib. 1, cap. 74.) And in the epochs A. Z. has given, it is stated, that "B. C. 606, Astiages expels the Scythians, and a few years after takes Nineveh." According to Herodotus, however (lib. 1, cap. 103), it is clear a first siege of Nineveh under Kyaxares took place immediately subsequent to the eclipse (Gaisford's computation A. 624 B. C.); but in this Kyaxares is made to ascend the throne B. C. 625, (but one year previous); and (lib. 1, 106) the Scythians having governed Asia for 28 years, were expelled by Kyaxares and the Medes; after which the second siege and destruction of Nineveh happened. By making the eclipse therefore subsequent to the expulsion of the Scythians, the second siege only of Nineveh can be admitted; which certainly contradicts the text of Herodotus (lib. 1, 103), where it is stated, that while Kyaxares was besieging Nineveh (for the first time), the Scythians came upon him whilst in pursuit of the Kimmerians; and 28 years after were expelled. These 28 years must, therefore, conformably with the text, be included in the 40 years of Kyaxares' reign; the literal reading being (lib. 1, 106), that Kyaxares reigned 40 years, including the time of the Scythian dominion,—*Κυαξάρης μὲν, βασιλευσας τεσσαρακοντα ἔτεα, συν τοῖσι Σκυθαῖι ἤρξαν.* A. Z. however, adopts the opinion of Valcke-

naer, who vindicates the contrary; thus assigning 68 years to Kyaxares' reign, which the text does not appear to warrant. I must therefore beg to dissent from A. Z. and the authority of Valckenaer.

It is again asserted by A. Z. that because the eclipse happened in the reign of Alyattes, King of Lydia, who did not begin to reign "before B. C. 617 or 620," (Larcher's Chronology, B. C. 616,) the eclipse could not consequently have happened B. C. 625. This epoch of the commencement of the reign of Alyattes; according to Larcher, B. C. 616, may, it appears, be disproved from its contradicting the text of Herodotus; as he places the arrival of the Scythians in 633, previous to the eclipse, and the second year of Kyaxares' reign, whilst the text states it was after the eclipse, in the sixth year of the war between Alyattes and Kyaxares. The eclipse itself, which Larcher places in 597 B. C., cannot certainly be borne out by facts.

It is stated by M. Volney, that "the name of Astiages was originally substituted by Cicero for that of Kyaxares, because he perceived that the latter reigned no longer." This hypothesis places the eclipse in 585 B. C. which is adopted by Newton, Gaisford, &c. and is assumed by A. Z.; but that it happened after the expulsion of the Scythians, the text of Herodotus does not appear to warrant. By assigning the arrival of the Scythians, therefore, to the year of the eclipse (B. C. 625), and their expulsion 28 years after, the events coincide more nearly with the text; and particularly with the prophecies of Jeremiah*; and may therefore be assumed as conformable to the truth. The eclipse may be found, from Ferguson's Tables, central in Asia, answering to February 3, B. C. 625.

A. Z. however, opposes to Herodotus "the more probable narrative of Xenophon, and the sacred book of Daniel," and states "that Cyrus reigned 29 or 30 years over Persia alone;" and from the authorities quoted, places "the beginning of the reign of Cyrus in Media B. C. 536;" whence it results that Kyrus reigned in Persia contemporary with the Median King Cyaxares (Astiages), whom A. Z. asserts,

* Chap. iv. 6; chap. vi. 22, 23.

in his first essay, to have been Darius the Mede; as A. Z. says "Cyaxares and Darius the Mede are the same person; and that the Median Kings after Phraortes were Astiages and Darius the Mede, who (Dan. ix. 1) was the son of Ahasuerus; or, according to Josephus of Astiages;" thus making the book of Daniel and Xenophon's account (which is certainly the case) synchronize with each other. The reading of Josephus, however, appears to be, instead of Darius, "Cyrus, the son of Astiages (Cambyses), the names of Kyrus and Darius being associated in the book of Daniel; which may be assumed as having resulted from the two sieges and conquests of Babylon; the one having happened under Kyrus in 538 B. C.; and the other under Darius Hytaspes (the Median Darius of Daniel) in 506 B. C. (Herod. lib. 1, cap. 197, and lib. 3, 159); one siege only being recorded in the book of Daniel.

With respect to the alteration in orthography, the Greek κ being rendered by k , it may be remarked that the only plea which favours the retaining the Latin orthography (exclusive of the pronunciation), is the conversion of Greek through the medium of Latin, which, it may be fairly contended, is not strictly essential; and that, from its nearer approximation to the original, the preference should be given it. A. Z. however, declines further controversy. QUÆRENS.

I perceive there is an error in my former letter (in your Mag. for Jan. page 9), instead of "by adding 22 years, the duration of the reign of Phraortes to 595 B. C." it should have been, by adding 22 years, the duration of the reign of Phraortes to 635 B. C. the result is 657 B. C.; and instead of "the above epochs therefore being cleared and arranged," I wrote it, "classed and arranged."

* * Mr. TOVEY of Evesham states, "In a communication of mine at p. 507, vol. xcvi. I said that, according to my calculation, the only solar eclipse visible at Sardis in the Spring, within at least nine years of the time at which Xerxes is supposed to have set out from that place on his expedition against Greece, was a small one, which happened at sun-rise on the 19th of April, B. C. 481; but I have since discovered that I missed a large

eclipse which took place on the 17th of February, B. C. 478. This eclipse was about as large at Sardis as that of 1820 at London. It began at about two minutes after ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted till about half-past one. It was larger in Greece than at Sardis, but not central there. It was not total in any part of the world.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 30.

A GENTLEMAN of Devonshire has in his possession a print of the family of Charles the First, which, as far as I can discover, is not mentioned in the last edition of Granger's Biographical History.

The size of the plate is one foot one inch in height, and one foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; and it purports to be sold at the White Horse without Newgate. Before describing it more particularly, it is necessary to mention that it is coloured. The figures are whole-length, standing in a pavilion, opening into a garden laid out in the formal style of the æra; the roof of the pavilion being supported by pillars of a very singular style of architecture, the basements of which are circular, with spiral columns, and both basements and capitals ornamented with allegorical figures: in the centre is a curtain held up by two angels.

On the right stands the King, wearing a short dress trimmed with lace, and a laced collar and ruffles. His breeches are covered with embroidery, and are apparently of white satin, he wears boots and spurs, and carries a staff or baton in his right hand, and his left rests on a table covered with a blue cloth embroidered with gold. On his left stands the Queen: in front, first, Prince Charles, habited in a blue dress, with a crimson sash over the left shoulder, large bows at his knees, and shoe roses, holding in his right hand his hat with a plume of feathers; secondly, the Princess Mary, an elegant and graceful figure; thirdly, Prince James, sitting up in a cradle, on the top of which the Queen rests her right hand; fourth and fifth, the Princesses Elizabeth and Henrietta, two little thickset figures in full-length. At the bottom of the plate, on one side, are the arms of the King, on the other, those of the Queen; and in the centre, a circle, containing the following words: "In honor: Caro:

Princ : Mag : Bri : Fra : et Hib : nat :
29th March, 1630 ;” and the following lines :

“ As eagles eagles, Lyons Lyons breed,
From oakes comes oakes, and vines from vines
proceed ;

So Princes issue from Kings’ Royall loynes,
For God gives blessing where true love conjoynes,
And happy is the Realme which for its good
Enjoies successive hopes from proper blood.
Twice fourtie years and upwards are expir’d,
Since England, untill now (tho’ much desir’d),
Had a Prince native borne, fortunate day,
To the whole kingdom was ye noone in May,
Which to the parents’ comfort, and the joy
Of all good subjects, brought this princely boy.
Twice hath thy fruitfull wombe, like to the spring,
Brought forth faire fruit, fit presents for a King.
But earthly joyes are mixt with certain sorrow,
And the first blossom never saw a morrow ;
God minding still the worke he had begun,
Hath sent you comfort in a second sonne.”

Yours, &c.

T.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 24.

AN inquiry was made some months ago in one of the daily papers as to the date of a transaction noticed in one of Junius’s Letters, published by Mr. G. Woodfall (No. 21, dated in April 1768), namely, the burning of several jesuitical books at Paris by the common hangman, which Junius says he witnessed. I have not observed that the desired information has been given; and having lately met with an old volume of pamphlets, containing a translation of a decree of the Parliament of Paris, dated 6th of August, 1761, which resolves the question, I send you an extract. It orders that the books entitled [here follows a list of 24 works by Jesuits, concluding with “Hermannii Busembaum, Societatis Jesu, Sac. Theol. Licentiati, Theologia Moralis, nunc pluribus partibus acta a R. P. Claudio Lacroix, Societatis Jesu, Theologiæ in Universitate Coloniensi Doctore et Professore publico; editio novissima diligenter recognita et emendata ab uno ejusdem Societatis Jesu Sacerdote Theologo; Coloniae, 1757,”] shall be torn and burnt in the palace yard, at the foot of the great staircase of the same, by the common hangman, *as seditious, destructive of every principle of Christian morality, teaching a murderous and abominable doctrine, not only against the safety of the lives of the subjects, but also against that of the sacred persons of Sovereigns.* And the reprinting and selling of the said works, and particularly that of Busembaum, is strictly prohibited.

It further appears that on the 7th of August, 1761, the burning was carried into effect. In the said decree were torn and burnt in the palace yard at

the foot of the great staircase, by the common hangman.

From what is above stated, it is evident that Junius was in Paris early in August 1761. Can it be ascertained whether Sir Philip Francis was in Paris at that time?

You here see, Mr. Urban, how the Jesuits were looked upon in France near 70 years ago; and yet this dangerous fraternity is again tolerated, and, astonishing to say, has its seminaries in England!

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 25.

AS the natural good sense and correct feeling of our countrymen are now actively operating to their daily strengthening conviction of the impolicy as well as utter nullity, as to any effective purposes of economy, of a foreign residence, it is much to be hoped that the same salutary judgment will equally tend to check the still too prevalent practice of placing their children under the demoralizing influence of foreign tuition.

To conceive that a better or more economical education can be attained abroad under any circumstances, is a most preposterous and groundless delusion, whether it be in French or in native establishments there. In the former case, the instruction, with the *exclusive* exception of the *language*, is in almost every continental school below the standard of any ordinary or second-rate of the numerous seminaries scattered in every direction around the metropolis, without having even the advantage of being less expensive at all in the terms.

But a circumstance ought to be borne in view by all Protestant parents at least, that (whatever professions may be made to the contrary) the pupils of whatever faith are *obliged* so far to conform to Catholic rites, as to attend their *private* administration in the schools.

Let any of our respectable fathers at home, accustomed to spend their Sabbaths in edifying instructions of their families and domestics, once but see the disgusting frivolities and immoral desecration of the Lord’s Day in France or Italy, and I would leave it to their consciences to answer whether they ought to entrust such precious interests to the care of either foreign instructors, or speculative absentees?

Yours, &c.

SIGMA.

Mr. URBAN, —The remarks of M. C. (p. 674 of your last Supplement) respecting the affinity of Mrs. Sophia Davies with Sir William Blackstone, are acknowledged to be correct, —her grandfather being the Judge's uncle, not his brother.

Sir William's grandfather, John Blackstone, descended from a family of that name in the West of England, was about the beginning of the last century an eminent Apothecary in Newgate-street. He was the friend and associate of Sir Hans Sloane, and a liberal benefactor to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. From his will, dated Oct. 14, 1715, the most authentic particulars of his family may be collected. In that will he describes himself as "John Blackstone, of Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey, Gent." whither he had probably retired to enjoy the fruits of a competent fortune; and he desires to be buried near to his "deceased wife Dorothy Blackstone, in the South isle of the parish church of St. Austin, London." He also makes particular mention of his "brother Mr. Christopher Cawthorne," of his "brother Mr. Thomas Harris, and my sister his wife," of his "brother Ashby, and my sister his wife," of his son-in-law Dr. Rawson, and of five children, one daughter and four sons, the third of whom was father of the distinguished Commentator on the Laws of England, and the fifth grandfather to Mrs. Sophia Davies. As an exemplification of this, and to connect the statements of M. C* with those here made, be pleased to receive the following descent from, Yours, &c. H. GWYN.

John Blackstone, Apothecary in Newgate-street. — Dorothy.

1. Richard Blackstone; m. Eliz. —, 3. William, keeper of silk-mercery; Citizen and Bowyer of London, ob. 1723.
and died before 1715, leaving issue —
John. —
2. Ann, mar. Wm. Curwen.

1. William. 3. Anna
2. Eliz. mar. Maria,
— Rudd m. An-
of Hereford. thony
Pye, esq.
1. Rev. Henry Anth. Pye, Preb. of Winchester.
2. Charlotte, mar. — Belcher. —

1. Rev. Chas. Blackstone, Fellow of Winchester, died May 13, 1804, aged 85. — (See part i. p. 674.)
2. John, died an infant.
3. Rev. Henry Blackstone, M.D. Rector of Adderbury; died 1778 — (See part i. p. 674.)

James Blackstone, D. C. L. Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford. —

Three daughters.
Maria, died young.
Hector, son of Rev. David Davies, and — Sophia, m. 1780; died Jan. 8, 1827, aged 78 (see pt. i. p. 184).

Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, M.A. of Castle Hedingham, Essex. —

1. John Blackstone, — Mary, dau. of 2. Edw. d. aged 41.
surv. dau. of Apothecary in Fleet- Rich. Abbott, 3. Francis, of the
Jas. Clith- street†, married 1st Citizen & Pain- Customs; died
row, of Bos- — relict of — ter-stainer of March 6, 1809,
ton House, Webb, died 1753; London, died aged 87, buried
Middx; mar. at Hare- 1801, aged 78. at Islington.
May 5, 1761. field.

* We are also obliged by the favour of H. D. M.; and have made, from his communication, some amendments in that of Mr. Gwyn. EDIT.
† This gentleman was author of "Specimen Botanicum; quo plantarum plurimum rariorum Angliæ indigenarum loci natales illustrantur," and another work, concerning plants in the neighbourhood of Harefield, the favourite place of his retirement. (See vol. xciii. ii. 212.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

32. *Chronicles of London Bridge.* By an Antiquary. 8vo, pp. 687. Cuts.

LONDON BRIDGE, in its pristine glory, with all its towers, barbicans, drawbridges, &c. &c. (as represented in the beautiful wood-cut in p. 367, &c. &c.) may be assimilated to a noble matron of past centuries, arrayed in the gorgeous magnificence of ancient state-dress; the yet surviving representative, to the same old lady stripped to her chemise and under-petticoat; and the new bridge, to a miss in her teens, in a modern dress. It is very true, that the beauty of bridges is their lightness; and that there is much nymph-like elegance in the said juvenile bridge; but neither that, or its predecessor "shorn of its ancient appendages," is in the smallest degree harmonious with the surrounding motley edifices. The old bridge of the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors was a consistent and picturesque ornament, of which we shall never see its like again; and when its narrowness and inconvenience are censured by the moderns, it is to be recollected, that ancient bridges were constructed upon principles of fortification; and that narrowness and incumbrances were impediments to enemies. It is as certainly most extraordinary, that when the breadth of the river is nearly 900 feet, the piers reduced the water-way, when the tides were above the sterlings, to only one half of the channel, 450 feet; and when the tide was below the sterlings, to 194 feet (see p. 176); but it has been excused by supposing, that the narrowness of the arches was intended to restrain the ebbing of the tide, the better to preserve the navigation of the river above bridge (p. 77), and that the great pier and chapel in the centre was meant

"Firstly to be a steadying of the whole machine, instead of making an angle, as it is in the famous bridge at Prague, and in some of the bridges in France; so that this fortress was placed in the middle of the bridge, to stem the violence of the floods, ice, and all other accidents that might be forced against it.—Secondly, that, if by any accident of the ice or flood, or undermining any of the piers, some of the arches might fall, as five did anno 1282, yet by the help of this great buttress—though this damage

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was done on one side—the arches on the other stood firm, so that there was less expense, and greater encouragement to make the repair. The third reason was, that he * had an opportunity to shew his piety, having a situation for erecting a chapel, which was done, and his body deposited in it." P. 78.

As to the Chapel, there were *no* bridges, at least none of consequence, without them,—the intention was to obtain alms from travellers for repairing them. The sterlings are thought to have been subsequent additions for protection of the piers. They occur, however, in the Old Bristol bridge, and where bridges were to be lined with houses, seem to have been intended, in one view, for supporting the foundations of such projecting edifices (see Seyer's Bristol, ii. 36), though the main object was evidently to protect the piers.

However, the bones of the old bridge (for the muscles and flesh have long been gone), and its legs and feet, with their great shoes the starlings, are soon to disappear. The result (it is presumed) may be this, that all the water about Richmond will set off running as hard as it can go; the navigation above bridge be diminished; and the eye be disgusted with a narrower stream, and broader shores of mud at low water. However, it is no matter what is done with the old part of London. It is spoiled every where by heterogeneous buildings. It has lost the picturesque and fanciful irregularity of the old gable-ended houses of the 16th century, and not acquired in the modern, the harmonious uniformity of the new streets of Bath. But "old lang syne," the poor old bridge, with all its lumber and all its old saws attached to it, was as integral and characteristic part of ancient London, as Westminster Abbey; and though, as Mother Cole says, the world at large will not mourn for it, because it will not be missed, we Antiquaries shall cherish the memory of it, and respect the Author, who has in a series of very excellent wood-cuts given us portraits of it, in infancy, youth, manhood, and age.

These woodcuts, 56 in number, admirably illustrate the state of the bridge

* Peter of Colechurch, the builder of the bridge, A. D. 1176.

at different periods; and the principal gates and houses that were erected on it. Perhaps the most interesting, are the general views, and those of the Chapel of St. Thomas. The latter are well-known to antiquaries, from Vertue's prints. We shall therefore, with the permission of the proprietors of the work, submit two specimens to our readers,—of the Western side of the Nonesuch House, as it appeared in the time of Queen Elizabeth, copied from a tracing of an original drawing on vellum, preserved in the Pepysian Library in Magdalen College, Cambridge (*see fig. 1*); and the Southern front and Western side of the Nonesuch House and Drawbridge, as they appeared in 1647, from Hollar's Antwerp View of London (*see fig. 2*).

"Perhaps the most splendid building which adorned London Bridge in the time of Elizabeth, was the famous Nonesuch House; so called, because it was constructed in Holland, entirely of wood, and, being brought over in pieces, was erected in this place with wooden pegs only, not a single nail being used in the whole fabric. Its situation is still pointed out by the 7th and 8th arches of London Bridge, from the Southwark end, being called the Drawlock, and the Nonesuch Lock.—Like most of the other buildings, this celebrated edifice overhung the East and West sides of the Bridge; and there presented to the Thames two fronts of scarcely less magnificence than it exhibited to Southwark and the City; the columns, windows, and carving, being similarly splendid; and thus equally curious and interesting was the Nonesuch House seen from the water."

This house is also represented, but in a very dilapidated state, previous to its being taken down in 1758, in a picture painted about that time by J. Scott. Scott's view is copied in p. 517 of this work.

Our author, knowing that "our ancient charters, with all their barbarisms and tautology, our old Latin Chronicles, with all their monkish fables and rudeness, our brief patent rolls, with all their dryness and seeming want of interest, are the sure foundations on which history is built" (p. 126), has therefore given us ample evidence of this kind. And though we miss the eleven whales, stranded in one year (1241) upon our coasts, among them one poor fellow, who with difficulty got through the bridge, and having been harpooned at Mortlake, was honoured with the following epitaph:

"Venerat ad funus Thetidis de piscibus unus,

"Quem Rex Neptunus misit quasi nobile munus*;"

and a few more such auxiliary historicals; yet the account of the bridge itself is most complete and satisfactory. It does not suffer a common cold or a tooth ache, but it is recorded; and because dry details might be somniferous, our author has imitated, successfully, the manner of the Sketch-book, and of Dr. Dibdin, in his bibliographical works, and enlivened his matter by forming it into a dialogue between a "stout old gentleman," Mr. Barnaby Postern, and Mr. Geoffrey Barbican, a famous London antiquary.

We shall take for our extracts two marvellous things, because it is useless for us to give accounts, which, though valuable as matters of local history, are not peculiar to the spot.

The first is two tides at the Bridge within the space of an hour and a half, on Feb. 4, 1641. The event is thus described in a tract published at the time.

"Friday, Februarie 4, 1641, it was high water at one of the clocke at noone—a time by reason so accommodated for all employments by water or land—very fit to afford witness of a strange and notorious accident. After it was full high water, and that it flowed its full due time, as all Almanacks set downe; and watermen, the unquestionable prognosticators in that affaire, with confidence mainetaine it stood a quiet still dead water a full houre and halfe, without moving or returning any way never so little: Yea, the watermen flung in stickes to the streame, as near as they could guesse, which lay in the water as upon the earth, without moving this way or that. Dishes likewise, and wodden buckets, they set a swimming, but it proved a stilling, for move they would not, any way, by force of stream or water; so that it seemed the water was indeed asleepe or dead, or had changed or borrowed the stability of the earth. The watermen not content with this evidence, would needs make the utmost of the tryall, that they might report with the more boldnesse, the truth of the matter; and with more credible confidence they tooke their boates and lanced into the streame or very channell: but the boates that lay hailed up on the shore, moved as much, except when they used their oares; nay—a thing worthy the admiration of all men—they rowed under the very arches, tooke up their oares, and slept there, or, at least, lay still an houre very neare; their boates not so much as moved through

* M. Paris, 488.

any way, either upward or downward: the water seeming a plaine, quiet, even, and stable as a pavement under the arch, where, if any where in the Thames, there must be moving, by reason of the narrownesse of the place. In this posture stood the water a whole houre and halfe, or rather above, by the testimony of above five hundred watermen on either side the Thames; whom not to believe in this case were stupiditie, not discretion. At last, when all men expected its ebb, being filled with amazement that it stood so long as hath been delivered, behold a greater wonder, a new tyde comes in! A new tyde with a witnesse, you might easily take notice of him; so lowde he roared, that the noise was guessed to be about Greenwich, when it was heard so, not onely clearly, but fearfully to the bridge; and up he comes tumbling, roaring, and foaming in that furious manner, that it was horror unto all that beheld it. And as it gave sufficient notice to the eare of its comming, so it left sufficient satisfaction to the eye, that it was now come, having raised the water foure foote higher than the first tyde had done, foure foote by rule! as by evident measure did appear, and presently ebbed in as hasty, confused, unaccustomed manner. See here, Reader! a wonder, that—all things considered—the oldest man never saw or heard of the like." P. 419.

The next extract which we shall give, is of a prototype of the bottle conjuror, which prototype advertised in the year 1643, that he would shoot, as out of a gun, boats with a man or boy in them, from one side of the bridge to the other, without injury to boat or person. This he states in manner following; and heads his project with "*Propositions in the Office of Assurance, London, for the Blowing up of a Boat and Man over London Bridge.*"

"In the name of God, Amen. John Bulmer, of London, Esquire, Master and Surveior Generall of the King's Majestie's Mines Royall, and Engines for water-workes, propoundeth—by God's assistance—that he the said John Bulmer, shall and will, at and in a flowing water, set out a boat or vessell, with an engine, floating with a man or boy in and aboard the said boat, in the river of Thames, over against the Tower-wharfe, or lower, which said boat, with the said man or boy in or aboard her, shall the same tide, before low-water againe, by art of the said John Bulmer, and helpe of the said engine, be advanced and elevated so high, as that the same shall passe and be delivered over London Bridge, together with the said man or boy in and aboard her, and floate againe in the said river on the other side of the said bridge in safety." P. 425.

He then solicits an ample subscription, to enable him to exemplify his project, but without success, for in 1647 he proposes the following modification of his scheme, namely, this:

"The blowing up of a gun from under the water, by the breath of a man's mouth, shall occasion the raising of such boate or vessel; which said gun shall then forthwith after be discharged by fire given thereunto, and presently sinke againe; after the sinking whereof, another gunne shall be raised by such meanes as aforesaid, which shall be discharged also forthwith upon the floating of the said boate or vessel on the other side of the said bridge." P. 426.

Nobody, it seems, was willing to be exploded in any such manner, and the end of the project was an appeal to the public, including

"a certificate of his ability to perform several of his projects from Emanuel College, Cambridge, and ending with a copy of most lamentable verses, vindicating himself from his detractors." P. 428.

We cannot conclude our notice of this curious work, without thanking the anonymous Author for the amusement he has afforded us. His persevering industry in the collection of materials, and his ability in the use of them, are everywhere conspicuous; and it is with conscious satisfaction we observe, that our numerous volumes have afforded him much valuable assistance.

33. NICHOLS's *Progresses of King James I.*

(Continued from *rt i. p. 45.*)

WE have at length the gratification of announcing the completion of this work, in four quarto volumes. We shall pursue our interesting task of displaying a portion of its most curious matters.

Among other subjects of a less melancholy nature, the letters of Mr. Chamberlain throw much additional light on the proceedings connected with the divorce of the Countess of Essex, and the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury,—events that so foully stain the annals of James. These two infamous transactions, being contemporary topics of news, are continually mentioned together—a circumstance which naturally gives birth to an impression, that, as they afterwards proved, so at the time they were suspected, to be the ramifications of one guilty scheme. It is, indeed, very evident that some vague

suspensions of foul play were floating on the public mind; of which the following passage in Mr. Chamberlain's letter of May 6, 1613, is a remarkable proof:

"There was speech of a Divorce to be prosecuted this Term betwixt the Earl of Essex and his Lady, and to that end he was content to confess (whether true or faigned) insufficiency in himself; but there happened an accident that hath altered the case, for she, having sought out a certaine wise woman, had much conference with her, and she (after the nature of such creatures) drawing much money from her, at last couzened her of a Jewell of great value, for which being apprehended and clapt up, she accused the Lady of diverse strange questions and projects; and in conclusion, that she dealt with her for the making away of her Lord, as aiming at another mark. Upon which scandal and slander the Lord Chamberlain [Somerset] and his friends think it not fit to proceed in the Divorce." Vol. ii. p. 641.

When it is considered that this was written more than four months before the poisoning of Overbury (though the recent committal of that unfortunate man to the Tower is previously mentioned in the same letter), about the same time before the divorce was actually sanctioned, seven months before the marriage of the Earl of Somerset, and no less than three entire years before these complicated machinations were exposed to the world, the paragraph will be allowed to possess extraordinary claims to attention. Mr. Nichols remarks, that "the scandal was silenced at this time by the Countess and her guilty Paramour, yet it seems wonderful that even the powerful influence of the Favourite should have been sufficient to suppress the public rumours."

The annexed passages in a letter of the Earl of Southampton, Aug. 1 following, are particularly curious, as demonstrating the eagerness and anxiety with which the weak Monarch seconded his minion's views, acting, as on an impartial estimate of James's character we are induced to think, with no bad intentions, but certainly with a very culpable disregard of either of the dignity of his station, or of the equitable administration of justice:

"I think Sir Thomas Overbury shall ere long upon his submission have leave to travel, with a private intimation not to return untill his Majestie's pleasure be further known; much adoe there hath been to keepe him from a publique censure of banish-

ment and loss of office, such a rooted hatred lyeth in the King's heart towards him.

"Of the Nullity I see you know as much as I can write, by which you may discern the power of a King with Judges, for of those which are now for it, I knew some of them when I was England, were vehemently against it, as the Bishops of Ely [Andrews] and Coventry [Neale]. For the business itself, I protest I shall be glad, if it may lawfully, that it shall go forward; though of late I have been fearful of the consequence, and have had my fears increased by the last Letters which came to me; but, howsoever, *the way of [the King's] interposing gives me no contentment.*" P. 672.

On the 29th of the same month, Mr. Lorkin says:

"My Lord of Essex's cause was to rest in dependence till next Term; but *the King shewed himself so affectionate in it*, as the Commissioners have been forced, to give his Majesty satisfaction, to yeeld a more speedy hearing of it." P. 675.

The same letter announces that "Sir Thomas Overbury is like to run a short course, beingsick unto death."—Again, the fatal consummation of these twin crimes is thus mentioned, almost in a breath:

"Sir Thomas Overbury died [on the 15th of September], and is buried in the Tower. The manner of his death is not known; for that there was nobody with him; not so much as his Keeper; but the foulness of the corps gave suspieion, and leaves aspersion, that he should die of the pox or somewhat worse. He was a very unfortunate man; for nobody almost pities him, and his very friends speak but indifferently of him.—The Marriage 'twixt the Earl of Essex and the Lady Frances Howard is dissolved, and pronounced a nullity by the Bishop of Winchester, who with the Bishop of Rochester were only supernumerary to the first Commission, and so cast the balanee by weight of number, being seven to five. The morning that the matter was to be decided, the King sent an express commandment, that in opening they should not argue nor use any reason, but only give their assent or dissent. And in the sentence there is cause expressed—but in these terms, *propter latens et incurabile impedimentum.*"

A more scandalous dereliction of propriety, under modern ideas, could not have taken place, than the sanction of the Royal presence to the marriage between Somerset and the divorced Countess. So little sensible, however, do any parties appear to have been of the disgrace attached to such meanness, that the servile homage paid to the Court Favourite was idolatrous. Not

only Earls, Barons, and titled men of all ranks, sent pieces of plate exceedingly precious, but the City, the Merchants, Adventurers, the East India Company, the Farmers of the Customs, all offered their several gifts, to a great value,—and thus it seems, in marriages so circumstanced, the presents alone amounted to no inconsiderable fortune. To make donations to young persons upon their marriage, was customary on all occasions; but here it seems the presents were “more in number and value, than ever (in the writer’s opinion) had been given to any subject in this land” (ii. 726). The mode of acknowledging them was by a fair pair of gloves, some being of three pounds price.—One of the presents made was “a fire-shovel, tongs, and irons, creepers, and all furniture of a chimney, of silver.” This was for wood-fires; and independent of a cradle [the old appellation of a *grate*] of silver to burn sea-coal. Sir Charles Wilmot gave “a warming-pan of gold.” Every thing was upon a scale equally expensive. The Bishop of Bristol’s wife gave a curious bride-cake, that cost 5*l.* an article she would in the present day have received; and Sir Arthur Ingram “a whole furniture, or implements of a kitchen, of silver.” P. 732.

Of this excessive appetite for show, the consequences were visible. It generated an unmanly love of foppery, and impoverished the King and Court. It plunged James into such actions as would occasion an impeachment of modern Ministers. The accumulation of plate, then customary, was nevertheless very useful. When the King could obtain no subsidy from Parliament, then, by way of substitute, he demanded a benevolence from the Nobility, who sent in their best pieces of plate, and afterwards redeemed them by money, or sent the value at once. It is to be observed, however, that what they gave in this way, was often not a third in amount of what they would have been compelled to give under a parliamentary subsidy. A *benevolence* was, in point of fact, a *saving* to the avaricious. In Mr. Chamberlain’s letter, dated June 30, he says:

“The City hath made excuse for the loan of 100,000*l.* and offered 10,000*l.* of free gift. It is expected that men of ability should give two whole subsidies at least, though many give much more; which makes

some murmuring against the Bishops, who, being the ringleaders, and seeking all the thanks, do for the most part of them not give one quarter of their subsidy.” Vol. iii. p. 7.

The bad household management, and the injury sustained by the unfortunate creditors in consequence, as well as the subjection of Law to Power, are well portrayed in the following paragraph:

“Your neighbour Bruckshaw hath lain this month or five weeks in the Marshalsea, with six or seven of his companion brewers, for they will not yield to have their drink taken to serve the King without money; for the King’s brewer cannot get a grant of 16,000*l.* that is owing him for beer; so that he hath neither money nor credit to hold out any longer. This Term they attempted by law to remove themselves, and to try their cause; but they could not be relieved; for that there came a mandate from the King, whereby it is become a matter of State, and out of the compass of the Law.” P. 39.

We wish that we had room for Bishop Corbett’s Grave Poem (as it is called), in pp. 66 seq.—A master-piece of pedantry had occurred in a speech at Cambridge, by the public orator Nethersole. He called the Prince “*Jacobissime Carole*,” and according to some, “*Jacobule*” too, “which neither pleased the King nor any body else.” P. 59.

Bishop Corbet, the poetical champion of the rival University, among other topics for censure, lays hold of this nursery idea, and says,

“And this your Son, fair Carolus,
That is so Jacobissimus,” &c.

The phrase was doubtless translated into English by the mischievous, and it would then become still more strongly ridiculous. Even the ear of the orator himself could scarcely have indured the epithet,—most Jemmyish Charles!

So little sense had James of propriety, that having been highly pleased with Ignoramus, he wanted the actors (Divines) to repeat it at Court.

“Of late he hath made a motion to have the Actors come hither, which will be a difficult thing to persuade some of them, being Preachers and Bachelors of Divinity, to be comic players, any where but in the University, which was incongruity enough, and whereby the Oxford Men took just exception.” P. 77.

Drunken Barnaby’s Journal has not the honour of being the first academi-

cal specimen of the kind. In p. 89 we have a prologue upon the King's second visit to Cambridge, where Davus Dromo in *Laudem Autoris*, says,

“Vides ingenium mirè profundum,
Adventum pariens Regis secundum.”

And ends with :

“Occurrit ei Ignoramus,
Fabula quam nunc actitamus ;
Quam si nos facimus malam agendo,
Hanc, Rex, tu facis bonam videndo.”

Under pretence of preventing the plague from approaching the Court, no new buildings were to be erected within two miles of the City,

“Whereby many men laid out their whole estates upon little hovels ; or, not well heeding the Proclamation, and building fair houses upon new foundation, though it were but two yards from the old, became trespassers, and were obliged either to purchase their houses at a dear rate, or pull them down, both ways tending to their ruine.” P. 93.

Can we wonder at the visitation about Ship Money, and the subsequent Revolution? Nevertheless, Parliament ought to have placed the Crown above the necessity of such mean, dangerous, and oppressive expedients ; and had this been done, in all probability the Civil War would not have ensued.

In a Masque of the “Golden Age restored,” by Ben Jonson, we meet with two fine Byronian ideas :

“But hark ! what tumult from yon cave is heard ?
[and alarms,
What noise, what strife, what earthquake
As troubled Nature for her Maker fear'd ;
And all the Iron Age were up in arms !”
P. 125.

At the christening of the Earl of Salisbury's son, the King, who was godfather in person, “held the child at the font all the time he was christening.” P. 175.

Among the oddities of etiquette, is this, “an empty stool at the end of a table,” as a token of state.

“Don Antonio, his Gentlemen, and Servants, had their dinner provided them in the Councill-chamber, where Sir Patrick Murray, myself, and some other of the King's servants, kept them company. Don Antonio sitting on a stoole at the end of the table, gave subject of exception to one of the King's Gentlemen-ushers, as being, he said, irregular and unusuall, that place being ever wont to be reserved empty for state,” &c. P. 179.

It might be thought that James wished to make Taylors of his Nobility, for

“All the study was, who should be most glorious ; and he had the happiest fancy whose invention could express something novel, neat, and unusual, that others might admire ; so that Huntington's Prophecy was fulfilled here, when speaking of the time of the Scots' Conquest of England, he said, ‘Multimodâ variatione vestium et indumentorum designaretur.’” P. 183.

The old custom of breeding horses in parks was still retained. The Queen says,

“Yow maye tell your Maister, that the King of Dennemarke hath sent me tuelf faire mares, and, as the bringer of them assures me, all greate with foles, which I intend to put into Byfield [Byfleet] Parke, where being the other day a hunting, I could find but verie few deare, but great store of other cattle.” P. 186.

The Earl of Arundel is known to have been the first Collector of Statues in England. Lord Roos being, it is said, “very desirous to buy friends, gave the Earl of Arundel all the statues he brought out of Italy at one clap.” P. 194.

The term *Fishmonger* was, it seems, anciently applied to “Merchants trading in fish, oyle, flaxe, silkes, and other commodities.” P. 196.

The residence of the King and Queen in London, and the Law Terms, were the causes of the Metropolis being frequented :

“The King and Queen's absence, together with the ending of the Term, hath made this town [London] as barren of news as it is of good company.” P. 229.

James used to drive the Nobility out of London by Proclamation, especially when he was absent from it, and would not let them come there on business, without the approbation of the Privy Council. We have a proclamation of this description in p. 268, containing, after a due préamble, this injunction :

“We doe hereby straightlie charge and comaunde all our Lewetenants, except such as be of our Privie Councell, or are commanded to attende upon us in our journey, and alsoe all Noblemen, Deputie Lewetenants, Knights, and other Gentlemen of qualitie, which have Mansion-houses in the Countrie, that, within twentie daies after this our Proclamation published, they departe with their wives and famylies oute of our said Cittie of London and the suburbes thereof, and retourne to their several habitation in the countrey, and there contriewe and abide untill the end of the sommer vacation.” (To be continued.)

34. *A Tour in France, Savoy, Northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands, in the Summer of 1825, including some Observations on the Scenery of the Neckar and the Rhine.* By Seth William Stevenson. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. STEVENSON is a careful registrar of all that he has seen in his peregrinations; and travellers who follow such plans are sure to give us novel information. Of this we have a singular instance at the very outset. Every one has heard of the "roast beef of old England," and the disqualification of French beef for any other purpose than soup; yet at La Bussiere Mr. Stevenson met some large droves of horned oxen, fine beasts, and very small sheep, so that possibly there may also be Welch-flavoured mutton. As to the beasts, it appears, however, that oxen of a large size are used for the plough and the team, and that they draw by a yoke fixed conjointly to the horns of each animal. (i. 17.) Execrable, however, as are many parts of French husbandry, there are some useful things which we may adopt with advantage. Of these we shall mention one or two. Waggoners pack their loads with straw in a neat manner, and balance them curiously; and retard the progress of carts down a descent "by the nicely adjusted application of friction, from a screw of wood." (i. 18.) In Lombardy the farmer uses the road-side brooks for irrigating even his arable land. (p. 91.) The public pavement of Milan our author thinks superior to any he had seen.

"The sides are formed of large flag-stone with granite curbs, laid with singular exactness. In the carriage-way, double lines of the same flat stone are also placed as even as a room-floor. The wheels roll upon these, whilst the horses proceed along on small and smooth pebbles between them." i. 135.

This plan is similar to our rail-ways, with the exception of flat-stones, where the wheels run, instead of iron rails. Such a plan might, we think, be adopted with great economy and success in our narrow village roads, because there would be no ruts, and the draught far easier to the horses. The expence too of repairs would be very inconsiderable, if the flag-stones were laid upon the existing road, already hard.

We shall proceed to notice some curious things. The ground-floor of the

Great Hospital at Lyons is let out for shops and manufactories of noisy tradesmen, as braziers, carpenters, &c. so that the malades must be dreadfully disturbed; and when our author called upon a banker even at noon-day, he was told that "nobody was yet come to the *bureau*." (i. 25, 26.)

At the little town of Saint Antonin in Piedmont, our author saw corn threshed by means of a machine resembling the paddles of a steam-boat, drawn by horses round upon the corn as it lay spread out in the farm-yard.—In the church of St. Christina at Turin, are arrangements to accommodate the people, which Mr. Stevenson thinks are exactly what they ought to be. Chairs heaped in dirty piles disfigure the French churches. Here open seats, with kneeling places in front, are placed in a double row along the nave. At Turin is a shop of a carver in ivory, whose workmen copy, with accurate and superior finish, the choicest models of the antique.—Piedmontese villages are distinguished by inns with religious signs,—ruined houses, nothing in repair but the church.—In Lombardy the loud noise of the grasshoppers surpasses credit.—At Milan is an effigy of *Saint Napoleon*, the face of which was taken from that of Buonaparte.—At the *Palazzo Reale* are floors of inlaid wood of different kinds.—The stage of the Opera House is kept in a blaze of light, but the audience part has no illumination whatever. At Nesso, on the Lake of Como, the P. P. is clergyman, banker, physician, and police officer. Of the famous "Villa d'Este," the residence of Queen Caroline, our author speaks thus:

"It was purchased of its late unfortunate and ill-advised proprietrix by Tolornia the Roman banker, Duke of Bracciano. He leaves it in charge of a few domestics, who seem to take no care of it at all. They shewed us through the lower suite of apartments, which have an air of comfortless pomp about them; their furniture and decorations by no means corresponding with any thing Royal in England. We noticed the room with groups of figures painted on the ceiling, walls, and glass of the windows. They tell the story of Cupid and Psyche much in the same style of *moral voluptuousness*, in which Raphael originally took delight to pourtray its mystical incidents. We saw as much as the obscurity produced by nearly closed shutters would permit, of

the Theatre, where the *automaton* of an Italian pantomime was ingloriously performed by one who (if virtue, if decency, delicacy, or even discretion, had had a share in the *management*) might have been "every inch" a Queen on the British stage of exalted society. The silk damask, with which the drawing-room walls are hung, still bears within medallions the initials C. P. G. We passed through the ante-chamber, in which the statues of Adam and Eve, well executed in marble (each decorated with the leaf of a fig, suspended to an encircling bough of wire), still remain for the closest inspection of amateurs."

In several parts of the Continent females reap, sow, and perform all the drudgery of husbandry, in some places even without shoes and stockings. All personal attraction is thus annihilated, and we are inclined to attribute to it moral evil, because nothing can then draw the male to the female but mere gross appetite.

At the passage of the Tête Noire is an isolated rock, one side of which bears a deeply graven and very legible inscription in French, stating that Lord Porchester, Lady Georgina North, and their party, had purchased this rock, and placed a tablet thereon, to commemorate the 10th of May, 1821, when they feasted on the wonder and sublimity of the prospect beneath them. Some foreigner has annexed to the rock the following *English* version of the original French. Our author gives it *literatim et verbatim*, very properly thinking that it would be spoiled by exhibition in any other form. The first word, we presume, is the translator's name.

"DUNROC

Wherever wehatever fo see
Our hearts untervelled feundly turn to thee
Lady Georgina North, Lord Geutester
un their retorne from Italy, obteste May 10,
1821.

These magnificent Reik end crested Chestever
Tablette commemorenti momenta paud' here,
bright, but soteling as the rap of the everes
Sun, which gilded the branches of the sur-
rounding trees ;

And sure through mani a varied scene
Un Kingne never came between.

May 10, 1821.

Farewell—A long farewell."

We are, however, fast advancing to the end of our limits, and having given some specimens of the curious things to be found in the work, we shall conclude with the following political observation of our author. Speaking of

the donation of a free Constitution to Italy, he says,

"There are those who blame the Emperor [of Austria] for not having given a Constitution to the Lombards and Venetians. In my mind this circumstance produces neither surprise nor regret. I should indeed have been astonished, if Francis had done that for his Italian territories which he seems so far from contemplating in favour of his hereditary dominions. And, after all, it is the creed of Italy that must undergo a change for the better, before its political condition can be ameliorated. The scheme of *constitutionalizing* a Popish country is like untying a man's hands, and bidding him freely use them whilst a bandage remains tightly kept over his eyes. In England the reform of the National Church, comprising not only its emancipation from alien controul, but its purification from gross errors in belief, and from flagrant abuses in discipline, preceded that Revolution in the State which so happily resulted, in securing to the Monarch his prerogatives, and to the people their rights. When spiritual darkness is once dispelled, and true Religion has established her mild and wholesome sway over hearts which Superstition had enslaved, then are the penetrating rays of intellectual light gradually cast on every object of importance to the instruction and welfare of mankind; and the privileges of free citizens become the choicest of worldly blessings to men who have already acquired the capacity to exercise and enjoy them."

The Volumes are very amusing and instructive, and we can safely recommend the perusal of them to our readers.

35. *Tales of all Nations.* 12mo. pp. 311.
Hurst.

THIS is the production of a "Joint Stock Company," but, unlike societies of this ominous name, it has a sterling foundation. Among the "Directors," we recognize some of the most entertaining writers of the day.

There are ten short tales in this little volume; some of them with the names of the writers, some anonymous. Among the latter, we have reason to believe are Mr. Alaric Watts, whose contribution is entitled the Heir Presumptive; and Mr. Barry St. Leger (the author of Gilbert Earle), who has a pretty story in this collection, entitled The Numidians. The whole are of that class which belongs to the annual periodical literature, and, for aught we know to the contrary, may have been the overflowings of some undertaking of this character. We

speak not this in disparagement, for the *Tales* are creditable to the talents of the writers. To our taste the first is the best, and as it falls within our Antiquarian prepossessions, we will make our extracts from that of ‘*Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds*,’ by the author of *London in the Olden Time*.

The story opens thus :

“O glorious days of the maiden Queen ! when pageants and progresses, masques and revels, feast-makings, love-making, and verse-making, occupied every holiday ;—when, to welcome the ‘divine Parthenia,’ Olympus sent forth his deities, and heaven her saints, and earth her heroes, clothed in all the majesty of three-piled velvet, gold tissue, and marvellous point device ;—when the eight Beatitudes in paduasoy danced to solemn music ; and Faith, Hope, and Charity, in ruffled and farthingaled beauty, if uninfluential themselves, promoted at least the exercise of their sister grace Patience, by the long harangues they inflicted on the much enduring company.”

The style of compliment then in fashion is well told in the following colloquy :

“But wherefore, my pretty mistress *Dora*, are ye so downcast ? (said a young man whose pinked doublet, rich collar, and laced pantofles, betokened him a courtier, and whose laughing eye and saucy countenance proved him also a successful one, addressing one of the maids of honour with the air of a person conferring a mighty favour)—what would you, pretty one ? a song to your eyebrow, or a sonnet to your shoe-tie, or a fair speech from my Lord Southampton, or a fair jewel from my Lord Essex ? The lady changed colour, and turned away. ‘Nay, pretty mistress *Dora*, what have I said (continued he), and wherefore that gloom ? nay, wherefore now look you upward ? What ! scanning the stars for your destiny ?

‘Wherefore scan the gem-decked sky, Fairest, with that anxious sigh ? Though the golden orbs are gleaming Soft and bright, and full is streaming Each mysterious influence, That’s so strangely darted thence, Heed it not ; full well I know Stars more fatal shine below. —Look not upward, fairest one ; All the stars that ever shone Cannot match in radiancy Those thou fixest on the sky. Look not up ! O rather look Downward in the limpid brook, Narcissus-like, thou then might’st guess Thine all-surpassing loveliness ; And thou might’st sigh, to think how we Must suffer from thy cruelty.”

“Bravely, John Harington ! (cried a lady who, seated on her richly caparisoned palfry, and followed by several serving men in splendid liveries, was waiting near.) Bravely, my young poet ! hast aught more ?”

“The young rhymcr glanced a half abashed look at the lady. ‘Nought that can please *Astrophel’s* fairest *Parthenope*, the inspirer of the ever-blooming *Arcadia*.’

“‘A truce with your compliments,’ returned the lady, in whom the reader has undoubtedly recognised

‘*Sidney’s* sister, *Pembroke’s* mother.’

‘Beware of him, mistress *Dora* ; other poets have thought one muse and one mistress (for the time at least) enow ; but this boldest one courts all the nine muses at once, and seeks to break the hearts of the whole bevy of maids of honour : heed him not, *Dora Markham*.’

“‘Nay, cruel Countess (returned the young man), doth not the matin bee range the garden, singing his sweet hymn of praise to the beauty of each several flower ; and are not we poets as privileged ? Fair ladies, all who now hear me, bear witness as I profess myself knight-errant and laureat to the whole of ye, always excepting my high duty to the peerless all-on-earth-transcending *Parthenia*.’

“‘O thou wily one (said Lady *Pembroke*, shaking her jewelled feather fan at the courtier poet) ; I’ll warrant me thou hast some marvellous sonnet, or some most sweet copy of verses, for her highness. Well, go onward, strong in the power of sweet numbers, though *Castaly* floweth not like *Pactolus*, over sands of gold.’”

And now for the maiden Queen herself, and the stern incorruptible *Burleigh* :

“It was in vain that hunting, banqueting, dancing, and a hundred ‘dainty devices,’ to soothe the irritated spirits, and calm the angry brow of the offended Queen, followed in quick succession. None dared to utter the name of the banished favourite ; and the Queen, sitting in gloomy silence beneath the Royal canopy, listlessly attended to a gorgeous masque that danced to solemn music before her ; but not the laboured eulogies of each grotesquely-habited character—not the sweetmeats manufactured by Lady *Burghley* herself, and presented in an agate dish by no less a personage than the goddess *Diana*—not even the ‘faire harte of gold set about with rubies, and a table diamond hanging therefrom,’ the gift of the aspiring *Robert Cecil*, were effectual to chase away the clouds, and bring again the sweet and all-reviving sun-shine of that heavenly face, as the courtiers in their exaggerated phraseology expressed it. ‘And where is *Doctor Masters* ?’ said the Queen, after a pause, looking around.

“ ‘He hath been sent for to my Lord,’ said one of the ladies in waiting, hesitatingly.

“ ‘To what Lord?’ demanded Elizabeth, fiercely.

“ ‘My Lord Essex,’ timidly returned the lady.

“ ‘What! hath not the malapert Earl departed as we commanded? or doth he wait to be taken to the Tower at our own cost and charges?’ said the irritated Queen.

“ ‘Truly, my most sweet mistress,’ interposed Burghley, ‘my Lord Essex had ere this departed, but he is so sorely ill it is feared he is bewitched.’

“ ‘Bewitched?’ returned the Queen, scornfully; ‘ay, truly, by his ill condition and caprices.’

“ ‘No, your Highness,’ continued Burghley; ‘he lieth on the great settle, with his face to the hangings; and though the doctors have given him bezoar and theriacke to keep up his spirits, and even unicorn’s horn, yet ’tis all as nought. Now I mind in 1577, when your Highness suffered grievously from the tooth-ache (though Doctor Masters said it was nought but a cold rheum caught by being late out on the Thames in an easterly wind), a jesuit’s house was soon after searched at Islington, and therein were found waxen images in the likeness of your Highness, and some of your poor but honest counsellors; showing doubtless that the pain in your Highness’s teeth was caused by the devilish practices of jesuits and seminary priests; moreover, I myself suffered grievously from the gout, and though I took bone of a stag’s heart pounded small, yet—’

“ ‘Yet, if ye followed such fools’ remedies, and such idle fancies, ye got no better ye mean,’ answered Elizabeth, who was remarkably free from the superstitions of the age.

“ ‘But truly, your Highness,’ timidly interposed Lady Sands, ‘it is the loss of that ring that hath made my Lord Essex so ill; for it is well known, that if a witch (and Heaven knows there are enow about) can but get aught belonging to you, she will have power to make you grievously ill, ay, though she be far distant.’

“ ‘Such things have been,’ resumed Burghley; ‘and I mind it is in the minutes of council, that, before my Lord Leicester died, one Smith, a wizard in London, flirted with his thumbs and said, Now is the bear bound to the stake; and soon after behold his Lordship died.’

“ ‘The Queen turned angrily to Burghley. ‘Truly, my Lord Treasurer, we hold it but scant kindness for you thus to remind us of the worthy servants we have lost.’ A sigh, probably as much for Essex as to the memory of Leicester, escaped as she continued. ‘And yet, when I think of the young court gallants raffling about with their deep ruffs and long rapiers, heeding nought but dressing, quarrelling, and setting themselves up

above their fellows, I may well lament the counsellors I have lost.’

“ ‘My most sweet mistress,’ cried Burghley, his eyes filling with tears, ‘forget not your living servants in your sorrow for the dead; those who, if they could not amble at court, jingle together profitless rhymes, nor ruffle in plush and gold lace, could yet unravel plots and conspiracies, detect jesuits and traitors, and hold at bay cunning France, crafty Spain, and meddling Rome, and force the Grand Turk and the Muscovite to do homage.’

“ A glow of patriot pride flushed the countenance of Elizabeth, as her faithful servant enumerated the unmatched glories of her reign. ‘We did you injustice, my good Burghley,’ said the Queen, holding out her jewelled hand, which the old man enthusiastically kissed. ‘For trustworthiness and long-tried affection commend me indeed to my aged counsellors.’”

36. *Thoughts on the Co-operation of the Laity of the Church of England with the Ministry, in the Support of Religious Institutions, Dispersion of Religious Tracts, visiting the Sick, &c. By an Incumbent of the Diocese of Canterbury.* 8vo. pp. 37.

ENTHUSIASM (says our author from Bishop Horne) is “Religion run mad,” and we are certain that it is a species of madness which greatly resembles hydrophobia, with this additional misfortune, that the religious mad dogs are far more numerous than those of the four-legged canine species. We speak thus, because both moral good, political well-being, and private happiness, cannot subsist without Reason; nor did the Almighty ever intend that it should be separated from Revelation. The symptoms of this religious hydrophobia are described by our author in the following words:

“Sectarianism on the one hand, latitudinarianism on the other; the former branching into numberless ramifications of doctrine, tending deplorably to confuse the understanding, and unsettle the mind. The latter, introducing an indifference to every description of doctrine and discipline, and leading those who fall into the snare, headlong to infidelity,—are evils that demand the most serious attention of the sincere members of the Established Church.” P. 19.

One recommendation of our author is, that the cautious churchman should abstain from distributing books and tracts, not included in the catalogue of the Christian Knowledge Society, because it is plain that from their publications the poor will learn sufficient

for their salvation. Of the trash which is scattered about instead, he says,

“It is not too much to say of these unauthorised publications, that their tenor is frequently such as is calculated to excite and warm the feelings and imagination, at the expence of reason; that they tend to raise a degree of presumption and assurance in the breast of the reader, as to his spiritual condition, inconsistent with that profound humility which is the foundation of our religion; that, instead of improving his conduct in his intercourse with his fellow creatures, their tendency is to incline him to an uncharitable, not to say arrogant, comparison of himself with others, and to exclaim with the self-sufficient Pharisee, ‘God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are;’ or with the proud hypocrite described by the prophet Isaiah, lxvi. 5, who saith, ‘stand by thyself, come not near to me, for I am holier than thou.’ That they indispose him to listen with the deep attention which the words demand, to the direction of the apostle, ‘to work out his salvation with fear and trembling;’ that by the use of familiar phrases, and the affected application of scriptural terms, they degrade in many instances the awful subject of which they treat; leading an unreflecting reader to look to others besides his minister for advice and instruction on spiritual subjects.” pp. 21, 22.

History plainly shows that the creation of faction and mischievous political action are and ever will be the mere results of irrational piety; and we sadly fear that our author speaks too truly in the following passage:

“While this conflict of feeling and opinion is going on, the mind becomes a chaos of confused notions respecting the divine truths; an hypocritical profession of the Christian faith is quickly engendered; scepticism soon follows, and the end is a total rejection of the subject, a gradual lapse into infidelity, and at last a settled deism.” p. 25.

We heartily join our author in his wishes.

37. *A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday, March 25, 1827, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. Robert Lord Bishop of Bristol. By Joseph Holden Pott, M.A. Archdeacon of London, and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter. Published at the Command of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.* 4to. pp. 24.

IT is a topic of justifiable regret to the able and learned Archdeacon, that men will obstinately persist in delusions upon the subject of religion; but

there is philosophical truth in Swift's ironical definition of man, as rather an *animal capax rationis*, than absolutely rational. The leading feature of this Discourse, as being preached upon the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, is the error of praying to saints; as if, when men are directed peremptorily to perform a duty only with the principal Jesus Christ, it is not manifestly a breach of commandment to invoke pretended intercessors, whose authority is denied by the solemn declaration that there can be only one mediator. However, Papistry is disease, and, like other diseases, shows itself in blotches, eruptions, delirium, &c. The Archdeacon prays heartily for a healing conversion of the patients; and in so doing, acts the part of a correct expositor of Christian duty.

38. *Sermons on various Subjects. By the Hon. and Ven. Aubrey G. Spencer, Archdeacon of Bermuda, Rector of Paget and Warwick, and one of the Members of his Majesty's Council.* 8vo. pp. 384.

THESE Sermons are always animated and eloquent, often beautiful. They are what modern sermons ought to be, warm and impressive; but they avoid the jargon of those enthusiasts, who, by their unphilosophical sectarianism and ignorance of history, will ultimately bring religion into contempt and ridicule, and cause a dreadful recoil of mischief and profaneness. If religion is to be supported in a country where knowledge abounds, it is the height of folly to suppose that low taste, mere centos of texts and frothy declamations, can ever form a standard of pulpit oratory, dignify religion, or satisfy reason. From the conventicle they sprang, and thither they must return; for as reasonable might it be to form a picture-gallery from ale-house signs, or a library from fanatical books, as to think that refined and educated people will either collect or look at them. They will, on the contrary, lament that the glory of God and the blessing of man is degraded by a treatment which, though unintended, has all the ill-timed and incongruous effect of buffoonery and jest, when we are disposed to be serious.

The following is a specimen of our author's vigorous manner:

“Look we upwards to the heavens, or downwards to the earth, whether we behold

the magnificent and starry canopy above, or the broad and peopled theatre beneath,—whether we trace the arm of Omnipotence in the regulation of this universal frame, or his moral agency in the human mind,—shall we not find an object of adoration in the attribute of endless sleepless Power? And how much higher, my brethren, should it exalt our every idea of the perfections of the Deity, how should it mingle with our awful veneration the warmest tenderness of filial love, to reflect that with this Almighty Power is combined the attribute of infinite and ever-active mercy? To reflect that he, who, amid the terrors of Mount Sinai, thundered on the rebellious host of Israel, dwelleth with the humble and contrite; that he ‘who sitteth between the cherubim,’ whose time is eternal, whose throne is space, whose empire is illimitable, ‘hideth not his face, when the afflicted cry;’ that he who reigneth above all powers, whose righteousness the heavens declare, and whose glory all the people see, is a Lord whose ‘mercy is everlasting, and whose truth endureth from generation to generation.’” P. 252.

39. *Sir WALTER SCOTT's Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.*

(Continued from p. 143.)

The progress of events has now brought us through a path of almost continued elevations to a period in the history of Napoleon, on which he is reported to have looked as the immediate cause of his ruin,—the Spanish contest; the introduction to which, on the authority of our Historian, seems to have been this. First, to use the Spanish armies in the subjugation of Portugal; and then to appropriate to himself that noble part of the Continent of Europe, Spain. Shortly after the Treaty of Tilsit, the Prince Regent of Portugal was required to shut her ports against British commerce, and to arrest British subjects wherever they might be found. To the first proposal the Prince reluctantly acceded; to the other he refused compliance. In the mean time, the partition of Portugal was resolved upon; and Godoy, the Prince of Peace, was to share in the spoliation. The command of the French army destined for the conquest of Portugal was given to Junot. He entered the frontiers under the specious character of a protector; but before he reached Lisbon, the Prince Regent, with the assistance of the British squadron, was at sea, seeking protection in his realms beyond the At-

lantic, or in other words, the Brazils. This act of necessity was termed by Napoleon an abdication, and the Government was vested in Junot. During these events, the quarrels in the Court of Madrid between the King and the Prince of Asturias, each of whom solicited the interference of Napoleon, gave him the opportunity of effecting his mediation with an army of forty thousand men, which entered Spain, and possessed themselves of the strong fortresses by which the frontier of that kingdom is defended. The kidnapping of Ferdinand, and the abdication of the old King in favour of his “friend and ally the Emperor of the French,” followed in rapid succession. But it was vainly attempted to reconcile the Spanish people to these acts of aggression, nor could the presence of a French army in Madrid subdue the national feeling. On the second of May, the streets of that city were the scene of a dreadful combat; the populace assailed the French troops with the most bitter animosity, and the most fearful consequences ensued. Military executions were done upon the populace for three successive days. But the blow had been struck,—the universal cry for war and vengeance was raised throughout the provinces of Spain, and the whole nation assumed a formidable aspect of general and permanent resistance.

To follow the Historian through the details of the Spanish war, from its glorious commencement to its more splendid consummation, would be an unnecessary employment. The subject has engaged the pen of one of England's most accomplished writers, and to his volumes Sir Walter Scott has been indebted for much of his materials. We will rather glean on our way such anecdotes as may interest the general reader, or present such pictures as may exhibit the graphic powers of the Historian.

Of this Spanish war, in contradistinction to those of Austria and Prussia, it has been said by an elegant writer, with much severity and truth, “Austria and Prussia fell,—they had Kings and King's servants within. Spain and Portugal, unsuspecting, unprepared, undisciplined, unarmed, resisted successfully,—their Kings and King's servants stood without. Kings and oligarchies seconded Buonaparte,—nations spurned and expelled him.”

Of the defence of Saragossa, we have the following animated sketch :

“On the 15th of June, the French attempted to carry the place by a *coup-de-main*, in which they failed with great loss. On the 27th, reinforced and supplied with a train of mortars, they made a more regular effort, and succeeded in getting possession of a suburb, called the Terrero. They then began to invest the place more closely, showered bombs on its devoted edifices, and amid the conflagration occasioned by these missiles of destruction, attempted to force the gates of the city at different points. All the Zaragossians rushed to man their defences—condition, age, even sex, made no difference; the monks fought abreast with the laity, and several women showed more than masculine courage.

“Lefebvre was incensed by a defence of a place, which, according to all common rules, was untenable. He forgot the rules of war in his turn, and exposed his troops to immense loss by repeatedly attempting to carry the place at the bayonet's point. Meanwhile ammunition ran scarce—but the citizens contrived to manufacture gunpowder in considerable quantities. Famine came—its pressure was submitted to. Sickness thinned the ranks of the defenders—those who survived willingly performed the duty of the absent. It was in vain that the large convent of Santa Engracia, falling into the hands of the besiegers, enabled them to push their posts into the town itself. The French General announced this success in a celebrated summons:—‘Santa Engracia—Capitulation.’ ‘Zaragossa—war to the knife's blade,’ was the equally laconic answer. The threat was made good—the citizens fought from street to street, from house to house, from chamber to chamber—the contending parties often occupied different apartments of the same house—the passages which connected them were choked with dead. After this horrid contest had continued for several weeks, the gallant defence of Zaragossa excited at once the courage and sympathy of those who shared the sentiments of its heroic garrison and citizens, and a considerable reinforcement was thrown into the place in the beginning of August. After this the citizens began to gain ground in all their skirmishes with the invaders; the news of Dupont's surrender became publicly known, and Lefebvre, on the 13th of August, judged it most prudent to evacuate the quarter of the city which he possessed. He blew up the church of Santa Engracia, and set fire to several of the houses which he had gained, and finally retreated from the city which had so valiantly resisted his arms.

“The spirit of indomitable courage which the Spaniards manifested on this occasion, has perhaps no equal in history, excepting

the defence of Numantium by their ancestors. It served, even more than the victory of Baylen, to extend hope and confidence in the patriotic cause; and the country which had produced such men as Palafox and his followers, was, with much show of probability, declared unconquerable.”

The following sketch of the character of the Duke of Wellington has, perhaps, a touch of exaggeration about it; but, upon the whole, it is well done:

“In India, Sir Arthur Wellesley had seen and conducted war upon a large and extended scale, of which no general officer in the European army of England had much comprehension, at least much experience. He was well acquainted with the best mode of supplying armies while in the field. His thoughts had been familiarly exercised in the task of combining grand general movements over extended regions, and his natural genius, deducing the principles of war from the service which he had seen in the East, qualified him to apply them to other countries, and to an enemy of a different description. Formidable in his preparations for battle, and successful in the action itself, he was even more distinguished by the alertness and sagacity which never rested satisfied with a useless victory, but improved to the uttermost the advantages which he had attained by his own masterly dispositions, and the valour of his troops. His mind was never entirely engrossed by the passing event, how absorbing soever its importance; the past and the future were alike before him; and the deductions derived from a consideration of the whole, were combined, in all their bearings, with a truth and simplicity which seemed the work of intuition, rather than the exercise of judgment. In fact, the mind of this singular and distinguished man seemed inaccessible to those false and delusive views which mislead ordinary thinkers; his strength of judgment rejected them, as some soils will not produce noxious weeds; and it might be said of him, that on subjects to which he gave his attention, the opinions which he formed, approached, perhaps, as near the perfection of human reason as the fallibility of our nature will permit.

“To this prescience of intellect, in itself so rare a quality, was added a decision, which, when his resolution was once formed, enabled Sir Arthur Wellesley to look to the event with a firmness, inaccessible to all the doubts and vacillations to which minds of the highest resolution have been found accessible in arduous circumstances, but which are sure to impair the energy, and exhaust the spirits of others. A frame fitted to endure every species of fatigue and privation, and capable of supplying the want of regular repose by hasty and brief slumbers, snatched as occasion permitted, toge-

ther with a power of vision uncommonly acute, may be mentioned as tending to complete the qualities of Sir Arthur Wellesley for the extraordinary part to which Providence had destined him. It may be added, that in precision of thought, sagacity of judgment, promptness of decision, and firmness of resolution, there was a considerable resemblance betwixt Napoleon and the English General, destined to be his great rival; and that the characters of both serve to show that the greatest actions are performed, and the greatest objects attained, not by men who are gifted with any rare and singular peculiarities of talent, but by those in whom the properties of judgment, firmness, power of calculation, and rapidity in execution, which ordinary men possess in an ordinary degree, are carried to the highest and most uncommon degree of perfection."

During the operations of the war in Spain, Austria made another effort for the recovery of her lost ground, but with the same want of success. In five days, with all her immense preparations, the aspect of the war was changed, and she was seen struggling for her existence. The subsequent battle of Asperne was of doubtful result, but the dreadful battle of Wagram left her no alternative, and the star of Napoleon was again on the ascendant. The brave Tyrolese alone refused to surrender, and the following animating account of the mode by which a victory was achieved by the mountaineers, relieves the sad tale of Austria's reverses:

"The invading troops advanced in a long column up a road bordered on the one side by the river Inn, there a deep and rapid torrent, where cliffs of immense height overhang both road and river. The vanguard was permitted to advance unopposed as far as Prutz, the object of their expedition. The rest of the army were therefore induced to trust themselves still deeper in this tremendous pass, where the precipices becoming more narrow as they advanced, seemed about to close above their heads. No sound but of the screaming of the eagles disturbed from their eyries, and the roar of the river, reached the ears of the soldier, and on the precipices, partly enveloped in a lazy mist, no human forms showed themselves. At length the voice of a man was heard calling across the ravine, 'Shall we begin?'—'No,' was returned in an authoritative tone of voice, by one who, like the first speaker, seemed the inhabitant of some upper region. The Bavarian detachment halted, and sent to the General for orders; when presently was heard the

terrible signal, 'In the name of the Holy Trinity, cut all loose!' Huge rocks, and trunks of trees, long prepared and laid in heaps for the purpose, began now to descend rapidly in every direction, while the deadly fire of the Tyrolese, who never throw away a shot, opened from every bush, crag, or corner of rock, which could afford the shooter cover. As this dreadful attack was made on the whole line at once, two-thirds of the enemy were instantly destroyed; while the Tyrolese, rushing from their shelter, with swords, spears, axes, scythes, clubs, and all other rustic instruments which could be converted into weapons, beat down and routed the shattered remainder. As the vanguard, which had reached Prutz, was obliged to surrender, very few of the ten thousand invaders are computed to have extricated themselves from the fatal pass.

"But not all the courage of the Tyrolese, not all the strength of their country, could possibly enable them to defend themselves, when the peace with Austria had permitted Buonaparte to engage his whole immense means for the acquisition of these mountains. Austria too—Austria herself, in whose cause they had incurred all the dangers of war, instead of securing their indemnity by some stipulations in the treaty, sent them a cold exhortation to lay down their arms. Resistance, therefore, was abandoned as fruitless; Hofer, chief commander of the Tyrolese, resigned his command, and the Bavarians regained the possession of a country which they could never have won back by their own efforts. Hofer, and about thirty chiefs of these valiant defenders of their country, were put to death, in poor revenge for the loss their bravery had occasioned. But their fame, as their immortal spirit, was beyond the power of the judge alike and executioner; and the place where their blood was shed, becomes sacred to the thoughts of freedom, as the precincts of a temple to those of religion."

The Walcheren Expedition, which if dispatched to Spain might have brought the war there to a speedy conclusion, or if sent to the north of Germany, might at one period have been the means of placing all the northern provinces in active opposition to France, is condemned by the Historian in terms of just severity; and it is added, that "the joy with which Napoleon saw the army consigned to an obscure and disgraceful death, broke out even in his bulletins, as though the pestilence had been caused by his own policy."

The dignified conduct of Pope Pius VII. in resisting the incroachments of Napoleon on his temporal principality, is adverted to in pages of great interest; and the brutal treatment of the aged

pontiff rebuked with proper indignation; indeed, regarded politically, it was an act as diametrically opposed to the interests of the Emperor, as can well be imagined; it exasperated the Clergy, it embarked the natural feelings of mankind against him, and it loosened the Catholics from the obligation of their engagements to him, as having the spiritual censure of excommunication.

The seventh volume of this "eventful History" opens with an account of the change in the domestic life of Buonaparte, of which alone the tyrant's plea can be offered in defence. The repudiation of Josephine, who had the strongest claims upon his affection, was an act founded on a selfish principle—the desire of bequeathing a splendid inheritance on a lineal successor. The subject of the divorce was first broached to this exemplary woman by Fouchè, and was afterwards communicated to her by Napoleon himself; but no previous suspicions of her own, or intimations of others, could arm her against the fatal intelligence when mentioned by her husband. "She fell into a long and profound swoon—Napoleon was much affected, but his resolution was taken, and could not be altered." His marriage with Maria Louisa of Austria was soon after celebrated; but his domestic change brought with it no rest for his ambition. The Emperor of Russia observed the proceeding with a prophetic spirit. "Then the next task will be," observed he, "to drive me back to my forests;" and the event proved the soundness of his foresight.

During these events, the war in Spain was prosecuted by Napoleon with vigour, and his efforts were resisted with valour. The Guerilla system was a mode of warfare peculiarly annoying, and exhibited a striking proof of what resistance a people are capable, who are determined not to submit to a foreign yoke. The proceedings under Lord Wellington and Massena, which have been compared, not unaptly, to the movements in a game of chess, led to the battle of Busaco, and the celebrated retreat of the English General on the lines of Torres Vedras.

As the power of Napoleon became augmented, he ceased to act on the principle of a limited monarch, and the ministers, who had hitherto re-

strained the wild flights of his ambition, fell into suspicion; and he gathered round him those who were more compliant. An attempt on the part of Fouchè to open a negotiation for peace, without the concurrence of his master, confirmed his suspicions, and Fouchè was sent into honourable exile in the character of Governor General of Rome. Buonaparte's favourite method of annoyance to England was by the destruction of her commerce through the operation of the Continental system, as it was termed, by which the neutral ports of Europe were shut against the trade of Great Britain—but with an inconsistency which seems to have escaped his observation until too late, the Licensing system, while it filled his Treasury, relaxed, if it did not neutralize, the effects of the Continental; a resistance to this system cost Louis Buonaparte his throne.

"On the 1st of July he executed a deed of abdication in favour of his son, then a minor, expressing an affectionate hope, that though he himself had been so unhappy as to offend his brother the Emperor, he would not, nevertheless, visit with his displeasure his innocent and unoffending family. In a letter from Haarlem, dated the 1st July, Louis enlarged on the causes of his abdication, in a manner honourable to his head and his heart, and with a moderation, when he spoke of his brother, which gave weight to his just complaints. 'He could not,' he said, 'consent to retain the mere title of King, separated from all real authority in his kingdom, his capital, or even his palace. He should be in such a case the witness of all that passed, without the power of influencing the current of events for the good of his people, yet remaining responsible for evils which he could neither remedy nor prevent. He had long foreseen the extremity to which he was now reduced, but could not avoid it without sacrificing his most sacred duties, without ceasing to bear at heart the happiness of his people, and to connect his own fate with that of the country. This,' he said, 'was impossible. Perhaps,' he continued, 'I am the only obstacle to the reconciliation of Holland with France. Should that prove the case, I may find some consolation in dragging out the remainder of a wandering and languishing life, at a distance from my family, my country, and the good people of Holland, so lately my subjects.'

"Having finished his vindication, and adjusted means for making it public, which he could only do by transmitting it to England, the Ex-King of Holland entertained a chosen party of friends at his palace at

Haarlem until near midnight, and then throwing himself into a plain carriage which was in attendance, left behind him the kingly name and the kingly revenue, rather than hold them without the power of discharging the corresponding duties of a sovereign. Louis retired to Gratz, in Styria, where he lived in a private manner, upon a moderate pension, amusing his leisure with literature. His more ambitious consort, with a much more ample revenue, settled herself at Paris, where her wit and talents, independent of her connexion with Napoleon, attracted around her the world of fashion, of which she was a distinguished ornament."

In Bernadotte, who had now been elected Crown Prince of Sweden, he found another unwilling supporter of the Continental system; but he was at last obliged to give it the national adherence, while England, sensible of the constraint under which the sanction was given, treated Sweden with much forbearance.

The extravagant dimensions of the French dominions at this period, is traced by the Historian, and the comparative weakness of every European power by which the gigantic power of Napoleon could be opposed, is fairly estimated. Yet, as he well observes, "Out of such a Cimmerian midnight to all human views, was the day-spring of European liberty destined to arise."

But previously to entering on this period, we should state, that within a year after her marriage with Napoleon, the young Empress was delivered of a fine boy, which "Buonaparte, with feelings doubtless as highly strung as after a battle gained, carried into the next apartment, and exhibited in triumph to the great Officers and Courtiers, by whom he was unanimously hailed King of Rome."

The following passage, as relating to Great Britain at this period, appears to us beautiful and just:

"Of those who shared amongst them the residue of Europe, and still maintained some claim to independence, Britain might make the proud boast, that she was diametrically in opposition to the Ruler of the world; that, in the long-continued strife, she had dealt him injuries as deep as she had ever received, and had disdained, under any circumstances, to treat with him on less terms than those of equality. Not to that fair land be the praise, though she supported many burdens and endured great losses; but to Providence, who favoured her efforts and strengthened her resolutions; who gave her power to uphold her own good cause, which,

in truth, was that of European independence, and courage to trust in the justice of Heaven, when the odds mustered against her seemed, in earthly calculation, so dreadful as to deprive the wise, of the head to counsel; the brave, of the heart to resist!"

The treaty of Tilsit seemed to bear in itself the germ of future strife on the part of Russia—the occupation of Dantzic, which that treaty secured to the French; and the formation of Polish Prussia into an independent principality, the sovereignty of which was conferred on the King of Saxony, seemed to threaten that on some future day Russia's share in the partition of Poland should be wrested from her. Independently of this, the Russian trade had suffered from the Continental system; but still the immediate cause of the war may be referred to the restless ambition of Napoleon. It was a war undertaken against the advice of his ablest counsellors. In an able and eloquent memorial, it was denounced by Fouchè and Cardinal Fesch. The uncle of Napoleon had an ominous feeling of the risks attending this tremendous undertaking.

This prelate, a devout Catholic, with more than usual freedom conjured his kinsman to abstain from tempting Providence. He entreated him not to defy heaven and earth, the wrath of man and the fury of the elements at the same time. The only answer which Buonaparte vouchsafed was, to lead the Cardinal to the window, and opening the casement and pointing upwards, to ask him, "If he saw yonder star?" "No, Sire," answered the astonished Cardinal; "But I see it," answered Buonaparte, and turned from his relative as if he had fully confuted his arguments.

This idea of a ruling star seemed a favourite of Napoleon's; but in his mind it savoured more of blind fatalism than of judicial astrology. He who numbered the stars, fixed their limits, and appointed their courses, entered not into his calculation. That he himself was but an instrument in the hand of Providence, was a lesson he was speedily to learn.

The war with Russia was determined upon. France numbered Austria with her allies, and Prussia was "brought to the field like a slave at her chariot wheels." Russia entered upon the campaign with an army of 260,000 men opposed to 470,000; al-

most the odds of one half against her, but her system of tactics was new; her object was by drawing Napoleon after her, and avoiding a general battle, until "bad roads, want of provisions, toilsome marches, diseases, and losses by skirmishes, should have deprived the invading army of all its original advantages of number, spirit, and discipline."

The preparations of Napoleon were in proportion to his gigantic strength; aware of the insufficiency of the country he was about to traverse, to supply so vast an army, innumerable cars and waggons, divided into battalions, each battalion capable of transporting six thousand quintals of flour, accompanied his army; but the attempt to introduce military discipline among carters and waggoners, proved abortive, and few of his heavy waggons ever reached the banks of the Vistula. The particulars of this (to Napoleon) disastrous campaign have been related by several pens. It is to Count Segur that Sir Walter Scott is much indebted; but it is impossible for us to follow him in detail. The system of retreat determined on by the Russians, was adopted to the fullest extent. A sanguinary battle was indeed fought before the great sacrifice of Moscow, but it was more in obedience to the demands of the Russian army, than in accordance with the plans of their General.

"The battle began about seven o'clock, by Ney's attacking the bastioned redoubt on the Russian centre, with the greatest violence, while Prince Eugene made equal efforts to dislodge the enemy from the village of Semoneskoie, and the adjoining fortifications. No action was ever more keenly debated, nor at such a wasteful expenditure of human life. The fury of the French onset at length carried the redoubts, but the Russians rallied under the very line of their enemy's fire, and advanced again to the combat, to recover their entrenchments. Regiments of peasants, who till that day had never seen war, and who still had no other uniform than their grey jackets, formed with the steadiness of veterans, crossed their brows, and having uttered their national exclamation,—*Gospode pomilouinás!*—God have mercy upon us!—rushed into the thickest of the battle, where the survivors, without feeling fear or astonishment, closed their ranks over their comrades as they fell, while, supported at once by enthusiasm for their cause and by a religious sense of predestination, life and death seemed alike indifferent to them."

The occupation of Moscow, and the

devotion of Russia, are topics of powerful interest, and they are ably related. The calamitous retreat of the French from this place, is an appalling chapter in the history of war. It was then that the blackest frowns of Fortune were bent on her late favourite. The loss of the grand army was total, and the results are stated to be

Slain in battle, - - -	125,000
Died from fatigue, hunger, and the severity of the climate, - -	132,000
Prisoners, comprehending 48 generals, 3000 officers, and upwards of 190,000 men, -	193,000

Total 450,000

"The relics of the troops which escaped from that overwhelming disaster, independent of the two auxiliary armies of Austrians and Prussians, who were never much engaged in its terrors, might be about forty thousand men, of whom scarcely ten thousand were Frenchmen. The Russians, notwithstanding the care that was taken to destroy these trophies, took seventy-five eagles, colours, or standards, and upwards of nine hundred pieces of cannon.

"Thus had the greatest military Captain of the age, at the head of an innumerable array, rushed upon his gigantic adversary, defeated his army, and destroyed, or been the cause of the destruction of his capital, only to place himself in a situation where the ruin of nearly the whole of his own force, without even the intervention of a general action, became the indispensable price of his safe return."

Many of the particulars of the retreat are too horrible for perusal, and the heart sickens at the devastation which the ambition of man could create. The page of history was never saddened with greater misery, nor darkened by greater atrocities.

The summary of the disaster is this: through a want of foresight and precaution, and depending upon the usual mode of deciding the war by a single battle, Napoleon lost ten thousand horses, and a hundred thousand men, when passing through a friendly country, without striking a blow. A hundred thousand more perished before his entry into Moscow. The storms of the north, the severe fighting, famine, and other miseries, engulfed the rest. But in the retreat from Moscow, Buonaparte provided for his own security. On the 5th of Dec. he quitted Smirgoni, left his famished troops to the care of his Generals, travelled with secrecy and rapidity, and in about fourteen days was at Paris. The "splendid

figments" by which he attempted to dupe the inhabitants of Paris, were not the least extraordinary part of the business, and he had the address to persuade them to celebrate his safe return by the performance of *Te Deum*, forgetting at what cost his presence had been purchased. His next attempt was to repair the losses of the late campaign by his favourite mode of conscription, and the following passage exhibits at once the reverses of his fortune, and the energies of his mind.

"The wonderful energies of Napoleon's mind, and the influence which he could exert over the minds of others, were never so striking as at this period of his reign. He had returned to his seat of empire at a dreadful crisis, and in a most calamitous condition. His subjects had been ignorant, for six weeks, whether he was dead or alive, and a formidable conspiracy, which was all but successful, had at once shown that there was an awakening activity amongst his secret enemies, and an apathy and indifference amongst his apparent friends. When he arrived, it was to declare a dreadful catastrophe, of which his ambition had been the cause; the loss of five hundred thousand men, with all their arms, ammunition, and artillery; the death of so many children of France as threw the whole country into mourning. He had left behind him cold and involuntary allies, changing fast into foes, and foes, encouraged by his losses and his flight, threatening to combine Europe in one great crusade, having for its object the demolition of his power. No sovereign ever presented himself before his people in a situation more preearious, or overclouded by such calamities, arrived or in prospect.

"Yet Napoleon came, and seemed but to stamp on the earth, and armed legions arose at his call; the doubts and discontents of the public disappeared as mists at sunrise, and the same confidence which had attended his prosperous fortunes revived in its full extent, despite of his late reverses. In the month of April, his army was increased, as we have seen, by three hundred and fifty thousand men, in addition to the great garrisons maintained in Dantzick, Thorn, Modlin, Zamosk, Czenstochau, Custrin, &c. augmented as they now were by the remains of the Grand Army, which had found refuge in these places of strength. He had, besides, an active levy of forces in Italy, and a very large army in Spain, notwithstanding all the draughts which his present necessity had made him bring out of that slaughter-house. Whether, therefore, it was Napoleon's purpose to propose peace or carry on war, he was at the head of a force little inferior to that which he had heretofore commanded."

The war was renewed, but with the alliance of Prussia and Sweden against France. The battle of Lutzen, in which the allies lost twenty thousand men, was not attended with those disastrous consequences which had usually followed defeat; they moved off in safety, and possession of the field of battle was the sole trophy of the victors. But we are unable to trace the details of this important campaign, having exceeded all reasonable limits; a succession of failures led to the retreat of Napoleon on Leipsic, where he fought that celebrated battle which increased his disasters. His conquests were now rapidly melting from his grasp, and the kingdoms he had erected, and the new dynasties of his creation, were dissolved as by the wand of the enchanter. Spain had been rescued by the skill of Wellington, the bravery of British troops, and the determined gallantry of her children, from the usurpation of Napoleon. Holland was restored to its lawful sovereign, and the Pope recovered his dominions.

"Thus Victory having changed her course, like some powerful spring-tide, was now in the end of the year 1813, receding at every point from the dominions which its strong and rapid onward course had so totally overwhelmed."

Napoleon being now completely driven from Germany, was compelled to defend his own frontiers against the Allies, who with a magnanimity founded doubtless on respect for his talents and courage, resolved once more to make an offer of peace. But it was only when Buonaparte had the full power to dictate the terms that he was qualified to act as a negociator. His views seemed more directed to the recovery of that which he had lost, than to the quiet possession of that which remained; his exorbitant lust of power was not to be satisfied with any reasonable limits, and the war was renewed with inadequate means to oppose the over-whelming force now precipitating itself on France, which was now destined to feel the evils and miseries which she had inflicted on others.

"It is difficult for the inhabitants of a peaceful territory to picture to themselves the miseries sustained by the country which formed the theatre of this sanguinary contest. While Buonaparte, like a tiger hemmed in by hounds and hunters, now menaced one of his foes, now sprung furiously upon another, and while, although his rapid move-

ments disconcerted and dismayed them, he still remained unable to destroy the individuals whom he had assailed, lest, while aiming to do so, he should afford a fatal advantage to those who were disengaged,—the scene of this desultory warfare was laid waste in the most merciless manner. The soldiers on both parts, driven to desperation by rapid marches through roads blocked with snow, or trodden into swamps, became reckless and pitiless; and, straggling from their columns in all directions, committed every species of excess upon the inhabitants. These evils are mentioned in the bulletins of Napoleon, as well as in the general orders of Schwartzemberg.

“The peasants, with their wives and children, fled to caves, quarries, and woods, where the latter were starved to death by the inclemency of the season, and want of sustenance, and the former, collecting into small bodies, increased the terrors of war by pillaging the convoys of both armies, attacking small parties of all nations, and cutting off the sick, the wounded, and the stragglers. The repeated advance and retreat of the different contending parties, exasperated these evils. Every fresh band of plunderers which arrived, was savagely eager after spoil, in proportion as the gleanings became scarce. In the words of Scripture, what the locust left was devoured by the palmer-worm—what escaped the Baskirs, and Kirgas, and Croats, of the Wolga, and Caspian and Turkish frontier, was seized by the half-clad and half-starved conscripts of Napoleon, whom want, hardship, and an embittered spirit, rendered as careless of the ties of country and language, as the others were indifferent to the general claims of humanity. The towns and villages, which were the scenes of actual conflict, were frequently burnt to the ground; and this not only in the course of the actions of importance which we have detailed, but in consequence of innumerable skirmishes fought in different points, which had no influence, indeed, upon the issue of the campaign, but increased incalculably the distress of the invaded country, by extending the terrors of battle, with fire, famine, and slaughter for its accompaniments, into the most remote and sequestered districts. The woods afforded no concealment, the churches no sanctuary; even the grave itself gave no cover to the relics of mortality. The villages were everywhere burnt, the farms wasted and pillaged, the abodes of man, and all that belongs to peaceful industry and domestic comfort, desolated and destroyed. Wolves, and other savage animals, increased fearfully in the districts which had been laid waste by human hands, with ferocity congenial to their own. Thus were the evils, which France had unsparingly inflicted upon Spain, Prussia, Russia, and almost every European nation, terribly retaliated within a few leagues

of her own metropolis; and such were the consequences of a system, which, assuming military force for its sole principle and law, taught the united nations of Europe to repel its aggressions by means yet more formidable in extent than those which had been used in supporting them.”

(To be continued.)

40. *On the Nobility of the British Gentry, or the Political ranks and dignities of the British Empire compared with those on the Continent, for the use of Foreigners in Great Britain, and of Britons abroad. Second Edition, enlarged. By Sir James Lawrence, Knight of Malta. 12mo, pp. 130. Hookham.*

WE have great pleasure in welcoming a second edition of this treatise*, which is undoubtedly full of curious information, and which we have reason to believe may in some cases prove a serviceable beacon to warn the unwary of hidden rocks or deceitful quicksands. To shew the trifling value of many foreign titles, and to strip the needy adventurer of that undeserved estimation in which our ignorance rather than his qualifications may invest him, is the author's principal object. His method of accomplishing this is by proving the nobility of the British gentry; and that argument, he presumes, will give the British gentleman a proper confidence, when sojourning on the Continent, to claim his just rank among native noblemen. The comparative vulgarity of certain titles is thus stated:

“The noblesse of Europe may be considered on a level; but one title is common in one country, another in another. If in a number of individuals, in Germany, Russia, &c. there are fifty Barons and a Count; and in the same number of individuals, in Great Britain, there are fifty Squires and a Baronet; and if the title of a Baron is as easy to be acquired on the Continent as a coat of arms here, and the title of a Count as easy to be acquired there, as a Baronetage here, a continental Baron is not superior to our Squire, nor the continental Count to our Baronet.

“A Sicilian Comte cannot be classed with an English Earl, who is a Peer of the realm; and the Pope's banker, the Duke of Torlonia, had he accumulated his immense fortune in England, might possibly have been created a Baronet. A landlord in England, with the title of Baronet, is of not less importance among his tenants than a land-

* The first edition was reviewed in vol. xciv. ii. 63.

lord in Sicily with the title of Prince among his vassals; and a Squire in his ancient hall in Lancashire, might vie with any Baron in his moated castle in Languedoc." Pp. 79, 80.

By a comparison of this kind, the equal importance of the English gentry with foreign titulars is undeniably proved. But Sir James Lawrence does not stop at this point. He not only shows that our Gentry ought to be considered noble, but that they actually are so, founding his arguments upon the fact that nobility merely signifies notability, and that every one is therefore noble who bears a coat of arms by which he may be known. All heraldic writers appear to have viewed the matter in the same light; nor does it seem easy to determine in what manner the style Nobleman has become exclusively appropriated to the Peerage.

To account for the depreciation of the title Gentleman, which was formerly, says our author, synonymous with Nobleman, is not, we conceive, so difficult. Although, in the estimation of a herald, Gentleman might embrace, as a generic term, the whole nobility, including the Peerage and even the Sovereign, still, as a specific title, it early became appropriated to those only, the most inferior of the class, who possessed no other honorary distinction. In the feudal times, when Knighthood was at the disposal of great Peers as well as of the Sovereign, the principal men of gentle birth became Knights; but afterwards this ceased to be the case. The reign of Elizabeth was an Augustan æra in many respects, and, we imagine, in Gentlemen also. The Queen was as sparing of Knighthood as of the Peerage; and among her causes of quarrel with Essex, was the number of Knights he had made in Ireland. Her successor took a course directly different. He made two hundred and thirty Knights on his first coming into England; three hundred at his Coronation; and, according to the estimation of the Herald Philipot, not less than 2323 during a reign of twenty-two years. In 1617, when the King went into Scotland, we find it stated in a letter of the day, that "all our Pensioners that went with the King are knighted there, that were undubbed before, and all the Gentlemen of Yorkshire,—so that there is scarce left an Esquire to uphold the

race*." In addition to this, the same monarch was the founder of hereditary knighthood. When the Esquires were thus reduced in number, their rank would be assumed by those who had hitherto borne the style of Gentleman or Master; whilst that of Goodman was wholly relinquished by the yeomanry for the higher degree of Master,—now abominably corrupted to *Mister*. And we are arrived at that point, that, whilst the absurd appellation of Gentlemen of the Press is given to the quill-drivers of the public journals, it must

"not be thought impossible, that the title of Gentleman could in the course of things, become an insult. A change nearly similar has occurred in Germany. The German nobility are composed of two ranks, Counts and Barons. If an individual be created a Baron, all his descendants become Barons and Baronesses. If a Baron be raised to a Count, all his descendants become Counts and Countesses; and this to the most distant posterity. Every Count was styled in the directions of letters and other documents, the High-born Count; every Baron, the Noble-born Baron.

"At length plebeians were admitted into offices which were usually confined to the nobility, and some persons directed to them also, to the Noble-born Counsellor, to the Noble-born Chancellor. The Barons at this took fire; they assembled, and agreed to assume a new style; and leaving to the plebeians the style of Noble-born, determined that their letters should be directed to the High-well-born Baron.

"Thus plebeians, who made not the least pretension to nobility, were styled Noble-born; and gentlemen, whose birth was incontestably noble, would have challenged any man who should direct a letter to them, Noble-born.

"In process of time, the title Noble-born fell so low, that even the higher plebeians became ashamed of it: and they were indulged by the court with a new style, Well-born, which, without encroaching on the gentry, distinguished them from their inferiors among the burghers.

"Thus at present the different ranks in Germany are styled:—

Counts	-	-	High Born.
Barons	-	-	High-well-born.
Connseillers, Professors,	}	Well-born.	
Physicians, Judges, Cler-			
gymen, Burgomasters,			
&c.			
Surgeons, Apothecaries,	}	Noble-born."	
Merchants, Shopkeepers,			
&c.			

P. 116.

* Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*, vol. iii. p. 334.

This will doubtless raise a smile; but the smile may be turned against ourselves, as in another place we are shown by our author:

“How absurd is of late years the gradation of our honorific titles: Worshipful, Honourable, Noble! An individual is styled Worshipful, or worthy of adoration, who is not allowed to be honourable, or worthy of honour; and another individual is allowed to be Honourable, though not acknowledged to be Noble, or worthy of notice. Thus, without knowing, we are to honour; without honouring, we are to adore. God only is worshipful; but, strange! the English Gentry, the most vilified *Noblesse* in Europe, disdain a title that should only be given to the Divinity.

“The whole system should be reversed. The new families, the *novi homines*, should be styled the Noble, for *novitas* and *nobilitas* are derived from the same root. The ancient Gentry should be styled the Honourable, as they at different periods have been. And the Peers, the hereditary senators, might be styled the Worshipful, if some other title less objectionable could not be selected.” P. 65.

As the acme of true nobility, Sir James Lawrence mentions, in p. 7, the instance of the ancestor of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, on whose sarcophagus is inscribed: “John Hampden, twenty-fourth hereditary Lord of Great Hampden.” A similar boast on the monument of another Esquire, occurs in St. Giles's Church, Durham. It is that of “Jarrardus Salvin, de Croxdale in agro Dunelmensi Armiger, vicesimus primus (sine intermissione) ejusdem nominis et loci.” So proud and careful even of his baptismal name was this gentleman (who died in 1663), that, although he lost his eldest son Jarrard in the Civil War, “heredem tamen alterum reliquit Jarrardum.” The same object is very readily attained now that two names are so usual; but Mr. Salvin probably submitted to the inconvenience of having two sons named alike, rather than be left without an heir “ejusdem nominis.”

To give an opinion of the essay before us, we cannot but remark that Sir James Lawrence has evidently studied his subject deeply, and collected a very interesting fasciculus of curious matter. He might, we think, have condensed them into a more concise arrangement; and avoided some tautology. His arguments are not sufficiently reserved for a final peroration; but are too often summed up in the middle of his course;

—perhaps, however, at no place do we arrive at a better conclusion than in p. 104.

“The British Peerage ought to be called the Peerage, and no title could be more dignified or expressive. To style the Peers the Nobility, is not only to detract from their dignity in the eyes of foreigners, among whom nobility is so common, but, if meant exclusively, is an insult and an injustice to all their countrymen entitled to bear arms.”

41. Britton's *Edifices of London.*

(Continued from p. 137.)

REMARKS ON ENGLISH VILLAS.

By MR. PAPWORTH.

“THE desire to congregate about him, in his dwelling and domain, all the means of domestic comfort,” and in fine, “to enjoy his sacred fire-side,” “is a prominent feature in the character of an Englishman.” So says Mr. Papworth; and further, that it is this indigenous domestic feeling which has led to the creation of that class of buildings, which give rise to Mr. Papworth's remarks. The villas in question have superseded not only the imitations of the Palladian school, but also the modern Gothic erections which were so fashionable before the Regent's Park and its architects led the taste of the town into another channel. Of the former description Mr. Papworth thus speaks:

“Imitating the Palladian villa, the chief apartments were formerly raised upon a basement separating them from the terraces and gardens, into which flights of numerous steps were the only, at the same time the stately and dreaded means of approach, so that the gardens were rarely visited but at stated periods of the day, and then attended with all the preparations for an excursion of some distance.” P. 84.

We think this description somewhat overcharged. To approach “Timon's villa,” indeed, you had first “to sweat through the length of the hot terrace, —and then up ten steep slopes to drag your thighs;” but to the class which Mr. Papworth illustrates, the approach was somewhat less difficult, and the dreaded preparations he alluded to were never necessary for visiting half an acre of land, although it might be dignified with the sounding title of “the grounds.” We are willing, however, to admit, that upon the whole, domestic comforts are more studied in modern mansions than perhaps they were at

any earlier period of our history. The Palladian villa, with its unsocial magnificence, resulted from a love of show and outward splendour. Our Vanbrughs, and Gibbses, could not bend to design such things, as are now raised under the name of villas; grandeur was seen in all their buildings, upon whatever scale they worked; all-powerful fashion led the owners of their houses to forget their own fire-side comforts in the possession of a splendour which fed their vanity at the expence of their ease. With the race of architects who built the mansions, the taste itself became extinct. To the giants of those days succeeded a set of men, who, being as totally incapable of engrafting the grandeur and magnificence of their predecessors' buildings upon their designs, as those predecessors were of condescending to any mediocrity in the scale of their buildings, it became necessary to set up a new description of architecture suited to the inferiority of their abilities. The pointed style happened to present itself to their notice, not indeed attired in the splendour of Windsor, the chaste simplicity of Salisbury, or the gorgeous magnificence of the Tudor mausoleum, but in the tawdry and affected garb of Strawberry-hill. This style being a novelty, led to its adoption by men who had neither understanding to comprehend, or talents to imitate this, the grandest invention of human ingenuity. They had penetration enough to discover that the style had striking peculiarities, the adoption of which would give to their buildings somewhat the resemblance of the original, a mere shadow without substance notwithstanding; but the designs looked well upon paper, and Gothic cottages and villas soon became the rage, and in these the comforts of domestic life were as little regarded as in the class which preceded. The rooms were darkened in consequence of church windows being adopted, and the light broken by uncouth imitations of mullions and tracery. To the library was given externally the appearance of a chapel, and within, the works enjoyed an eternal repose on their respective shelves, as the large church window, constructed in the gable to keep up the assumed character, only admitted a gloomy light through the stained glass with which it was filled. The design was frittered into insignifi-

cant portions; no regularity appeared in any part, because the architects of this school had in their wisdom pronounced that no Gothic building was ever regular. This taste in its turn fell with its inventors. The architects of our own day, scarcely more competent than their predecessors to erect any thing grand or magnificent, have adopted the Grecian architecture, which is perhaps as admirably imitated in their buildings as the pointed style was to the modern Gothic ones. The public taste, in fact, is led by the architects; they dispense or dissipate comforts and conveniences as they think proper, and the fire-side predilections have, we apprehend, but little to do with the subject. In consequence, "carpenter's Gothic" has given way to "carpenter's Grecian," and columns and pediments are again the ornaments of our villas in situations where they have no apparent utility, and are applied with equal inconsistency as the ornaments of the modern Gothic style. The erections of that class were taken from the Church, the present taste adopts the Temple; as if our ancestors, or the ancient Greeks, were either nations of priests, or lodged eternally in places of religious worship.

This long digression has, however, led us away from the subject which gave rise to it, *viz.* the villa of Mr. Burton in the Regent's park. Now what has been effected in this structure? To accommodate the modern fashion of bringing the ground floor level with the lawn, the whole basement is sunk very considerably; the kitchen and other offices are entirely under ground, so that whatever comforts the master may have, the unhappy menials are doomed to low, dismal apartments, looking into a narrow, confined area, rendered still more gloomy by a high bank raised on its upper surface, to exclude from the delicate organs of the fashionable every appearance of these unsightly objects. The comfort of the menials would perhaps have little weight in the eyes of the owner or his architect; but surely the splendid dinners and elegant feasts which gladden the hearts of the visitants, when the "drawing-room, library, music-room, conservatory, and the billiard-room disposed *en suite*" (in plain English, divers little rooms clubbed together to make one large one), are opened to their admiring

gaze, derive no advantage from being cooked and prepared in dark ill-ventilated rooms. It is next to impossible to reduce to a small scale the comforts and conveniences of a large house, and it had better never be attempted.

We fear we have devoted greater space to this ephemeral class of buildings than may be thought altogether necessary; they hold, however, a rank so distinguished in the architecture of the day, that it would have been unjust to have passed them over with a slight or superficial notice. We turn, however, with pleasure to a subject which suits us better, "*an Account of the parish Church of St. Mary, Woolnoth*," by Mr. Gwilt, and it gives us pleasure to meet with this gentleman's name again, having derived already great instruction and amusement from the perusal of his share of the literary portion of this work.

The appellation of *Woolnoth* appended to the name of the Saint, for the purpose of distinguishing it from the others in the City which are dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and more especially from the neighbouring *St. Mary Woolchurch*, has never been satisfactorily explained. Stow himself confesses he had not learned why the Church was so called. It being admitted that the latter Church received the additional name from its proximity to an ancient woolbeam which stood in its cemetery, some antiquaries have derived the name of the present from its being *woolneagh*, or *nigh*. Mr. Gwilt suggests

"that it may with perhaps more probability, and with better approximation to the present orthography, be derived by the mere transposition of a single letter, from the words *pul-noht*, or *Wool-nought*; as distinguishing this (for the Churches are [were] very near each other) from that in whose cemetery the woolbeam was actually placed." Vol. i. 90.

Assuming that the Church of "our Lady of Woolnoth" was a Saxon foundation, which however does not appear, as the earliest mention of it is in the middle of the fifteenth century, we should say Mr. Gwilt's derivation is the right; but as many Churches in London have received singular appellations from the name of the founder being added to that of the patron Saint, e. g. *St. Margaret Moyses*, *St. Benet Fink*, *St. Benet Sherchog*,

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&c. which it would be vain to attempt to analyze literally, it will be difficult to come at a satisfactory conclusion as to the name in question. The etymology, to say the least, is ingenious, and we leave it with satisfaction in the hands of our readers.

The Church in question is one of those few in the City which were not built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It appears from Wren's *Parentalia*, that a portion of this Church having been "damnified" by the great fire, it was repaired by Sir Christopher, and afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Nicholas Hawksmoor, formerly a clerk to the Surveyor, and afterwards employed under him in the Royal and other public works.

It was one of the 60 new Churches which would have been built, if the pious intentions of the excellent Queen Anne had been fulfilled by her successor; it was commenced in 1716, and completed in 1719.

The architects who were employed to erect the sixty new Churches, possessing large funds at their command, have in few instances been sparing of their materials; this is strikingly the case in the present Church. The design, however, which may be looked upon as Hawksmoor's masterpiece, is worthy of a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren.

In the declining days of that great man, embittered with the unworthy treatment he received from the Court, it must have been a source of the greatest pleasure to him to witness the erection of this beautiful Church by an architect of his own tuition. It is a structure by which the scholar would have obtained great merit, if he had merely followed the plans of his instructor; but in this building he appears to have imbibed the taste and spirit which animated the master, and to have produced an original design which, in every thing but in construction, and in that Mr. Gwilt observes "a sad falling away from the mathematical skill of the architect's instructor," is worthy to stand in the same rank with the best works of his admirable prototype. It will be long before an architect arises endued with the profound mathematical knowledge of Sir C. Wren; the failing, therefore, of Hawksmoor in this respect must be viewed with indulgence.

We have dwelt upon this Church,

because it has been a fashion among querulous critics to abuse the buildings of its architect. His merits, however, have received ample justice from the hands of Mr. Gwilt, whose good opinion will far outweigh all that has been said on the other side.

The Church is illustrated by elevations, sections, and a plan fully developing the building, which is the best method of conveying knowledge on architectural subjects. A perspective view could scarcely be obtained of the Church until lately, when some houses having been removed to widen Lombard-street, the west front is thrown open, and it will no more be incumbered with buildings to the extent which it formerly was.

Burlington House, the magnificent design of the Mæcenas of his age, the accomplished Burlington, is a model which any architect might be proud to copy. It has none of the vices of the buildings which were its contemporaries, and for taste and simple elegance, has never been surpassed. The colonnade in front is beautiful to a degree, but when it is recollected that it serves to hide the main building from observation, we can scarce help expressing a wish that it had never been erected; or, under the present circumstances, that a way was made through the present Court-yard, by which the admiring spectator might at one view see both these architectural excellencies.

Of *St. Philip's Chapel*, Regent-street, a detailed description having already appeared in our pages*, we have only to add, that the Grecian tower which it was suggested in our account must have been an addition to the original design, was in fact added "by desire," in lieu of the cupola designed by Mr. Repton; and to express a hope that at no very distant period it will give way to the rightful possessor, whose situation it usurps. The liberality displayed by the affluent and dignified portion of the parishioners, in the loans and subscriptions, by which a sum of 13,000*l.* was raised to complete this elegant Chapel, with the assistance of only 2000*l.* from the Commissioners, and independent of any parochial rate, does great honour to them as men and Christians. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to record this evidence, and by no means a solitary instance, of the at-

tachment of the higher classes to the Established Church†. Though the propagators of dissent and schism may succeed in seducing the lower orders from their duty to the Church, at the same time that the Jacobin and the Radical weaken their allegiance to the State, we are happy to see that the enlightened and well-educated are proof against the designs of these factious individuals, though their ultimate objects are hid beneath the mask of hypocrisy, and cloaked with the odious veil of liberality.

St. Paul, Covent Garden. Subjects of interest crowd so fast upon us, that we fear we shall be unable to close this review in any thing like decent limits. The present Church cannot be passed over unnoticed. The simplicity of its outline, combined with a solemn air of grandeur, cannot fail of striking every one; it is in fact the only Church in London which bears a close resemblance to the antique temples. It has been the admiration of every architectural connoisseur, and ever will be so while the true principles of taste have any influence. It owes its erection to the liberality of Francis the fourth Earl of Bedford, and was built by Inigo Jones about 1631, at the expence of 4,500*l.* For several years it remained unconsecrated, by reason of some paltry obstacles raised by the parochial vicar of the time, on the score of patronage.

The author of the "Critical Observations" has made some just remarks on this Church, which however are opposed to the opinion (if it had any weight) of the conceited Horace Walpole, who retails the absurd story of Inigo Jones having been directed to build a barn: the large sum of money (and taking the alteration in value into consideration, it was at that time a large sum) allowed by the Earl for its erection, is the best answer to the idle tale, which, if it has any foundation in truth, must have arisen from an expression of pleasantry on the part of the Earl, tortured into a meaning it was never intended to possess. Inigo Jones, at the time of the erection of this Church, was the Crown

† We have the further satisfaction of recording in our present number, p. 201, a similar instance of liberality and attachment to the Establishment, equally creditable to the individuals.

architect; and scarcely ten years before had been employed in erecting a royal palace. If the Earl had seriously intended to have built what is imputed to him, he would have selected an inferior workman to execute it. Would any nobleman of the present day think of employing Mr. Nash to build a barn? We have dwelt so long upon this story, because we think it tends to derogate from the memory of a nobleman who really deserves credit for the large sum he expended on the structure, which was actually more than the expence of many of Sir Christopher Wren's Churches, built nearly a century after. The erection of this building may in some measure be regarded as a peace offering to the Church, in return for the immense sums which the founder of it enjoyed out of the plunder of her revenues.

With one more remark on this Church, we conclude. Mr. Brayley conjectures, from the depth of the portico, "that the architect intended it to form a continuous part of the grand piazza, which he had designed to erect around the market-place;" p. 112. This extent of projection, however, we apprehend to be a correct feature in every portico which can boast a resemblance to antiquity, and this depth is given to add to the relief of the columns by the deep shadow which it creates. Indeed, it is absurd to set up half a dozen columns, according to the practice observed at the present day, so near to the wall of the main building, that all the effect produced by a depth of projection is totally lost.

The want of a tower to this Church is strikingly felt; the present mean cupola is a standing defect. It would be a fine idea to erect an insulated campanile near the western front of the Church, as the addition of a steeple to the present building would be a great injury to the design.

(*To be continued.*)

42. *A Vindication of the Speech of the Rev. John Hayden at the Meeting for Discussion in Derry on the 9th of January 1827, in reply to a printed letter addressed to them by a Roman Catholic Priest. Pp. 119. Derry.*

AFTER a cessation of the violent attacks made on the Protestants of all denominations in the County of Londonderry, which were regularly

renewed every year at fairs and markets in Maghera and other parts of the British County, as it may be termed, from the number and strength of the descendants of English and Scottish Colonels in it, the Church Militant warfare verged about eighteen months ago towards a more rational mode of contest, and the newspapers on both sides becoming full of polemical matter, almost every ale-house and smith's forge in the country furnishing an arena for champions of the Reformation of Rome.

With a plentiful supply of Cobbett's singular History of the Reformation on one side, and as great an abundance and variety of refutations of Popery on the other, the laity of both Churches maintained a bloodless struggle with each other; and one indeed, how unpromising soever it might be at first, likely to be ultimately productive of the happiest consequences.

Those who use their reason insensibly contract an aversion to avail themselves of brute force, and the coward in grade of understanding begins to perceive that, he who in an argument proceeds to blows, acknowledges a defeat of the noble powers he possesses. Following those whom they had been in the habit of leading, the Priests of the Church of Rome at last ventured forth to defend the tenets of their Church. No longer affecting a reluctance to submit to a trial on points, upon which they claimed the prerogative of Judges, they at last volunteered to enter into public discussions with the Clergy of the Church of England, casting an aspersion on the Presbyterian ministers, and in one instance, as Carrick on Shannon, refusing to meet them, as being persons utterly divested of the shadow of a title to Holy Orders; but from this high resolve they have descended of late, and one of them very lately contended, in public discussion, with a Presbyterian member at Ballymena in the County of Antrim, receiving from him a most signal defeat and exposure.

Early in the last winter three or four of these Ecclesiastics sent a discussion challenge to the Vicar-general and Clergy of the Diocese of Derry—arro-gating the right, which (to get them out) was conceded to them, of dictating most unequal and unreasonable terms; one of which was the privilege of using personalities—a privilege in itself suffi-

cient to deter almost any gentleman from contending with a description of men educated in the very lowest class of Irish society, as the popish priests are, and habituated, as they are known to be, to the use of the most scurrilous language, in place of argument, with those who oppose their errors.

The Romish College of Derry was cleared out a month before the Christmas vacation, to enable the disputants to read and practice polemics under the tuition of the most learned of their Clergy; the titular Bishop said things had gone too far to leave a possibility of keeping back his disputants, who, confident of success, and cheered by the lay demagogues, anticipated a decisive victory. The Epiphany was the day they chose for the public discussion. All the population of the surrounding counties took a deep interest in the issue of the contest; when most unexpectedly out came a letter from the Romish Bishop, forbidding his Priests to enter on a discussion which he alleged could produce no good result, and might be attended with bloodshed and loss of lives.

The indignation of the lower orders, at this unexpected issue of the priests' bravadoes, was such as to create an alarm of no ordinary magnitude in the breasts of their hitherto confident teachers. In some places the Romish Chapels were shut against these Priests, and it was not until the whole of the blame was cast on the titular Bishop, that any degree of good humour was restored. To compromise this, a Mr. M'Carron, coadjutor (as the Romish Curate is called) to the Priest of Coleraine, published a few weeks ago a pamphlet, to which Mr. Hayden's publication is a reply. The latter is now obtaining a circulation in Ulster likely to render it one of the most efficient exposures of the impostures of popery, which has appeared in Ireland since the Revolution. We regret that our limits preclude us from giving more than the following brief extracts.

"Your friends blame the Protestant Clergy, because they appeared in the Court-house, and addressed the people on the day which had been appointed for discussion. Now I feel very confident that all parties acquit us of any vain-glorious proceeding; for, as the report very generally prevailed, that 'the Priests would appear,' and as it was well known, that very many Priests were in town, I am not more convinced

that I now write on white paper, than that it would have been said, had we not attended, that the Roman Catholic Clergy came to the ground, and that the Protestant Clergy were afraid to meet them. We knew that we had to deal with 'the children of this generation,' and it would have been acting in contempt of common sense, not to have guarded against the consequences of such a probable misrepresentation. It is in vain you endeavour to cover the disgrace of your retreat; or to conceal your mortification. The efforts you make but manifest how deeply your pride is wounded. In vain you and your brethren endeavour to fly from the painful sense of humbled vanity, *hæret lateri lethalis arundo*."

"If all mankind are directed to read God's word, then the puny cavil about the difficulty of each person procuring himself a copy cannot be of any consequence, as it is perfectly immaterial whether any particular Christian were to read out of another's copy or his own. Our Saviour says, in the 5th of John, verse 39, (Donay version,) 'Search the Scriptures.' It is said, in the 34th of Isaiah, and 1st verse, 'come near, ye nations, to hear, and hearken ye people; and in the 16th verse of this same chapter, addressed so universally, 'Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read.' In Joshua, 1st chapter and 8th verse, it is said 'This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night.' These words were addressed to the general of an army. When the Scriptures commend any particular action or proceeding, it is not doubted but by so commending it, (as the approbation proceeds from God,) we are thereby ourselves exhorted to imitate the particular line of conduct that is thus praised. Now bear this principle in mind, as you read these words, Acts xvii. 11. 'These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so.' Here is an example indeed for every Christian, who is in earnest concerning his soul. Again, in 2d Tim. iii. 15, 'From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.' Consult upon this subject Dent. vi. 7, 8, 9.—xvii. 18, 19. Do you think that the people at large were not to read those Scriptures which were especially addressed to them? If the Epistles of the Apostles were addressed to the Clergy alone, then there might be some, but still a very faint colour of reason, to believe that they alone were bound to read them; but the case is directly the reverse, and you might as well endeavour to persuade me that I should not read a letter, having my name on the superscription, as to persuade rational people

that they should not read the Scriptures distinctly addressed to them.

“It is with the understanding and the heart the Christian instructor has to do. As we therefore cannot controul or influence the convictions of the mind, but by addressing ourselves to the understanding and the heart, so every interpretation of Scripture will be admitted, not because it is given by a supposed infallible authority, but because it is agreeable to our honest and conscientious convictions of what God has revealed. Should any interpretation of Scripture fail to commend itself to the mind, we cannot, however well-disposed to do so, force our minds to receive it. No pretensions of a Church will satisfy the mind—they may silence, but they cannot convince.

“If you say that a Roman Catholic who believes that the Scriptures confer this infallible authority on your Church, will cheerfully submit to her doctrines on the strength of that belief, I agree with you that he may, so long as he does not read the word of God; and this is the great secret why your Church interposes so many obstacles to the reading of the Scriptures; for, should he peruse the word of God, he will then find your Church and that word teaching contrary doctrines, and then the very Scriptures upon which you profess to build, oblige the reader to reject the decisions of your Church as erroneous. A Roman Catholic, we will say, accepts your interpretation of certain passages which you produce to establish the authority of your Church, and this out of a conscientious regard to God's word—now, the moment he finds that word and your Church at variance, the same regard to the Scriptures constrain him to reject the doctrines which his conscience persuades him contradict the sacred volume. You, however, will require the man to judge of the Scriptures by your Church, and not try your Church by the standard of the Scriptures—that is, he is to judge of the Scriptures by an authority which he may reasonably doubt, and not judge of that authority by the Scriptures, which he is sure are infallible. And, indeed, we are yet to learn how a man that conscientiously believes that the sacred volume taught one thing and your Church another, could change his mind because he was bid to do so.

“You, and your brethren, would no doubt express pious horror of private interpretation, and yet the Roman Catholic Bishops disseminate the private Notes of the Douay Testament, which, they have sworn, possess only the weight and authority of the individuals who wrote them.—Pray explain this inconsistency, and while upon this subject, inform the public, why it is, that the Church of Rome insists so much on the danger of private interpreta-

tion, and the necessity of an infallible expositor, and yet has never given even an authorized explanation of the Scriptures to her members. This, in your circumstances, is a very sinful and crying neglect. You would mock them by referring them to decrees and councils, which you yourself never read, and to the unanimous consent of holy Fathers, who contradict each other without ceremony. Another fact it may be well to remind you of, as throwing light upon this point, namely, that the ancient Christians were so anxious that their children should be instructed in the Scriptures, that even in the poorest villages, schools were established, where the youth were instructed out of the sacred volume.—(Eusebius, b. 7, c. 24. Sozomen, b. 3, c. 6. Theodoret, Hist. Eccles. b. 4, 18.) The first of these historians was born A.D. 266, and the others in the fourth century. It is a fact, that in the persecution of the Church, under Galerius, as described by Eusebius, the efforts of those who wished to eradicate Christianity, were chiefly directed to compel the Christians to surrender their Bibles, and that those who complied with the demands of their enemies, were distinguished by the reproachful epithet of *Traditores*. These are circumstances which I recommend to your consideration, because, you know there is no arguing against facts.”

43. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*. By Mr. Dallaway. Vol. III. Royal 8vo. pp. 312. (Continued from p. 61.)

TO call Mr. Walpole a frivolous writer implies, we think, an insensibility to taste. His style of writing is only the polished conversation of a fashionable and accomplished man, who possesses great judgment, and is master of his subject. Indeed heaviness is so far from being a proof of depth, that it rather evinces the contrary, viz. labour to discover something to say upon the subject, which labour no man takes, who already knows all that can be said upon it. Such a master sees beauties and defects intuitively, and from prompt thinking expresses himself in colloquial language. The kind which is used by Mr. Walpole is that of a gentleman and a connoisseur. His style is French, and a very excellent style it is for certain subjects. That it implies no necessary deficiency of profound and useful knowledge, we have a proof in the following deep and philosophical remarks concerning the study of the Antique, Historical, and Portrait Painting.

“Graham says, he [Fuller] wanted the regular improvements of travel to consider the antiques, and understood the anatomic part of painting perhaps equal to Michael Angelo, following it so close, that he was very apt to make the musculling too strong and prominent. But this writer was not aware that the very fault he objects to Fuller did not proceed from not having seen the antiques, but from having seen them too partially, and that he was only to be compared to Michael Angelo from a similitude of study. Each caught the robust style from ancient statuary, without attaining its graces. If Graham had avoided hyperbole, he had not fallen into a blunder. In his historic compositions, Fuller is a wretched painter, his colouring was raw and unnatural, and not compensated by disposition or invention. In portraits, his pencil was bold, strong, and masterly: men, who shine in the latter and miscarry in the former, want imagination. They succeed only in what they see. Lestaro is a living instance of this sterility. He cannot paint a blue ribband, if a lady is dressed in purple knots. If he had been in the prison at the death of Socrates, and the passions were permanent as the persons on whom they act, he might have made a finer picture than Nicolo Poussin.” P. 7.

Mr. Walpole equally excelled in detecting foolish ideas. Graham observed, “that Socrates being a good historian, contributed not a little to his perfection in that way of painting. He might as well say, observes Mr. Walpole, that reading the Rape of the Lock would make one a good hair-cutter.” P. 15.

In the following comparison between Vandyck and Lely, we meet with a passage which wants illustration.

“If Vandyck's portraits are often tame and spiritless, at least they are natural. His laboured draperies flow with ease, and not a fold but is placed with propriety. Lely supplied the want of taste with clinquant; his nymphs trail fringes and embroidery through meadows and purling streams. Add that Vandyck's habits are those of the times; *Lely's a sort of fantastic night-gowns, fastened with a single pin.*” P. 27.

Now if we correctly remember Evelyn, he says that when the Duchess of Portsmouth was first *made a Miss*, she wore for the three or four days following a loose undress robe. We strongly suspect, so debauched was the age of Charles II. that Lely's night-gowns had a voluptuous meaning, of which we shall not further speak. Perhaps the ladies, who preferred fringes and embroidery, from a higher sense of decency, purposely de-

clined the night-gown costume. That Lely was Anacreontic in his pictorial taste is further shown, by his women being handsomer than Vandyck's, from the softness of their flesh, and the perpetual recurrence of

“The sleepy eye, that spoke the melting soul.”

It is well-known, that the Greeks studied character in the eyes, and that those of Juno, Minerva, Venus, and Diana, were all dissimilar. It seems that the “sleepy eye” had also attracted their notice, for Mr. Dallaway says, of the line quoted,

“This charming line bears a wonderful resemblance to one in an exquisite Greek epigram of Antipater, which it is not probable that Pope could have seen:

Ἡκατεραις λευσσασα κοραις μαλακωτερον
ὕπνω,

Liquescentibus tuens oculis mollius somno.”
P. 28.

We know that Spenser uses the simile “softer than sleep,” which was borrowed originally, according to our recollection, from Theocritus. Whether the “*Oculi Liquescentes*” accompanies the figure in Spenser, we cannot tell, because we have no edition with a verbal index, but we think that Pope may have been indebted to him. The voluptuousness of Oriental manners, arising from heat of climate, suggested habits of founding their pleasures on inactivity and sensual enjoyments, instead of active amusements—dinners and wine-parties amongst us; in Sweden and Russia brandy-drinking. England has a compound of the habits of all climates, and all, except the original Northern habits of drinking by a good fire, are exotics. Mohammed allowed no *wine*, because it is not connected with the pleasures of the haram; but Charles the Second was an Asiatic, though Frenchified, in the point of not excluding females from society. Sir Peter Lely (for he was appetent of profit) chose to be fashionable, and of course imitated the ruling manners; but Mr. Dallaway shows, from various sources, that his principle in portraiture was scientifically absurd, because all likeness was often destroyed; for women have not sleepy eyes (we would say do *vixens* ever have them?) and in our judgment eyes so characterized convey upon canvas ideas of intoxication or exhaustion from disease, or approximations to disease, ra-

ther than of genuine sentimental tenderness. Far from sensuality, very far indeed, is the true female look of love—that depicts the soul, travelling from the heart to the eyes, and is an expression of sentiment, not of passion. If a lady could be drawn in the act of receiving the addresses of a favoured lover, then are all her features disposed to the best portrait of her; or is a matron drawn playing with a favourite baby, then also is the soul best represented in the person, and the portrait made intellectual;—the bodily likeness preserved, and the character best flattered. Portrait painters, however, prefer representations of people sitting by their fire-sides, when they are asleep, as to emotions and actions; but *we* would have Nelson on the quarter-deck, Wellington dismounted and standing by his horse, gazing at the enemy, and George the Fourth talking at the Council-board to the Ambassadors of Foreign Potentates. If we had portraits of our wives, we would have them painted in the nursery; of our daughters, in the usual amusements of the drawing-rooms, all grouped in historical composition. A radical reform is necessary in portrait painting, if it were only in one view, that such pictures should have an interest, independent of the likeness. The three Sisters, “reading a letter,” sufficiently proves our assertion.

Talking of *eyes*, the starting-post from which we have bolted, it is here said (p. 34) that the eyes of a portrait of Nell Gwyn are peculiar:

“She is said to have hid them entirely when she laughed—a circumstance by which her royal admirer was much delighted.”

There may be a bacchant smile accompanying such an aspect, perfectly to the taste of that licentious Monarch.

We come now to the next leading man—Sir Godfrey Kneller, to whom ten Sovereigns sat, but who did not discover that he was fit for more than preserving their likeness (p. 217). Here Mr. Walpole says concerning portraits,

“It is better to have real portraits, than Madonnas without end.”

And then, after showing that Kneller was capable of adding the fire and spirit of Rubens, points out the stage-tricks which he practised for effect,

because he lessened his powers and reputation to make it subservient to his fortune.

“In general, even where he took pains, all the parts are affectedly kept down, to throw the greater force into the head—a trick unworthy so great a master. His draperies too are so carelessly finished, that they resemble no silk or stuff the world ever saw. His airs of heads have extreme grace: the hair admirably disposed, and if the locks seem unnaturally elevated, it must be considered as an instance of the painter’s art. He painted in an age when the women erected edifices of three stories on their heads. Had he represented such preposterous attire, in half a century his works would have been ridiculous. To lower their dress to a natural level, when the eye was accustomed to pyramids, would have shocked their prejudices, and diminished the resemblance. He took a middle way, and weighed out ornament to them of more natural materials. Still it must be owned, there is too great a sameness in his airs, and no imagination at all in his compositions. See but a head it interests you—uncover the rest of the canvas, you wonder faces so expressive could be employed so insipidly. In truth, the age demanded nothing correct, nothing complete.” P. 220.

The vanity of Kneller was remarkable. To prove that there was no flattery too gross, Pope said to him, “Sir Godfrey, I believe if God Almighty had had your assistance, the world would have been formed more perfect.” “Fore God, Sir,” replied Kneller, “I believe so.” (p. 227.) We doubt the fact, for a similar anecdote is told of Capability Brown; and we think, that it is some malicious story of far greater antiquity, such stories being used in other instances beside this; for men transfer sarcasms in the same way as they steal jokes.

We have only room to add a curious fact. Richard Gibson, the dwarf, married Anne Shepherd, another dwarf. Each of them was only three feet ten inches high. They had nine children, of whom five lived to maturity, and were of a proper size. Richard, the father, lived to the age of 75, his little widow to that of 89 (pp. 125. 127.) It is presumptive, that the dwarf size is only occasioned by some obstruction, during utero-gestation. The full size of the children proves that Nature does not perpetuate abortions.

The prints in this volume, as in the others, are all but alive from the strong effect of the execution. They

are portraits; but partake of the character of the day, in the miserable disposition of the hair. In the ancient busts the hair is always short, or so fastened up that long hair is made only a characteristic of mourning. As portraits of this age were delineated, the heads are mere studies for barbers. If beards had been added, only noses and eyes would have been apparent, and the distinction of features would have lost all individuality. We speak thus, because we think the open neck and short hair of the ancient bust the best mode of portraiture. Whatever may be said in favour of preserving the costume of the day, it is certain that fashions have only an ephemeral existence, and are laughed at as soon as they are dead. A portrait is a representation of a person's face, not of his coat, wig, or hair, and we think, that a fancy costume, and management *à l'antique*, together with that most essential addition, the open neck, might prevent the superannuation of such pictures, and the neglect and derision which is commonly their fate, if they do not represent great public characters. Modern costumes are too, in certain respects, quite tasteless. Those who banished the ruff, slashed doublet, cloak, and pantaloon hose, ought to have been hanged, under a Lord Ellenborough's Act against Taylors, for maiming dress. At the same time, it is to be recollected that, as portraits are presumed to be heirlooms in a family, every one would like to see his ancestors depicted by preserving the costume as they appeared when alive. As to imaginary attire, great taste is also requisite; for Johnson truly says, "I should grieve that the art were transferred to heroes and goddesses, to empty splendour and to airy fiction, which is now employed in diffusing friendship, in reviving tenderness, in awakening the affections of the absent, and continuing the presence of the dead." P. 150.

44. *The Voice of Humanity: Observations on a few of the instances of Cruelty to Animals, against which no legislative provision is made: Abstracts of the present Acts of Parliament available to the cause of Humanity, with full remarks on*

45. *The Beauties of Canning* is a well-timed little volume, consisting of selections of his poems and essays, chiefly from the

their application; and Hints on the formation and regulation of Societies for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 8vo. pp. 42.

THE Legislature has prohibited butchers from serving on juries. The reason is obvious; and precisely for the same reason we think that habits of cruelty to animals are favourable to the commission of murder. Habitual ferocity also disqualifies a man for the most important social duties, as a neighbour, friend, relative, or husband. Such disgusting acts of atrocity are related in this work, that the actors deserve only to be ranked in society with the public executioner. We shall mention two instances:

"A sharp axe, on the principle of a punch, is used in slaughtering bullocks, not to kill them at once, but to cut a circular hole in the skull, into which a stick is introduced to *stir up the brains*, for the purpose of making the meat more tender! The throat is not attempted to be cut till after the infliction of this torture, horrible even to think of, *which instantly causes the most convulsive agonies*, such as are never seen in death of any other kind."

Of Lord Somerville's method, Sir Everard Home says,

"Lord Somerville's mode of *pithing* animals, brought forward with the most humane views, is a *horrible operation*. The body is deprived of sensation, *while the living head rolls its eye in agony on its tormentors.*" P. 9.

We will not shock our readers with more such horrible details. Animals, it appears, are best slaughtered by dividing *all* the blood vessels of the throat by one incision, as is the practice of the Jews to this day.

Horse-slaughterers are guilty of abominable cruelties also. Now we would have both these trades made like publicans, subject to a license from the Magistrates, and punishable for cruel modes of slaughter.

We cannot dismiss the subject without warmly recommending this pamphlet to the attention of the humane; and expressing our surprise and regret, that in a civilized country like this, Mr. Martin's Act has been made a subject for jesting. Only the lowest or most ill-natured of human beings can be expected to be facetious here.

Microcosm; and three Speeches delivered at Lisbon, Liverpool, and the House of Commons. From the latter description of his

compositions, a much more extensive selection of beauties might be compiled; but we believe a perfect collection is announced. The present forms the twenty-second volume of a series styled "Howard's Beauties of Literature."

46. We have been much charmed by a new edition of TRIMMER's *Natural History*, in 24mo, embellished by upwards of 300 wood engravings of the most remarkable of the animal creation. These are, indeed, very exquisite productions, and from superior designs; and united to the satisfactory and judiciously written descriptions, form two of the prettiest volumes to be met with on the subject.

47. *On the general and local Anti-septic properties of the Chlorurets of the Oxides of Sodium and Calicum.* By J. G. HASSEL, M.D. Resident Physician at Bologne-sur-mer, late of the British Army.—Some time ago the properties of the Chloruret of the Oxide of Calicum in correcting the decomposition of anatomical subjects were made known; and Dr. Hassel now informs us of the beneficial effects of that preparation, and of the Chloruret of the Oxide of Sodium, as external applications in sloughy and gangrenous ulcers in general, in all profuse suppurations, in caries, herpes, and cancerous and venereal sores. Some cases are given, and we warmly recommend these useful hints to the medical profession.

48. *An Introductory Lecture, containing some account of the Science of Botany.* By JOHN FROST, F.A.S. F.L.S. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. A chronological view of the history, uses, and progress of botanical science, ably digested.

49. Mr. HOGG's *Fabulous History of the ancient Kingdom of Cornwall* is a long poem in doggrels, founded on the British History, as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth and writers of that class.

50. BOWRING's *Specimens of Polish Poets, with notes and observations on the Literature of Poland.* Poland, like Russia, was evidently a barbarous country down to a recent period; in consequence its literature is borrowed and imitative; but the charm for which we look in ancient poetry is wanting, i. e. grand conceptions in savage wildness, chivalrous actions and sentiment, or curious manners and customs. These, however, are the elaborate poems of scholars, of men who wrote concerning nature and passion, but knew nothing of either; poems pleasing enough, but not fine things. Ancient vulgar ballads only form the "ut pictura poesis" of national poetical character, in the æra (uncultivated) when the poetry of one nation is to be distinguished from that of another. The talents of Mr. Bowring, which are unquestionable, could do no more than the originals permitted, and that is elegance and correctness. But that character may be, statue-like, cold; and poetical statues should be those of Pygmalion, animated.

51. *Mrs. Leslie and her Grandchildren* is a tale which shows the excellent effects of good temper and conduct dictated by reason. Unequal connexions, says Goldsmith, commonly terminate in mutual disgust; and the folly of aspiring to such friendships, and those of inviting dependance and mortification, is well portrayed in "True Charity," a tale; but to make the profession of arms inconsistent with Christianity is only one of those numerous follies which hyper-religionists have propagated. Christ no where forbids such a profession, and has not nature furnished bulls with horns?

52. *An attempt to elucidate the Grammatical and Critical Construction of the English Language*, cannot be studied without improvement.

53. Mr. HAIGH's *School Dictionary, Latin and English*, is a very cheap and useful substitute for Ainsworth, in regard to boys just beginning to learn Latin.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

No. II. of *Foreign Topography.* By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE, M.A. F.S.A.

The Religion of Christ is the Religion of Nature. Written in the Condemned Cells of Newgate, by JORGEN JORGENSEN, late Governor of Iceland.

A Second Course of Sermons for the year: containing two for each Sunday and one for each Holyday; abridged from the most eminent Divines of the Established Church. By the Rev. J. R. PITMAN.

GENT. MAG. September, 1827.

Portraits of the most celebrated Painters of all the Schools, executed in Lithography, with a Memoir of their Lives, and a short Notice of their most celebrated Works.

Outlines of a System of Surveying, for Geographical and Military Purposes, comprising the Principles on which the Surface of the Earth may be represented on Plans. By Major T. L. MITCHELL.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of engraved British Portraits; or, a Priced Catalogue of more than 3,000 Prints, described in Granger's Biographical History

of England, Bromley's Catalogue of Portraits, &c. By HENRY BAYNES, Bibliop.

A Poem descriptive of Henley-on-Thames and its immediate Environs.

The History of the damnable Life and deserved Death of *Doctor Faustus* forms the sixth part of Mr. W. J. THOMS' Early Prose Romances.

Preparing for Publication.

Religion in India, a Voice directed to Christian Churches, for Millions in the East.

An English and German Dictionary. By Professor J. G. FLÜGEL of Leipzig University.

The Romance of History, consisting of Tales founded on fact, and illustrative of the Romantic Annals of England. By H. NEELE, the Poet.

The Forget Me Not for 1828; consisting of more than eighty compositions in verse and prose, by the most popular Writers of the day of both sexes; and the embellishments comprise thirteen highly finished Engravings, from pictures by Howard, Thompson, Westall, Stothard, Smirke, Corbould, Martin, Stephanoff, Prout, Sharpe, Owen, Richter, and Uwins.

Emma de Lissau; a Narrative of the striking Vicissitudes and peculiar Trials of her eventful Life.

SALES OF AUTOGRAPHS.

Aug. 24. The following Royal Autographs have been sold at Mr. Southgate's Sale in Fleet Street, at the annexed prices: Queen Elizabeth's sign manual, addressed to Sir Michael Arnold, Knt., Justice of Ireland, stating that Macarthy, one of her principal Captains of the west parts of that kingdom, having surrendered his family estates, and come under allegiance, had been created Earl of Clancarty, dated Richmond, 26th of July, 1564, and endorsed by Sir Henry, father of Sir Philip Sidney: it sold for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A letter entirely in the hand-writing of Charles I., addressed to his only sister, the Queen of Bohemia, dated from Hampton-court, where he was then confined, 3d of September, 1647, and signed, "Your loving brother to serve, Charles R.," sold for five guineas and a half. The signatures of the following monarchs, appointing to commissions, Charles II., countersigned, Hen. Bennett Lord Arlington, 1663; William III., 1690, signed Hen. Finch, Earl of Nottingham; Queen Mary, 5th July, 1692; George II., 1727, signed by the Earl of Carteret; and George III., 1793, signed by Henry Dundas, sold for 2*l.* 14*s.* Sailing instructions by James II., under his signature as Duke of York, to Sir Richard Haddock, concerning his joining the fleet waiting to engage the Dutch squadron, dated St. James's, the 8th of September, 1666; another signature

as King, in 1688, and the signature of William III., when Prince of Orange, Jan. 7, 1688-9; these sold for 3*l.* 5*s.* An order by his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, concerning his box at the Haymarket, and a similar one by the late Duke of York, to admit Prince Ernest to his box at Drurylane, sold for 3*l.* 15*s.*

Among the lots in a late sale of autographs, were those of some members of the Buonaparte family. Buonaparte, before he omitted the *u* in his name, when General-in-Chief of the army, 1795, which sold for 1*l.* 3*s.* His signature "Napoleon," to a private letter, with the address on which the word *presse* is in his own hand-writing, addressed to Gen. Durosnel, his confidential Aide-de-Camp, 8th March, 1812, 1*l.* 14*s.* A letter from the Empress Josephine, dated the 8th of June, 1809, addressed to "Mon cher Lavalette," 16*s.* Signature of Eugene Beauharnois, 7*s.* 6*d.* Two letters from Lucien Buonaparte, one relative to his own works, dated June 14, 1811, which sold for 2*l.* 5*s.*

A curious original letter of Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Portland, relative to the sale of her father's collection of manuscripts, was sold at a recent auction of autographs and original documents, for one guinea. The letter, which is dated 3d of April, 1753, is addressed to the Speaker, Onslow. The proposal made to her by Parliament, for the purchase of the manuscripts, she accepts, only upon one condition, viz.:—That this great and valuable collection shall be kept together in a proper repository, as an addition to the Cotton Library, and be called by the name of the "Harleian Collection of Manuscripts." She concludes by saying, that she does not consider the price offered by Parliament for the purchase of these manuscripts as by any means adequate to their value.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN FRANCE.

There are in Paris five large public libraries, and upwards of forty private. The Royal library contains about 450,000 volumes, independently of an equal number of bound pamphlets, and about 80,000 manuscripts. The Arsenal library possesses about 150,000 volumes, and 5,000 manuscripts; that of St. Genevieve, about 110,000 volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts; the Magazine library, about 92,000 volumes, and 3,137 manuscripts. In the provinces the most considerable are—that of Lyons, which contains 106,900 volumes; that of Bordeaux, 105,000; that of Aix, 72,670; that of Besançon, 53,000; that of Toulouse, 50,000; that of Grenoble, 42,000; that of Tours, 30,000; that of Metz, 31,000; that of Arras, 34,000; that of Mons, 41,000; that of Colmar, 30,000; that of Versailles, 40,000; that of Amiens, 40,000. The total number of libraries in

France amounts to 273. The number of volumes possessed by eighty of them is not known. It appears that the general total possessed by those whose numbers are known amount to 3,342,870 volumes, of which there are in Paris 1,125,347.

ROMAN SEPULCHRE.

While the workmen were engaged in digging out the site of the building erecting at *Glasgow* for the Branch established there of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, they discovered what is likely to have been the remains of a Roman sepulture. At a depth of nine feet, they found small portions of human bones, mixed with ashes, small pieces of charcoal, and the broken remains of earthen vessels. These were confined to a very narrow ridge or trench, which extended in length to about twelve or fourteen feet, and stood from east to west. At the eastern extremity the remains were in a more perfect state, and may be accounted for by the rock, on which the whole rested, having been evidently cut, or hollowed out, to receive the sacred deposit which had been placed in it.

GRECIAN ANTIQUE.

Sir Sidney Smith has presented to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France a *fac-simile* of a precious antique, which consists of a plate of gold six inches four lines, by two inches two lines, very thin and flexi-

ble, bearing an inscription in the Greek language, and characters of the era of the third Ptolemy. It was found in 1818 in the ruins of the ancient canopy between Rosetta and Alexandria, in Egypt. The following is a translation of the inscription:—"King Ptolemy, son of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, brothers, deified, and Queen Berenice, his sister and spouse, consecrate this temple to Osiris." Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, having employed 250,000 men to cleanse the ancient canal of communication between Alexandria and the Nile, those who constructed the dike to prevent the return of the sea into Lake Mareotis, sought for materials amidst the ruins of the ancient Canopus, and found that gold plate between two tiles of a vitrified substance. It was carried to Mehemet Ali, who at his return to Cairo sent it to Sir Sidney Smith, through the medium of Mr. Salt, the British Consul in Egypt. Those vitrified tiles present a substance filled with globules of air—one in green, and the other blue. These colours, which were considered sacred by the ancient Egyptians, are always found in the ornaments belonging to mummies. The nature of the colouring matter has not yet been ascertained by chemists, who have not yet been able to discover in the blue the existence of cobalt, of which it was supposed the ancients were ignorant, nor that of copper in the green.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG.*

IN times so long past (though I still am but young)

That I scarcely their transports can trace,
Enraptured I caught the soft lisp of thy tongue,

And totter'd—for then I but totter'd—along,
To elasp thee in *childish* embrace.

As we grew up together, each day I beheld,
With feelings unkindled before,

Thy yesterday's beauties by new ones exeell'd;
For, *boy* as I was, from these beauties withheld

My heart:—could I offer thee more?

Even now, when the fever of *youth* is gone by,
And I glow with more temperate fire,

Delighted I dwell on thy soul-beaming eye;
And, heaving perhaps still too ardent a sigh,

Survey thee with e hasten'd desire.

Oh! come then and give me, dear maiden,
thy charms;

For life is, alas! on the wing:

* Transcribed from Archdeacon Wrangham's *Early Poems*, first printed in 1795. We have reason to believe the Latin version to be from the same pen.

Our summer ere long will be fled; in these arms

Let me shield thee, my Fair One, from winter's alarms:

Oh! listen to love, while 'tis spring

Sim modò adhuc juvenis, vix vix tamen ipse recordor

Quæ lux prima mihi te, mea Mira, dedit—
Infantem infanti: at, meministi, te verba fatentem

Dulce audire, ulnis dulce tenere fuit.

Utque unâ sensim conerevimus, et tibi pinxit
Gratia quotidie pulchrior ora, genas;

Cor totum tibi ego—potui quid plura?—
vovebam:

Scilicet et parvos parvulus urit amor.

Atqui ardor nimius, deferveseente juventâ,
Fugit, et incendit mitior ossa calor:—

Sed tamen usque tuis nimis hæres tractus ocellis!

Suspiro temerè sed tamen usque nimis!

Ah! tandem, mea Mira, veni! properantibus alis

Vitæ mox æstas est abitura; simul Bruma aderit. Possunt, en! quæ defendere frigus

Brachia! Dum floret ver, mea Mira, veni!

THE WIDOW,

*From an unfinished Poem,**By Mrs. CAREY,**Author of "Lasting Impressions."*

HER cheek was pale--and, in her downcast eye,
The tear of anguish trembled; while a sigh--
Heart-drawn, yet half suppress'd--declar'd the
woe, [and low,

Words could not speak. Her voice was faint
And slow her step: for, though her home was near,
Joy dwelt not there; since *he*, whose smile could
cheer

Life's darkest hour, was gone---He, the first choice
Of her young heart---who, erst, with look and voice
Of tend'rest love, would greet her---he now slept
The last cold sleep of death---and, as she wept
O'er blighted hopes, and joys for ever flown,
Creation seem'd a blank, where now she stood
alone.

Yet was she *not* alone: for, in her arms,
She clasp'd a blooming boy, whose op'ning charms
Struck on her heart, with that keen sense of woe---
That agony, which widow'd mothers know,
When, as they gaze on infant Beauty's face,
Officious Mem'ry marks, and weeps, to trace
A husband's dear resemblance---when the smile
(The winning smile, that gave to love's soft wile
Resistless pow'r) brings back to Fancy's view
Bright scenes, where Rapture dwelt, when life
and hope were new.

Ye happy wives, who see your children grow
Beneath a father's care! could you but know
A widow's anguish, when the silent tomb
Closes on him she lov'd---and, mid the gloom
That wraps futurity, no hope appears,
To change the color of those joyless years
She yet may linger---could you but conceive
Sorrow like hers, you would not vainly grieve
For lighter evils; but (while still you share
A husband's love, that balm for ev'ry care
To woman known) pour forth your thanks to
Heav'n [giv'n.

For wholesome trials past, and choicest blessings
Sweet is the home of love, where manly worth
And female softness dwell! And---when the birth
Of love's first pledge more closely draws the tie
By which fond hearts are link'd---when Beauty's
eye,

Glist'ning through tears, fixes in new delight
On the unconscious babe; while, at the sight,
The husband's and the father's heart o'erflows
With love unspeakable---oh! who, that knows
The bliss of such an hour, shall say that Heav'n
Has, in this chequer'd scene, no full enjoyment
giv'n?

Oh! there are feelings, exquisite and rare,
That cherish'd wives and happy mothers share,
When the glad father hangs, with heart-felt joy,
On the first accents of a lisping boy---
Or holds, delighted with each dawning grace,
An infant daughter in his fond embrace---
Glancing from child to wife, with looks, that tell
Of semblance trac'd, and days remember'd well---
Days, when her smile first taught his heart to glow
With all the warmth that youthful lovers know---

And Hope and Fancy on his pathway threw
Flow'rs ever fresh, and pleasures ever new.

But Hope is dead, and Fancy's musings wild,
When the lorn widow clasps her orphan child;
Nor can or Reason's or Religion's pow'r
Cheer her sad soul in grief's first trying hour:
For dark Despair is busy at her heart:
His fearful voice bids ev'ry joy depart---
Boding of horrors, and of snares that wait
Upon the widow's and the orphan's state.
And, should her infant, all unconscious, smile,
Or clasp her neck with sweet endearing wile,
Shudd'ring she turns---for, oh! she dares not gaze
On looks and smiles, that charm'd in happier days.

West Square, Aug. 20.

LINES

*By Dr. CYRIL JACKSON,**late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.*

SI mihi, si fas sit, traducere leniter ævum,
Non pompam, nec opes, non mihi regna
petam.

Vellem ut divini pandens mysteria verbi
Virtute ac purâ sim pietatē sacer.

Curtatis decimis, modicoque beatus agello,
Vitam secretò in rure quietus agam.

Sint pariter comites Graiæ Latæque Ca-
mœnæ,

Et lepidâ faveat conjuge castus Hymen.

Jam satis!—æternum spes, cura, timorque
valete! [mori."

Hoc tantum superest—"Discere posse

Literal Translation.

O would my days unruffled glide away!
I ask nor pomp, nor wealth, nor princely
sway.

The sacred word unsealing, and sincere
In Faith—a pastor to my people dear!
From tithes, and glebe within a snug ring-
fence,

Be mine, in rural peace, a competence.
And whilst the Grecian Muse gives zest to life,
Chaste Hymen! link me to a cheerful wife.
Enough!—Far hence Hope, Fear, Anxiety—
And only leave me—"to learn how to die!"

Ludicrous paraphrase.

I'd be, if Heaven would grant my wish,
I'd be nor Monarch, nor Archbish.
But, after ruling—not my whole age—
The dreaded Dean of Christ Church College,
O'er many a Marquess, many a Duke
(Who'll find Collections are no joke)
And after crying (thing how rare!)—"I
Wilt not consent—Episcopari;"
And then dispensing mitre upon mitre
From other pericraniums to shine brighter;—
May I, my trappings flung aside,
Bid my calm day sequester'd glide
Midst shadowy dingles, dells, and springs;
And loitering oft where saunter'd Kings
Take care to deprecate the spleen,
While all shall wonder—where's the Dean?
'Till potent Ministers of state
Shall trace us to our snug retreat,
Beseeching us, like Cincinnatus
(So high e'en royalty shall rate us)

No more in groves or glens to lurk,
But come—a lawny Lord—to York!—

Vain pomp, avaunt!—A sober Vicar
(Tho' Clerks, 'tis certain, love good liquor,
And Deans have no dislike to wine,)
So quiet under my own vine
I'll sit;—while rustics with a grin
Shall scratch their scalps, and (since 'tis sin
To cheat the parson) their petitions
Present, for easier compositions.
Then will I reckon up my dues
And Easter-offerings, rents for pews—
(With some perhaps compell'd in wrath
To grapple for the after-math)
And stickle for pigs, geese, and honey,—
Nor, if no sly intruder see,
Deem it beneath my dignity
To couse a hare, or bolt a coney.

On Sundays, like the Diapason,
I'll read the first and second lesson
So solemnly, the deepening tones
Shall well nigh rouse the charnel bones!

On other days throughout the week
I'll woo the Muse, and mouth out Greek;
And, tho' I spurn at “poet Hayley,”

Chaunt, as I sip my raspberry brandy,
Sonorous strains, that never can die,
Or hum—“Unfortunate Miss Bailie!”
Meantime, tho' Pomfret at his peril
Pray'd for a “mistress, but no wife,”
Not so the less salacious CYRIL!—
A helpmate meet be mine for life:
Not such as those, o'er half the globe,
Who scoff and scold, and chafe and chaffer
on,

Shewing, in sooth, that Hymen's robe
Was rather dipt in gall than saffron;—
But modest, silent, gentle, chaste,
Yet huxom both at bed and board!
And, tho' embracing and embraced,
Like Sarah, may she call me Lord!
Enough!—Discharg'd my every function,
For the last time, perhaps a little mellow,
I'll lay my head upon the pillow!
And, as I always loved high gentry
At court, in college, or the country,
The Prince himself shall give me extreme
unction! P.

LINES TO A LADY,

Attired one Sunday in a “Wedding Garment,” and the next in the last “sad tribute” of respect.

THIS varied dress is but a lively view
Of life's all-changing tints of pain and
woe,
Its morning smiles, and frequent tears of dew
Are ever mingled in its youthful flow.
But age is blest in calmer ev'ning's light,
When gentler suns and fainter shades are
given,
For then the soul's prepared for happier flight,
To all the glorious loveliness of HEAVEN.
Shrewsbury. H. P.

*A Lyric Effusion, after the manner of the
Old Metaphysical Poets.*

HARK! as I touch the Harmonicon—
Its keys to pain or pleasure;
The wires unseen
Without an effort won,
Give back a corresponding measure!
Thus from the secret bosom—from
within—
Spontaneous modulations rise
That seem to symphonize
With present joys or griefs, and tell
What shall befall, from what befell—
That speak of bliss to come,
Or antedate our doom!
Yes! here I feel—I feel the strings
That vibrate or to joy or woe!
I feel the chord that brings
The future to my sense: Its whisperings
show

Responsive to the present and the past,
How my horoscope is cast!
And ah! what intimations fill
My soul with sad presentiments of ill!
The music of the nerve of mournful tones
Dies not away unanswer'd, nor alone
Is by the sorrower heard,
But from a nerve conceal'd
I hear, in thrilling unison,
The voice of things yet unreveal'd!
O! as I heave the sigh
That would in kind relief
Softener my actual grief,
It calls forth others, from the trembling
chord

That runs into futurity—
Others—which all unbidden part
From this Harmonicon—my Heart! P.

SONNET.—LIBERALITY.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

THERE are, among the herd of human
kind,
Some gen'rous beings who, of wealth
possess'd,
Wait not for bounty to be sought and
press'd*,
But, like Knights-errant, roam meek Want
to find.
And there are others of a kindred mind,
Who think like them, and, though them-
selves distress'd,
Can ne'er reject pale Poverty's request,
In spite of Fortune, ignorant and blind.
Such was the Roman who could only leave
A Daughter, and he left her to a friend,
Who glad the helpless Orphan to receive,
Was proud on the bequest his wealth to
spend.
Such are the men who noblest deeds achieve,
And all whose thoughts to virtuous feel-
ings tend.

* The Directors of the Literary Fund.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A comprehensive list of the shipping which sailed from the ports of France in the two years of 1825 and 1826, has been officially published. In 1825 the number of vessels amounted to 9,902, the tonnage of which was 754,751; and in the latter, they are stated at 8,897, with a tonnage of 788,417. French vessels, and foreign vessels trading to French ports, appear from the above account to be much smaller in their tonnage than British, the former not averaging 90 tons, and the latter upwards of 120. The published table specifies the quantity of this shipping which belongs to French ship-owners, and that which is navigated under a foreign flag. The latter nearly doubles the former, being in 1825, as 400,440 tons to 247,264; and in 1826, as 412,672 to 228,719. The number of seamen employed in navigating the French commercial navy is stated, in 1825, at 25,687; and in 1826, at 22,551. This is exclusive of the trade of France with her colonies, which employed, in 1825, 439 ships, measuring 107,047 tons; and in 1826, 542 vessels, with 127,026 tons. The seamen engaged in this branch of commerce are stated, in the above years respectively, to be 6,413 and 7,668. This statement indicates a great improvement in the French colonial trade within the short space of a twelvemonth. In comparing this account of the shipping of France with that of England and of the United States of America, we both discover the great disproportion between the extent of the trade of the latter two countries and the former, and likewise the great difference between the quantity of home and foreign vessels employed in each. The whole of the tonnage employed in the foreign commerce in France did not amount, in 1826, to a half of that employed by the United States, and to little more than a fourth of that employed by this country; and while about half the foreign trade of France is carried on by foreigners, only one-third of that of Great Britain, and one-tenth of that of our trans-Atlantic brethren, is engrossed by foreign bottoms.

SPAIN.

The insurrection in Catalonia now embraces almost every district in that province; and, with the exception of the fortresses, which they do not yet possess the means of reducing, the rebels enter almost every town, and carry off the arms of those who refuse to join or to aid them. The rebels took possession of Berga, of the fortified town of Cardona, important for a revenue derived

from salt mines; of Manresa, where they made 700 prisoners; of Vich, the place in attacking which Mina was repulsed, in 1822; and of most of the villages of the province. The number of the insurgents continue to increase. The Royalist Volunteers, and the former officers of the Army of the Faith, come from all quarters to increase their numbers. The rebels attempted, on the 17th ult., to enter the town of Tarrasa, but were repulsed, though joined by the great body of the Royalist Volunteers who had been sent to oppose them. They levied contributions on the town of Mortorel, where they had likewise been joined by the Royalist Volunteers. Some additional towns and villages had risen in favour of the Carlist faction; while, on other points, considerable bodies of them had been dispersed. The Guerillas become more numerous about Gerona, Valencia, and even Figueras. In the kingdom of Valencia a band of malefactors appeared at the Chartreuse of Portaceli, and exacted provisions, and a contribution in money.

A fresh change has taken place in the administration. Ferdinand has dismissed most of his former councillors, and their vacancies are filled up by new faces and new names. The Duke del Infantado remains at the head of the cabinet, and M. Calomarde in his former office (Minister of the Interior), where he is chiefly employed in collecting all the documents relative to the Inquisition, which it is supposed to be his intention to revive.

A most daring insult has been offered to the British flag. On the 24th Aug. (says a letter from Gibraltar) the xebec Lord Rawdon, belonging to this place, whilst coming to an anchor from a voyage in the Mediterranean, a Spanish mistico fired and bore down on her; upon perceiving which the Lord Rawdon, although within gunshot of the garrison, being then close in with the ships in the anchorage, tacked and stood in a S. E. course, to get nearer the walls for better protection, but was followed and fired at by the mistico, and two others which were in company. A shot having broken the Lord Rawdon's main-yard, the mainsail was rendered useless, when she was boarded by two of her pursuers, with her British colours flying, opposite the King's Bastion, and as soon as they secured their prize, stood across the bay, and had made considerable progress, when the batteries here opened upon them. After they had all got clear of the fire, they sailed for the westward, supposed for Cadiz, and the

PORTUGAL.

The Princess Regent has suddenly displayed great activity, and the Gazettes are filled with a number of her decrees. The dismissals in the Ministry have now been followed by the dismissal of the censorship both of Lisbon and Oporto, for suffering the publication of the really moderate remarks of the journals on the dismissal of General Saldanha. Others are proposed to fill their places, who "must strictly support doctrines conformable to the dignity of the crown, the public tranquillity, the consolidation of the institutions, and the respect due to the constituted authorities." The Army of Observation is to be dissolved; and Count de Villa Flor is "exonerated" from its command, but appointed Military Governor of the province of Oporto. General Stubbs, to whose military skill and activity Oporto was indebted during the civil war for its security against devastation and plunder, has been suddenly recalled, and the patriotic Governor of the province, Count Sambayo, replaced by Baron Albufera. The colonels of the 17th and 19th regiments of infantry were to be placed on the retired list, because they had presumed to inform the Princess Regent of the important services which, during his administration, General Saldanha had rendered to the army. Neither did these changes affect the military alone; the Bishop of Algarve has been removed from the department of Ecclesiastical affairs and justice, and M. Noronha from the head of the navy.

GERMANY.

A proposal has been published in Berlin, for the establishment of an East India Trading Company. The object of the establishment is to convert Berlin into a grand depot for East India produce; by which means, it is supposed, that a readier supply, at a smaller price, may be secured. The capital is to be limited in the first instance to 100,000 dollars, to be raised in shares of 100 dollars each.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The formal communication to the Ottoman Government, of the treaty concluded between England, France, and Russia, on the 6th of July, was made by the respective Ambassadors of those powers, on the 16th Aug. accompanied with confidential notes, explanatory of the ultimate intentions of the contracting parties. The Reis Effendi received the communication from the Ambassadors, without opening them. Instead of satisfying himself as to their contents by perusal, he inquired of the dragomans, by whom they were delivered, what was their object. They, of course, could give no answer; nor indeed was it necessary; for the Turkish Minister well knew the purport of the communication. On the 30th ult. the Ambassadors of England, France, and

Russia, by their dragomans, Desgrange, F. Pisani, and Franchini, waited on the Turkish authorities to receive the final answer of the Porte respecting Greece, and particularly to their note delivered on the 16th of August. The answer given by the Reis Effendi was, that the Sultan would submit to the interference of no powers whatever with regard to his Greek subjects. On the evening of the 30th there was a general meeting of the European Ambassadors, when a second note was transmitted, stating that the Treaty must be carried into execution, with or without the sanction of the Sultan. To this second communication a haughty and peremptory reply was given, that the European Powers had received the only answer the Sultan would deign to send them. Immediately on receiving this communication, the three Ambassadors again assembled, and came to the resolution of demanding their passports, and quitting the capital.

AFRICA.

The French blockade of Algiers appears to be utterly fruitless. Gibraltar papers to the 17th ult. state the number of corsairs out of Barbary to be very great; they have already spread over the eastern side of Spain, and about six are reported to have passed into the Atlantic. Two of their cruisers are said to have passed through the French squadron during the night; and they were careless even of being recognized, as they carry a great quantity of sail, and in a light wind are quite safe, both from their sailing, and also from the number of oars they use.

NORTH AMERICA.

The people of England are not aware of the extent of the projects for internal improvement in the United States which have been completed, or which are in different stages of progress towards completion. Of these the canals are the most striking. The Great Erie Canal is three hundred and sixty miles in length, with an average breadth of forty feet. It connects the great line of lakes with the ocean by the Hudson. Another to connect the Hudson with Lake Champlain is also completed. Above two millions sterling has been expended on them, and the annual returns from the tolls alone already justifies the expenditure, having amounted to 120,000*l*. Offsets from this canal to Lake Ontario, and to the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, have also been commenced. In the state of Ohio another canal is in progress, almost equal in magnitude to the Erie canal. It will connect the great lakes with the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries, with the Gulph of Mexico and the West Indies. This canal, as well as those of the state of New York, will enter Lake Erie. On the rivers which it connects with

the lakes, there is a steam-boat navigation of five thousand miles. It passes through a coal-country, while the borders of the great lakes are destitute of coal. In the same state—a country of yesterday—another canal of sixty-seven miles is marked out. In Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill Navigation Works comprise an extent of one hundred and eight miles, of which sixty-two are canal, and forty-six the river made navigable. These works are complete. The Union Canal, a line of seventy-four miles, to connect the Schuylkill with the Susqueannah, is in progress, and will be completed within the present year. A canal is projected between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, to cross the Alleghany Ridge, which, with a portage, or land carriage-way of about twenty miles, is to be two hundred and seventy miles in length. Five other canal and rail-road plans have been sanctioned by this state. In the little state of Delaware, a canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware, of fourteen miles, is in progress. In Maryland, one million two hundred thousand dollars were last year appropriated by the state to two canals, and to the improvement of the river navigation. Virginia, conjointly with Pennsylvania and Maryland, has sanctioned a great plan of canal navigation to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio; but it does not appear that any progress has been made in it. A very considerable canal is also far advanced in the southern part of Virginia, ending in North Carolina, the Roanoke Navigation. In the rivers of Carolina great improvements have been made, and a canal between the North and Sautre rivers at Charleston is nearly completed. In Georgia a line of canal, sixty-six miles long, has been surveyed and laid out. The new state of Albania has already appropriated ten thousand dollars to make surveys for canals, and to the improvement of navigation; and

even in Illinois, a company has been incorporated, with a capital of a million of dollars, to unite Lake Michigan with the Illinois river. In the New England States, in consequence of the nature of the country, less progress has been made in these enterprises than elsewhere. Several canals have been, however, recently projected; two considerable ones only in Connecticut and Massachusetts are far advanced. Small canals for the convenience of manufacturing establishments seem to have been completed in various places in those states. If we may judge from the past, there will be in a very few years many thousand miles of canal navigation in the United States; unless rail-roads, as some imagine, supersede the necessity for this species of communication, and afford a cheaper and better one. The public works of this kind, executed in England, when England was as to riches and population on the present level of the United States, were not to be compared with those which now exist in America; and to give the Americans and their institutions their due credit, we must always bear in mind the obstacles which dear labour and a scattered population oppose to the union of capital and industry.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres papers contain the bulletins of the actions of Cumacua, between the Buenos Ayreans and the Brazilians, on the 23d April, which ended in the defeat of the latter. The province of Rio Grande is stated to be nearly ruined by the war; it is calculated that 400,000 head of cattle have been lost to the inhabitants by the last campaign. The people were chartering vessels to get away, and it was thought, if Alvaar advanced upon San Pedro, no resistance would be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A house in the North-main-street, *Cork*, No. 109, is known, by tradition, as “the Old Custom-house of Cork.” Some public building it doubtless was “in the olden time,” for though a coat of dashing has modernized its front, all the rear exhibits, by its massive walls, arches, and stone window casings—*solid* demonstration of great antiquity. Being lately under repair, Mr. Sainthill was induced to make enquiries respecting the old arms of the city, which are boldly cut on a large thick block of limestone, and are in high preservation. They consist, as at present, of a ship between two castles; but the former lying broadside in-

stead of in perspective, as latterly. The only difference is there being an eagle and a sailor in the rigging: whether these really belong to the armorial bearings, or were the whim of the carver, will possibly be ascertained by a reference which has been made to the Heralds’ Colleges in London and Dublin. The sailor wears the trunk breeches of Henry the Eighth’s reign, and the form of the ship critically answers with one in a drawing of Plymouth Harbour in the time of Henry the Eighth, and on the bracket that supported the stone are the letters *IHS*, which would scarcely have been used at a much later period. The Mayor of Cork has directed the stone to be inserted in the wall of his public office at the Mansion-house.

By the Annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears that, in the adoption of certain measures with regard to the Apocrypha, the Committee have failed in their endeavours to conciliate all the friends of the Society. Many of the old subscribers have discontinued their subscriptions, and several of the Bible Societies in Scotland have altogether withdrawn from connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society, while others have suspended their usual remittances. The net receipts of the Society during the last year, amounting to 80,240*l.* are about 2,528*l.* less than those of the preceding year, a deficiency which, it is said, "chiefly arises from scarcely any remittances having been received from Scotland." Among the principal bequests to the Society during the last year, amounting to 2,750*l.* is a legacy of 100*l.* left by the late Mr. J. Butterworth. The Society's expenditure during the year is 69,962*l.*; and they are under engagements, at home and abroad, to the amount of about 24,341*l.*

The *Isle of Sheppey* is quickly giving way to the sea, and, if measures are not hereafter taken to remedy this, possibly, in a century or two hence, its name may be required to be obliterated from the map. Whole acres, with houses upon them, have been carried away in a single storm, while clay shallows, sprinkled with sand and gravel, which stretch a full mile beyond the verge of the cliff over which the sea now sweeps, demonstrate the original area of the island. From the blue clay of which these cliffs are composed may be culled out specimens of all the fishes, trees, and fruits, which abounded in Britain before the birth of Noah; and the traveller may consequently handle, though he cannot eat, fish which swam, and fruit which grew in the days of the Antediluvians, all now converted into sound stone by the petrifying qualities of the soil in which they are imbedded. Here are lobsters, crabs, and nautiluses, presenting almost the same reality as those we now see crawling and floating about—branches of trees, too, in as perfect order as when lopped from their parent stems, and trunks of them, twelve feet in length, and two or three in diameter, fit, in all appearance, for the operations of the saw, with great varieties of fruits, resembling more those of tropical climes than of cold latitudes like ours, one species having a large kernel, with an adherent stalk, as complete in its parts as when newly plucked from the tree that produced it.

The improvements making in the exercise ground at *Newmarket*, Cambridgeshire, have led to some discoveries which may, perhaps, tend to the elucidation of the hitherto obscure origin of the entrenchment commonly called "The Devil's Ditch." In removing

one of the monumental remains denominated barrows, or tumuli, which are numerous in this neighbourhood, the skeleton of a person was found deposited near the surface, whose remains were too recent to be associated with the area of its place of interment; but, upon clearing away the earth to the centre of the mound, a discovery was made of an urn, of rude construction and materials, containing ashes, together with some beads, which, it is presumed, formed the ornaments of the person to whose honour the barrow was dedicated. There were also found two coins, supposed to be Roman, and a fragment of a cup, of far superior manufacture to the urn, lying promiscuously at the depth of about two feet. In another instance, a mound, sixty yards in length and twenty-five in breadth, shows evident traces of its having been a funeral pile, the whole of the earth being apparently discoloured with fire, and occasionally presenting, in its removal, pieces of decayed charcoal. In this, also, the remains of a person, lying with his face downwards, have been discovered, but he was probably interred on a more modern occasion.

The works of the new bridge across the *Dee*, at *Chester*, are now in active operation, and proceeding with great spirit. Its arch will not be equalled by any similar building in Europe, or the world. The proposed span is two hundred feet, and its altitude, from low-water mark, sixty feet. In a few weeks the ground for the new church and cemetery will be marked out for consecration, after which the clearing away the buildings which intersect the line of the new street from *St. Bridget's church* to the castle, will be immediately resumed. When the whole intended improvements are finished, it may be pronounced, that for magnificence of appearance, this portion of the city of *Chester*, comprising, on one hand, the fine castle, on the other, the beautiful new church, and in front, the stupendous bridge, will not be surpassed by any city view in the United Kingdom.

Aug. 23. The Chapel of *St. David's College*, at *Lampeter*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. A very able and eloquent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. A. Olivant, M. A. Vice-Principal of *St. David's College* and Fellow of *Trinity College*, Cambridge, which, at the Bishop's particular desire, is to be printed. His Lordship subsequently presided at a dinner at the College-hall, of which sixty students and about forty guests partook. He was supported on his right hand by J. S. Harford, esq. and on his left by Mr. Archdeacon Millinchamp. The Rev. Mr. Llewellyn, Principal of the College, acted as his Vice-President. Before the students quitted the hall, the Bishop pointed out to them, in an elegant and forcible address, the superior advantages afforded by

the College for the prosecution of their learned studies, as well as for their due preparation for holy orders, and expressed his earnest hope that their future conduct would be such as to reflect honour on the institution, and to ensure their own respectability and happiness. The College has now been in operation for several months (see part i. p. 62), and promises to correspond with the most sanguine hopes of its patrons and founders. It embraces a liberal and enlarged course of study. The Principal and Professors are men of high character and of distinguished literary acquirements. The annual expenses of the students, including lodging, board, and tuition, it is now ascertained, will not exceed fifty guineas. The library of the college is already furnished with several thousand volumes, chiefly from valuable bequests and donations. The chapel is a model of elegant simplicity, and the fabric in general reflects much credit on the taste of the architect, Mr. Cockerell. An elegant view of the College has been engraved and published by Mr. C. J. Smith, dedicated to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Sept. 11. A fire broke out at *Duplin Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, in Perthshire; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the inhabitants to arrest the progress of the flames, the greater part of the noble mansion has been destroyed, in which there was a most valuable library, and a gallery of paintings by the first artists. The property lost is immense.

Sept. 12. Talacre Hall, the residence of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. at Flintshire, in North Wales, was completely destroyed by fire. It was a vast and magnificent pile, just erected at an expence of 70,000*l*.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The new Cabinet is composed of the following individuals:

Lord Góderich, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Herries, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Dudley and Ward, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department; Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Duke of Portland, President of the Council; Earl of Carlisle, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. C. Grant, President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy; Mr. C. W. Wynn, President of the Board of Control; Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War; Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Tierney, Master of the Mint; Mr. S. Bourne, Surveyor of the Woods and Forests.

The materials of the ancient Hall, where the students of *Christ's Hospital* used to dine, have been sold by public auction,

on the premises. The hall, from which all the portraits and paintings which decorated its long and lofty walls have been removed, and which here and there was stripped of the plaster to show the nature and value of the materials beneath, presented a most melancholy spectacle contrasted with its former annual splendour on St. Matthew's Day. Along the centre of the flooring of this spacious apartment, a plank had been ripped up to show the condition of the supporting rafters beneath. These latter were of the best English oak, and though a century and a half have elapsed since they were laid down (the Hall was built in 1672), time had not damaged their strength and value. The premises adjoining the Hall, between it and the building known as Grey Friars, were also sold. It is not intended to remove the statue of the Royal founder, Charles II., which ornaments one end of Grey Friars, immediately over the cloisters. The demolition of the old hall of this venerable structure has been rendered necessary, it is said, from some fears of its stability, and a new hall (see part i. p. 194) is nearly completed for the purposes to which the old one was devoted.

July 23. The Corporation Committee for superintending the building of the *New London Bridge* attended Mr. R. L. Jones, their Chairman, to the spot, for the purpose of putting in the key-stone of the land arch on the Southwark side, which is the first arch turned. Mr. John Rennie, the architect, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Hollingworth, directed the operations. The key-stone was formed of a block of red Peterhead granite, four feet six inches deep, by two feet three inches wide, eighteen inches thick, and in weight about two tons. The Chairman, aided by other members of the Committee, gave the first blows; the workmen were permitted to conclude the operation, which they did in about an hour. The span of each of the arches in Waterloo Bridge is 120 feet, with a rise of 28 feet from the high-water line. The centre arch will be of 150 feet, with a rise of 29 ft. 6 in. from the same line.—The following particulars are extracted from "*Chronicles of London Bringe*," reviewed in our present number, p. 225: "The construction of the key-stone of the new arch was much discussed, and it is considered to exceed in science all which have preceded it. The foundations of the pier are deeper than those of any known bridge in Europe. The exterior of the edifice will be of three sorts of granite; the eastern side being of purple Aberdeen; the western of the light-grey Devonshire Haytor; and the arch-stones of both united with the red-brown of Peterhead; the heartings of the piers being of hard Brambley-Fall, Derby, and Whitby stone. These materials are roughly shaped at the quarries; and after having been carefully wrought at the Isle of Dogs, are finally dressed and fitted to their places at the

bridge. The pier foundations are formed of piles, chiefly beech, pointed with iron, and driven about twenty feet into the blue clay of the river, about four feet apart; having two rows of sills, each averaging about a foot square, and filled in with large blocks of stone, upon which is laid a six-inch beech planking, bearing the first course of masonry. The proposed form of the bridge is a very flat segment, the rise not being more than seven feet; and it is to consist of five elliptical arches, having plain rectangular buttresses, standing upon plinths and cutwaters; with two straight flights of stairs, 22 feet wide, at each end. That on the western side, at the city end, will, however, cut so deep into Fishmonger's-hall, that it is to be taken down, the corporation paying 20,000*l.* to the company. The dimensions from high-water line are as follows:—

Centre arch of new London ft. ft.in.

Bridge..... span 150 rise 29 6

Piers to ditto, 24 feet.

Second and fourth arches.....140 — 27 6

Piers to ditto, 22 feet.

Land arches120 — 24 6

Abutments at the base, 73 feet.

Total width of water way, 690 feet; length of the bridge, including the abutments, 928 feet; length within the abutments, 782 feet: width of the bridge, from outside to outside of the parapet, 56 feet; width of the carriage-way, 36 feet; and of each foot-path, 9 feet; and the total height of the bridge on the eastern side, from low water, 60 feet."

A plan for grand approaches on the London side was laid before the Bridge Committee by Mr. John Rennie. It is suggested to form an open square on the present site of Crooked-lane, in the line of Monument-yard. The object of this square, in point of utility, is to relieve Gracechurch-street of the immense crowd of wagons and carriages by which the road is obstructed, and rendered dangerous during the hours of business. It is intended to throw open the Monument, and make the architecture of the houses of a corresponding magnificence.

The *Suspension Bridge at Hammersmith* is just completed, and attracts considerable notice. It is built like all chain bridges, but there is a solidity and neatness in the iron work, which shews the improvement made in this class of mechanism. The design is by Mr. Tierney Clark, the engineer, and the whole has been executed under his direction. The following are the dimensions:

Feet. In.

The extent of water way between the Suspension Towers rising from the bed of the River - - 400 3

The distance between these and the Piers on shore are as follow:

On the Middlesex side - - - 142 11

On the Surrey side - - - 145 6

Leaving a clear water of - - - 688 8

The suspension towers are 48 feet above the level of the road-way, where they are 22 feet thick. The road-way is slightly curved upwards, and is 16 feet above high water, and the extreme length from the back of the piers on shore is 822 feet 8 inches, supporting 688 feet of road-way, being 135 feet more than the Menai bridge. There are 8 chains composed of wrought iron bars, 5 inches deep and 1 inch thick each. Four of these chains have 6 bars in each chain, and 4 have only 3 bars in each chain, making in the total 36 bars, which make a dip or curvature in the centre of about 29 feet. From these vertical rods are suspended, which support the road-way, formed of strong timbers covered with granite. The width of the carriage-way is 20 feet, with foot-ways 5 feet wide. The chains pass over the suspension towers, and are secured to the piers on each shore. The suspension towers are built of stone, and designed as archways of the Tuscan order. The bridge has cost 80,000*l.*

Sept. 21. The large *Chapel in Tottenham-court Road*, formerly belonging to the celebrated George Whitfield, was put up to auction at the Mart, by Messrs. Winstanley. The premises were described in the particulars of sale as copyhold of inheritance, held of the manor of Tottenham, subject to a small fine certain upon death or alienation, and a trifling quit-rent. The property consists of the chapel, with vestry-rooms, almshouses, Minister's dwelling, two small lodges, a dwelling-house, No. 83, in Tottenham-court-road, and an extensive plot of ground, having a double frontage, viz. in Tottenham-court-road and John-street. In putting up this property, the auctioneer adverted to the circumstance of there being no ground within a considerable distance of the spot in question on which a chapel could be erected, and to the great popularity which this chapel had always enjoyed from the time of Whitfield to the present. He said he understood that it was capable of holding between 4,000 and 5,000 persons. Considerable discussion took place between the auctioneer and two or three persons present, as to the power of the venders to sell the premises in the manner described, and inquiry was made whether the ground attached to the chapel was to be sold as a burying ground; which it was now, and had been for many years, or whether the purchaser would have the power of removing the dry bones within it, and converting it in any way different from a cemetery that he might think proper. Mr. Winstanley then referred to an old lease (a copy of which he produced) dated the 23d of March, 1716, and said that the purchaser would be invested with all the powers which that document gave to the venders, and that the ground, which was described in the lease simply as a "large plot of ground," would be sold as such, without any reference to its

now being a burial-ground. A person in the room said, he understood the original lease, which was in the office of one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, was cancelled. This led to a good deal of discussion, which the auctioneer at length put an end to, by calling upon the company for a bidding. The first offer was 5,000*l.*, and

the other biddings, which were very spirited, followed in quick succession; 8,000*l.*, 10,000*l.*, 12,000*l.*, 14,000*l.*, 15,000*l.*, 16,000*l.*, 17,000*l.*, 18,000*l.*. The next bidding was 18,500*l.*; and after five other biddings, the property was knocked down at 19,800. It was not, however, actually sold; but there was a real bidding up to 19,500*l.*

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 21. Rich. Dacres, esq. to be Rear-Adm. of the Red.

Aug. 29. Alex. M'Leod, and Thos. Amburey, esquires, to be C.B. and Lieut.-Colonels in the E. I. C.

Sept. 3. The Earl of Fife, and Earl of Moray, to be K. T.

Sept. 4. Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias, has been invested with the Garter.

Sept. 17. The Earl of Darlington, and heirs male, to have the name, style, and title of Marquess of Cleveland.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Seaford.—The Hon. F. A. Ellis, vice the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Hugh Percy, to be Bp. of Carlisle, vice Goodenough.

Rev. C. H. Minchin, Preb. of Kilgobinet, Ireland.

Rev. T. J. Abbott, Loddon V. Camb.

Rev. J. Armstrong, Westhoe P. C. South Shields.

Rev. W. J. Blake, Hautbois Magna R. Norfolk.

Rev. A. G. Cornwall, Newington Bagath V. with Owlpen annexed, co. Gloucester.

Rev. W. Evans, Pusey R. Berks.

Rev. J. Luxmore, Berriew V. Montgom.

Rev. F. D. Perkins, Down Hatherley V. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Simons, Dymoch V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. J. D. Ward, Kingston R.

Rev. R. Watkinson, St. Laurence Newland R. Essex.

Rev. W. Webster, Preen P. C. Salop.

Rev. E. Willes, Ampney Crucis V. Glouc.
CHAPLAIN.

Rev. G. Mingaye, to Duke of Rutland.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Edw. Tierney, esq. to be Clerk of the Court of Error, in Ireland, vice Sir Jas. Galbraith, dec.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At Brighton, at her father's, Lord John Townshend, the wife of the Rev. Rob. Ridsdale, Vicar of Kirdford, Sussex, a son.—7. The wife of Capt. Cox, a son.—11. At Woodlands, near Whitby, the wife of H. W. Yeoman, esq. a dau.—16. At Bigods, Essex, the wife of Charles Drummond, esq. a dau.—17. At Sledmere, the lady of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. a dau.—19. At Tulloch Castle, the wife of D. Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, M. P. a dau.—22. At Welwyn, Herts, the wife of H. F. Clinton, esq. a dau.—23. At White Waltham, the wife of the Rev. W. Vansittart, D.D. a dau.—At Dunolly, the wife of Capt. Mac Dougall, R.N. of Mac Dougall, a son and heir.—At Clapham Common, Mrs. Butterworth, a dau.—24. At the Rectory, Trowbridge, the wife of Rev. John Crabbe, a dau.—25. At Earl's Court, the lady of Sir John Osborn, a son.—At the Polygon, the wife of Col. G. R. Kemp, Commandant 13th Foot, B. N. I. a dau.—26. At Elmham Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a dau.—28. At Sidmouth, the wife of T. Robinson, esq. a son and heir.—31. The wife of the Rev. J. Hewlett, Worcester College, a dau.—

At Fulham Palace, the lady of Sir G. Beaumont, bart. a dau.—At Shooter's Hill, Kent, the lady of Sir T. W. Blomefield, bart. a dau.

Sept. 1. At Sussex House, the wife of Capt. Marryatt, R.N. C.B. a dau.—2. At Portsmouth, the wife of Major Anderson, 50th Foot, a dau.—At Bracken Cottage, near Newark, the wife of Sam. Solly, esq. a dau.—3. At his seat in Leicestershire, the lady of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart. a son and heir.—4. In Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Tod, a son.—6. At Ddern House, Radnorshire, the wife of T. Prickard, esq. a son and heir.—In Park-square, Regent's Park, the wife of J. Davis, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. a son.—7. In Wimpole-st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Raper, of the Bengal Establishment, a son.—In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of E. Walpole, esq. a dau.—9. At Peckham, the wife of Col. Strover, a son.—At the Vicarage, Watford, the wife of T. T. Clarke, jun. esq. of Swakeleys, Middlesex, a dau.—12. At Hampstead Heath, the wife of J. Heygate, jun. esq. a dau.—14. In London, Lady Charlotte Lane Fox, dau. of the Duke of

Leeds, a son and heir.—At Charlesmont House, near Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. E. Lovell, a dau.—15. In New Norfolk-street, the lady of Sir C. Smith, bart. a son and heir.—At Batheaston Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, Vicar of Batheaston, a son.—17. In Portland-place, the wife of

G. S. Curtis, esq. a dau.—In Russell-sq. the wife of B. Hutchinson, esq. a dau.—19. In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of W. Paynter, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—In Russell-place, the wife of Rogers Ruding, esq. a son.—20. At Mangotsfield, the wife of the Rev. Robert Brodie, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 13. Christ. Davison, esq. to Caroline Frances, eldest dau. of Major T. W. Haswell, formerly of 3d Foot, and grand-dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Robert Haswell.

July 30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Geo. Chapple Norton, esq. M.P. to Caroline Eliz. Sarah, second dau. of the late Tho. Sheridan, esq.—At Hampstead, Simon Foot, esq. of Holly Park, co. Dublin, to Marianne, second dau. of Edw. Barclay Glascock, esq.—At Brighton, Geo. Hilhouse, esq. of Combe House, near Bristol, to Agatha, eldest dau. of Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury-hill, Dorking.—At All Souls' church, London, Geo. Morant, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Emma, youngest dau. of W. Say, esq.—At St. Marylebone church, the Rev. Wm. Clark, to Mary, dau. of the late Dr. Robert Darling Willis.—31. At Soberton, the Rev. Geo. Deane, Rector of Bighton, Hants, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Grant, esq.

Aug. 1. J. Ried, esq. M.D. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-sq. to Maria Augusta, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Lloyd, E. I. C.—At Croydon, co. Surrey, W. Albert Walls, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, to Louisa Caroline, third dau. of Capt. Furness.—At Hampstead, Wm. Lovell, esq. of Cold Ashby, co. North'ton, to Miss Miller.—2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Lyttleton Holyoake, esq. to Eliz. Martha, second dau. of the late Geo. Payne, esq. of Sulby, Northamptonshire.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Geo. W. Veasy, esq. of Huntingdon, to Theodosia, eldest dau. of John Whitsed, esq. M.D. of Great Coram-street.—At All Saints, Poplar, Dr. Christ. Tatham, to Eliz. youngest dau. of R. Gordon, esq. of the Orchard-house, Poplar.—Harry Dent Goring, esq. eldest son of Sir C. F. Goring, bart. to Augusta, dau. of Lieut.-col. Harvey.—At Winterbourne Zelston, W. Hallett, jun. esq. of Philliols, Dorset, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Foxdenton Hall, co. Lancaster.—6. At All Souls, Mary-le-bone, Wm. Ramsden, esq. son of Sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byram, York, to Lady Annabella Paulett, eldest dau. of the Marq. of Winchester.—9. At Derby, the Rev. John Peplow Mosley, Rector of Rolleston, second son of the late Sir John Parker Mosley, bart. to Frances, relict of the late Rev.

Edward Pole, Rector of Radbourn and Eggington.—At Thorpe, near Norwich, Capt. Thos. Blakeston, R.N. fourth son of the late Sir Matthew Blakeston, of Sandy Brook, co. Derby, bart. to Harriot, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harvey.—10. At Durham, Henry Cattley, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Susan Townsend, dau. of the late John Warner, esq. and niece to the Rev. Geo. Townsend, Preb. of Durham.—14. At Wanstead, Rich. Birch Wolfe, esq. of Wood Hall, Essex, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late John Paris, esq.—At Great Gaddesden, the Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, to Jane, second dau. of the late Joseph Halsey, esq.—15. At Shoreham, James Ashdown, esq. to Edde, dau. of the late Mr. Christ. Farrant, of the Manor Farm, St. Mary Cray.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Tho. Melrose, esq. of John-str. Golden-square, to Miss Macnaughton, of Duke-street.—At Chigwell, Essex, Geo. R. Rowe, esq. to Eliza, second dau. of the late James Basire, esq.—Samuel Smith, esq. third son of W. Smith, esq. M.P. to Mary, dau. of the late W. Shore, esq. of Tapton, Yorkshire.—At Humbleton, the Rev. Isaac Dixon, to Charlotte Helen, third dau. of Sir Wm. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire.—16. At Harrow, Capt. W. Marjoribanks, to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Stone, esq.—At Teddington, Gloucester, Chas. Edw. second son of Dr. Bernard Clifton, to Eliza Char. eldest dau. of John Geo. Donne, esq.—At Lancaster, C. R. Dicken, esq. of the Charter-house, to Sarah Agnes, eldest dau. of W. Housman, esq.—At Stanton St. Bernard, Capt. Baynes, 39th Foot, to Miss Grubbe, dau. of the late T. Hunt Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell House, Wilts.—17. At Oakingham, Berks, John Moulton Bence, esq. to Georgiana Eliza, only child of W. Jenkins, esq. of East-heath Cottage, near Oakingham.—20. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. W. Henry England, to Eliz. dau. of W. Prevost, esq. of King's-rd. Bedford-row.—21. At Durham, Geo. Goldie, esq. M.D. of York, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Joseph Bonomi, esq. A.R.A.—23. At St. John's, Hackney, Lieut. John Steele Park, R.N. to Sarah, eldest dau. of W. Clark, esq. of the Triangle, Hackney.—At Little Parndon, Essex, J. Bland, esq. only son of the late Col. Bland,

to Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Samuel Hemming, D.D. of Hampton.—At Arretton, Isle of Wight, Major Geo. Green Nicholls, only son of Gen. Nicholls, and grandson of the late Sir W. Green, bart. to Henrietta, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Atkins.—24. At Tisbury, Wilts, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Etheldred Cath. second dau. of John Benett, esq. M.P. for Wiltshire.—28. At Cambridge, the Rev. Professor Scholefield, to Harriet, dau. of the late Samuel Chase, esq. of Luton.—At St. Mary's Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Ralph Lewin Benson, Rector of Easthope, in Shropshire, and youngest son of R. Benson, esq. M.P. to Amelia St. George Browne, only child of John Dyer, esq. E. I. C. and grand-dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Sackville Brown, K.C.B.—At Carregrohan, near Cork, Geo. Todd, esq. Capt. 3d Reg. Drag. Guards, to Mary Jane, dau. of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. of Lee Priory, Kent.—29. At Pontefract, the Rev. W. Birch, A.M. of Gazely, Suffolk, to Mary, only dau. of the late Joshua Jefferson, M.D. of the former place.—At St. James's, London, Edw. Lytton Bulwer, esq. third son of the late Gen. Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, to Rosina Doyle Wheeler, only dau. of the late Francis Mastey Wheeler, esq. of Lizard Connel, co. Limerick.—At Wandsworth, Rich. Mills, esq. of Brookgreen, Hammersmith, to Eliz. Millist Maitland, eldest dau. of Maitland Maitland, M.D.—30. At St. James's, London, Philip Burgess, esq. to Sophia Crampton Green, second dau. of the late Major Crampton Green.—At Bolton Percy, co. York, the Rev. David Markham, grandson to the late Archbishop of York, and Vicar of Stillingfleet, to Catherine Frances Nannette, second dau. of Sir Wm. Milner, bart. of Nun Appleton.—At Kilcolgan, James Cuffe, esq. of Creagh, co. Mayo, to Miss St. George, dau. of Arthur French St. George, esq. of Tyrone, and grand-dau of the late Earl of Howth.

Lately. At Middle Claydon, Bucks, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, bart.—At Beckenham, Chas. Wyndham Rawdon, esq. to Emma Mary, eldest dau. of James West, esq. of Beckenham pl. and of Bryanston-sq.—At Lewisham, Lieut.-Col. Peter Dumas, of 65th Reg. to Margaret, dau. of the late Michael Smith, esq. of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Sept. 1. At Landford, Wilts, Francis Stratton, esq. E. I. C. to Anne Rosamond, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Orde, of Fleetwood, Northumberland, and niece of the late Earl of Roden.—4. At Kinsale, the Rev. Percy Scott Smyth, of Snugborough, co. Waterford, to Cath. eldest dau. of the late John Odell, esq. of Carriglea.—5. Geo.

Harris, esq. of Uddins House, Dorset, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Walter Parry Hodges, esq. of Dorchester.—6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Hubert de Burgh, esq. of West Drayton, Middlesex, to Marianne, dau. of Adm. and Lady Eliz. Tolle-mache.—At Lichfield, Henry Chetwynd, esq. of Brocton Lodge, Staffordshire, youngest son of the late Sir Geo. Chetwynd, bart. to Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. John Hayes Petit.—8. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Donald Maclean, esq. 2d son of Lieut.-gen. Sir Fitzroy Maclean, bart. to Harriet, second dau. of Gen. Maitland.—10. At Warrington, John Campbell Colquhoun, esq. of Killermount, near Glasgow, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Powys, eldest dau. of the late Lord Lilford.—11. At Frome, Major Fawcett, son of the late Gen. Fawcett, to Mary Agnes, eldest dau. of Jas. Anthony Wickham, esq. of North Hill.—At Milford, Hants. F. R. West, esq. M.P. to Theresa, only dau. of the late Capt. John Whitby, R.N.—At Cold Ashton, Rev. H. T. Ellicombe, of Bitton, to Ann, fourth dau. of George Bridges, esq. of Ashton Lodge, Gloucestershire.—At Shepton Mallet, Philip Schaleh, esq. R.A. to Mary, youngest dau. of W. Purlewent, esq.—13. At Bristol, Wm. Bushell, esq. of Portland-square, to Mary, third dau. of the late S. Windowe, esq. of Bristol.—14. At Itton-Court Henry Crosby, esq. 1st Life Guards, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Crosby, of Barnsville park, Gloucestershire, to Harriet Frances, third dau. of W. Curre, of Itton-Court, Monmouthshire.—At Scarborough, the Rev. Chas. Johnstone, Vicar of Felixkirk, and brother of Sir John Johnstone, bart. of Hackness Hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Hawksworth.—15. At Harefield, Middlesex, Edw. Ind, esq. of Eastbury-lodge, Romford, to Eliza, second dau. of William Flower, esq. of Harefield-grove.—17. At Cromer, the Rev. Geo. Whitefoord, second son of Sir John R. Whitefoord, to Arabella, second dau. of the late Geo. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer-hall, Norfolk.—18. At Weymouth, the Rev. Henry Cheales, of Sleaford, Lincoln, to Julia Mary, only dau. of the late John Offley, esq. of Montague-st. Russel-sq.—At Kingston, Portsea, John Weymouth, esq. M.D. to Miss Spicer, sister of the late Sir Samuel Spicer.—At Westbury-upon-Trim, Gloucestershire, Robert H. Graham, M.D. of Bath, to Frances, only daughter of Richard Oakley, esq. of Pen-park, near Clifton.—19. At Bath, the Rev. W. St. John Smyth, of Belfast, to Mary, second daughter of Henry Mant, esq. of Bath.—20. At Boldre Church, William Hale, esq. of Bath, to Alethea Walter, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Shirley, of Ly-mington.—Henry Moore, esq. of West Coker, Somerset, to the dau. of the Rev. Joseph Jekyll.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE DUKE OF GORDON.

June 17. At his mansion in Mount-street, Berkeley-square, aged 84, the Most Noble Alexander Gordon, fourth Duke of Gordon, seventh Marquess of Huntley, twelfth Earl of Huntley, Earl of Enzie, Viscount of Inverness, Lord Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Auchindoun, Garthie, and Kincardine, and premier Marquess in the Peerage of Scotland; first Earl of Norwich and Baron Gordon of Huntley, co. Gloucester; Baron Beauchamp of Bletsœ by writ of 1363, and Baron Mor-daunt of Turvey by writ of 1532; K.T.; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen; Hereditary Keeper of Inverness Castle; and F.R.S.

This illustrious Nobleman was born June the 18th, 1743 (O.S.), the eldest son of Cosmo-George the third Duke, and K.T., by Lady Catherine Gordon, only dau. of his brother-in-law William second Earl of Aberdeen, by his second wife Lady Susan Murray, daughter of John first Duke of Atholl*. He succeeded his father August 5, 1752, when only nine years of age, and consequently enjoyed the family titles and estates for nearly seventy-five years. He was educated at Eton; and in 1762 and 1763 travelled abroad, and visited Italy, with his next brother Lord William. In 1759 he raised the 89th regiment of foot for the service of government, taking a Captain's commission in it, and leaving the command to his step-father, Gen. Staats Long Morris. This regiment was disbanded at the Peace. In 1778 and 1793 his Grace raised fencible regiments, under his own command as Colonel. He was first elected one of the representative Peers of Scotland on a vacancy, Oct. 1, 1767; and he was re-chosen at every general election (1768, 1774, and 1780), till raised to a British Peerage in 1784.

On the 25th of the same October, he was married, at Ayton in Berwickshire, to Jane, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, co. Wigton, bart. by Madeline daughter of William Blair of Blair in Ayrshire.

* The Earl of Aberdeen became the Duke of Gordon's brother-in-law by marrying, as his *third* wife, Lady Anne Gordon, the Duke's sister.

The Duke of Gordon was invested with the Order of the Thistle in 1774, and was at the time of his death the second Knight in seniority, the Duke of Clarence being the first. On the 12th of July 1784, he was created Earl of Norwich and Baron Gordon of Huntley, the former of those titles having expired in 1777 with his father's first cousin Edward ninth Duke of Norfolk. His Grace was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland July 11, 1794, which office he resigned on the change of ministry in 1806, but he was restored April 11, 1807, and continued in it till his decease. He was also Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen, but resigned that post to his son the Marquess of Huntley in 1808.

Having lost his Duchess, so celebrated for her beauty and talents, in 1812, (see a short memoir in vol. LXXXII. i. 490) the deceased married secondly, in August 1820, Mrs. Christie, a lady of about 40 years of age, and by whom he already had one son and three daughters. No issue followed the marriage; and the lady died in July 1820.

The Duke of Gordon was naturally retired, and almost bashful in his manners; but yet capable of shining in society. At a recent meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, the chairman, Lord Abercromby, in alluding to his Grace's death, remarked that, "during a long and unostentatious life, he was distinguished by a sincere love of his country, and an anxious desire to promote its interests and welfare. Few men had courted popularity less, yet few had attained it in a greater degree; he was beloved and esteemed by his numerous tenantry, among whom he constantly resided, and who looked up to him as a friend and protector."—In politics the Duke in general voted with the Pitt administration, and supported ministers on the Regency question. From his youth he was attached to the sports of the field, was celebrated for his Highland greyhounds, and, to secure constant sport, made use of a telegraph to ascertain the haunts of the stag. He also kept hawks for the diversion of falconing. About twenty years ago, when riding a Highland pony on a shooting excursion, he fell and broke his thigh; but he completely recovered from the accident.

There was another object which much required his Grace to reside in the country; he undertook the re-edification of his principal Scottish mansion, Gordon Castle in the County of Moray. This magnificent structure, formed of free-stone, was built at an immense expence, and the principal front is one of the largest in Great Britain*. He laid out with taste the plantations and pleasure grounds, and removed the small town of Fochabers, which was unpleasantly contiguous, to a mile's distance. The present town is erected on a plan of peculiar neatness, having a square in the centre, and streets entering at right angles; it is a thriving and encreasing burgh. Of the Duke of Gordon Lord Kaimes remarked in 1770, that he might justly be considered the greatest subject in Britain, not from the extent of his rent-roll, but from the number of people dependent on his controul and protection. A salmon fishery on the river Spey produced many thousands a year to his Grace; and much of his wealth proceeded from his woods at Glenmore, the produce of which was generally purchased by a company of merchants at Hull.

The Duke's children, in providing for whose success in the world the Duchess gained so much credit, are well known. They shall, however, in conformity with our usual practice, be named in this place. They were: 1. Lady Charlotte, married 1789, to Charles 4th and late Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G.; 2. George; (now Duke of Gordon), born in 1770, who has been known by the title of Marquess of Huntley, and who was summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony of Gordon in 1807; 3. Lady Madelina, married 1st in 1789 to Sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenston, co. Haddington, bt. and 2dly, in 1805, to Charles Fysche Palmer, of Lockley Park, Berks, esq. M.P. for Reading; 4. Lady Susan, married in 1793 to William fifth and present Duke of Manchester; 5. Lady Louisa, married in 1797 to Charles second and last Marquess Cornwallis; 6. Lady Georgiana, who became in 1803 the second wife of John sixth and present Duke of Bedford; 7. Lord Alexander, a Captain in the 59th foot, who died in 1805. All the daughters survive their father. His two brothers and three sisters are all deceased, the last surviving

being Lord William, who died May 1, 1823 (see vol. xciii. i. 468).

The Duke's death was a sudden occurrence. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he enjoyed excellent health, and had been as far as Clapham Common on the day of his death, which took place at half-past ten p.m. His Grace's remains were laid in state for two days at Holyrood House, and afterwards interred in Elgin Cathedral.

EARL OF MORTON.

July 17. At his seat, Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, aged 60, the Right Hon. George Douglas, sixteenth Earl of Morton, and Lord Aberdour, co. Fife, in the peerage of Scotland, first Baron Douglas of Lochleven, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, K.T. Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife, High Commissioner to the Kirk in Scotland, V.P.R.S. and F.S.A.

This nobleman was born April 3, 1761, the only child of Sholto-Charles the fifteenth Earl, by Catherine, daughter of John Hamilton, esq. He succeeded his father in the family titles and estates at the age of thirteen, Sept. 27, 1774, and had consequently enjoyed them for upwards of fifty years. He afterwards made some extensive tours on the Continent, and visited most of the Courts of Europe. At the General Election in 1784 he was chosen a Representative Peer for Scotland, and he sat as such during that Parliament till the Dissolution in 1790. On the 11th of August 1791 he was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Douglas of Lochleven, co. Kinross, and on the 26th of November following he was introduced into the House of Lords as such, between the Lords Howard de Walden and Walsingham. In 1792 the Earl of Morton was appointed Chamberlain of the Queen's Household; and he retained that office through every change of administration till her Majesty's death in 1818. He was invested with the order of the Thistle at St. James's, July 26, 1797; and in 1808 he succeeded the Earl of Crauford as Lord Lieutenant of Fife-shire. His Lordship did not marry till late in life; but on the 13th of August 1814 was united to Susan-Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Francis Buller, the second and present Baronet of Lupton in Devonshire, and grand-daughter of the Judge. By that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

The Earl of Morton possessed an attachment for science, and was formerly a constant attendant at the meetings of the Royal Society. Having often officiated as Vice-President, during the oc-

* A recent fire (see p. 79), has consumed the eastern wing, with an immense destruction of property. The late Duke's funeral was at the time on its way between Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

casional absence of Sir Joseph Banks, he was, on the death of that celebrated character, one of the persons who were mentioned as likely to succeed him. His Lordship was not, however, put into nomination as a candidate.

The Earl is succeeded in his Scottish titles by his first cousin George Sholto Douglas, esq. a maternal nephew of the Earl of Harewood, born in 1789, and married to the eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose. The English Barony of Douglas of Lochleven has become extinct.

LORD DE TABLEY.

June 18. At Tabley House, Cheshire, aged 65, the Right Hon. Sir John Fleming Leicester, Baron de Tabley, a Baronet of Ireland, and M.A.

He was the fourth but eldest surviving son of Sir Peter Byrne, bart. an Irish Baronet, who assumed the name of Leicester (that of his mother) in 1744, by Katherine, third daughter and heiress of Sir William Fleming, of Rydall, bart. He succeeded his father in his title in 1770, when not eight years of age, and lost his mother in 1786. His education was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1784. Almost from infancy he was devoted by personal attachment, and congeniality of mind and pursuits, to his present Majesty, by whom he was honoured with close and familiar intercourse. In early life he visited Italy, where he spent a considerable time with the late Francis Duke of Bedford.

Lord de Tabley was the greatest patron of the native school of painting that our Island ever possessed. His unrivalled collection was dispersed very soon after his death by the hammer of Mr. Christie. We subjoin the prices obtained for some of the principal works; and while we cannot refrain from expressing our regret at the breaking up of so noble a collection, formed with so much good taste and judgment, we at the same time hope that Mr. Christie's anticipation will prove correct—that its dispersal will operate to the advantage of living artists, by disseminating a taste for the collection of modern pictures; and that, in the room of one, many new cabinets will arise.

Callcott's "View on the Arno," by Mr. Jackson, for 130*l.* 4*s.*—"A Landscape," Collins, by Mr. Broadhurst, for 189*l.*—Fuseli's "Friar Puck," by Mr. C. Chantrey, for 84*l.*—Gainsborough's "Cottage Door," the celebrated *chef d'œuvre* of the artist, and perhaps as beautiful a rustic scene as was ever

painted, by Lord Grosvenor, for 525*l.*—"A water-piece," Gainsborough, by Mr. Smith, for 215*l.* 5*s.*—Hilton's "Rape of Europa," by Lord Egremont, for 315*l.* This is certainly one of the best pictures Hilton ever painted.—Hoppner's "Sleeping Nymph," by the same Nobleman, for 472*l.* 10*s.*—Howard's "Pleiades disappearing before the rising Sun," by Mr. Watts Russell, 220*l.* 10*s.*—Edwin Landseer's "Monkey defending his Food from the invasion of two Dogs," (an engraving from this picture has recently been published), by Mr. Merryweather, for 173*l.* 5*s.*—"An Avalanche," Louthembourg, by Lord C. Townshend, for 231*l.*—Opie's "Musi-dora," by Lord Egremont, for 82*l.* 19*s.*—Owen's "Girl at a Spring," by Sir R. Brooke, for 78*l.* 15*s.*—His "Fortune-teller," by Mr. Chantrey, for 110*l.* 5*s.*—Sir J. Reynolds's "Girl with a Kitten," by Mr. Butterworth, for 273*l.*—His "Boy reading," by Mr. Jackson, for 162*l.* 15*s.*—Romney's "Titania, the Changeling, and Puck," by Mr. Watts Russell, 162*l.* 15*s.*—Thomson's "Girl with a Child crossing a brook," by Mr. Watts Russell, for 147*l.*—Turner's "View in Tabley Park," by Lord Egremont, for 173*l.* 5*s.*—His "View on the Thames at Teddington," by Mr. Morrison, for 215*l.* 5*s.*—His "View of Kilgarren Castle," was purchased by himself, for 115*l.* 10*s.*—His "Lighter in the entrance of a Lock on the Wey," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, for 141*l.* 15*s.*—His "Dutch Fishing Boats, with the Sun rising," by the artist himself, for 514*l.* 10*s.*—Ward's "Fall of Phaeton," by Mr. Watts Russell, for 105*l.*—"A Bacchante," West, by Mr. Watts Russell, for 120*l.* 15*s.*—The superb Wilson's "A View on the Arno," was purchased by Mr. Watts Russell, for 493*l.* 10*s.*—Wilson's "View of Tabley-hall and Park," by Mr. Peacock, for 204*l.* 15*s.*

The whole collection produced 7466*l.*; and with pleasure we see that the merits of the British School begin to rise in the estimation of the public, and to increase in that patronage due to the superior merits of such artists as Hilton, Thomson, Turner, and Calcott—*cum multis aliis.*

Sir John Leicester was elevated to the Peerage wholly from the voluntary impulse of his gracious Sovereign's good will, entirely unconnected with all political consideration, or any other interest whatsoever. The title being left to his own choice, he fixed upon that of de Tabley, that being not only the name of his residence, but he being himself the descendent and heir of the ancient de Tableys, who were lords of the ma-

nors of Nether Tabley and Knutsford as early as 1294. A patent creating him a Baron of that place accordingly passed the great seal, July 8, 1826.

His Lordship married, Nov. 9, 1810, Georgiana-Maria, daughter of Lt.-Col. Cottin. By this Lady, whose exquisite portrait as Hope, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, must be remembered by all who have seen it, his Lordship has left two sons, George, his successor, a promising youth of fifteen, godson to the King, and now pursuing his studies at Eton; and William Henry, born in 1813.

Lord de Tabley was an elegant scholar and a perfect gentleman, and in all the relations of life he was an object of respect and love.

SIR P. C. MUSGRAVE, BART. M.P.

June 26. At Eden-Hall, Cumberland, aged 83, Sir Philip Christopher Musgrave, eighth Baronet of that place, M.P. for Carlisle, a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, Alderman of Carlisle, &c.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Chardin, the seventh and late Baronet, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, sixth and late Baronet of East Sutton in Kent. He succeeded his father July 24, 1806; and was first returned to Parliament as M.P. for Petersfield about 1819. He was re-chosen for that borough at the General Election of 1820, and obtained the representation of Carlisle on the death of Sir James Graham, bt. in 1825. His return at the General Election in 1826 was not without great opposition and serious riots.

Sir Philip married, Oct. 21, 1824, Elizabeth, third daughter of George Fludyer, of Ayston in Rutlandshire, esq. formerly M.P. for Appleby, and brother to Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. by Lady Mary Fane, sister of John present Earl of Westmoreland, and K.G. and granddaughter of Cosmo Duke of Gordon. We are not aware whether Sir Philip has left any children by this alliance.

SIR T. BEAUCHAMP-PROCTOR, BT.

June 29. At Langley Park, Norfolk, aged 70, Sir Thos. Beauchamp-Proctor, M.A. second Baronet of that place; and uncle to Sir Edmund Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

Sir Thomas was born Sept. 29, 1756, the eldest son of Sir William, the first Baronet, and K.B. (so elected at the Coronation of George the Third), by his first wife Jane, daughter of Christopher Tower, of Huntsmore in Buckinghamshire, esq. He succeeded his father Sept. 16, 1773; and took the degree of

M.A. at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1777. He married March 5, 1778, Mary, daughter of Robert Palmer, of Great Russell-street, and of Sunning in Berkshire, esq. whose eldest daughter Charlotte became in 1789 the wife of George Proctor, esq. younger brother to Sir Thomas. By this Lady the deceased Baronet had six sons, and three daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1800 to the Rev. Henry-Charles Hobart, Rector of Beer Ferrers in Somersetshire, and cousin to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; 2. William, a Captain R.N., who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and who married in 1812, Anne, dau. of Thos. Gregory, esq. and has issue; 3. Harriet, married to her cousin Christopher-Thomas Tower, of Weald-Hall in Essex, esq. and has issue; 4. Thomas, who died young; 5. George-Edward, married in 1808 to Ellen-Louisa, dau. and heirless of Robt. Halhed, esq. of the Priory, Reading; 6. Robert, who died a Lieutenant of Artillery on the Madras establishment in 1813; 7. Thomas-William-Henry, of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1820; 8. Amelia, married in 1815 to the Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouse, Rector of West Lexham in Norfolk, and third son of Lord Wodehouse; and 9. Richard.

ARCHDEACON DAUBENY.

July 10. At North Bradley in Wiltshire, aged 83, the Venerable Charles Daubeny, D.C.L. Archdeacon and one of the Prebendaries of Salisbury, Fellow of Winchester College, and Vicar of North Bradley.

Having so recently as in our number for May this year given an extended character and an account of the charities of this truly pious Churchman, as an extract from the agreeable volume, entitled, "The Living and the Dead," we must refer to that article for the more interesting matters relative to the Archdeacon, and content ourselves in this place with little more than a dry catalogue of dates, and a list of his publications.

He was matriculated at New College, Oxford, in 1764, took the degree of B.C.L. in 1773, and retired from the University in 1775. He was appointed Prebendary of Minor pars Altaris in the Cathedral of Salisbury in 1784, by Bishop Barrington; and Archdeacon of Sarum in 1804, by Bishop Douglas. In 1822 the University of Oxford conferred on him, in his absence, the degree of D.C.L. in testimony of their regard of his eminent services to the Establishment. His works were as follow:—A Guide to the Church, in several discourses, with an appendix, 1798-9, two

vols. 8vo. 2d edit. 1804.—A Sermon delivered at St. Margaret's Chapel, Bath, pointing out the necessity of some place of worship for the more free accommodation of the parish of Walcot at large, and of the poor in particular. 1792; (see vol. LXII. p. 1020.) The object of this discourse, he successfully effected by procuring the erection of Christ Church, the lower aisle of which is entirely free to the public at large.—A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Wilts. 1793, 8vo.—The Fall of Papal Rome, recommended to the Consideration of England, in a Discourse on Isaiah, xlii. 9, 10. 1798, 8vo. (noticed in vol. LXVIII. p. 695).—A Letter to Mrs. Hannah More, on her *Strictures on Female Education*; to which is subjoined a Discourse on Genesis, xv. 6. 1799, 8vo.—On Cruelty to Dumb Animals; a Sermon. 1799, 12mo.—An Appendix to the "Guide to the Church," in which the principal advantages in that work are more fully maintained, in answer to the objections brought against them by Sir Rich. Hill, bart. in his Letters addressed to the author, under the title of "An Apology for Brotherly Love." 1800 (reviewed in vol. LXX. p. 973).—A Sermon occasioned by a late desperate attempt on the life of his Majesty, preached at Christ Church in Bath. 1800, 8vo.—Eight Discourses on the Connection between the Old and New Testaments, and demonstrative of the Great Doctrine of Atonement. 1802, 8vo. In these he opposes the opinions of Dr. Campbell.—A Letter to a sound member of the Church; with a Supplement, containing two letters to the "Christian Observer." 1802, 8vo.—*Vindiciæ Anglicanæ*, in which some of the false reasonings, incorrect statements, and palpable misrepresentations in a publication entitled "The True Churchman ascertained, by John Overton, A.B." are pointed out. 1803, 8vo.—A Sermon on his Majesty's call for the United Exertions of his People against the threatened Invasion. 1803, 8vo.—The Trial of the Spirits, a caution against spiritual delusion. 1805, 8vo.—A second volume of Sermons on practical subjects. 1805, 8vo.—A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum, at his Primary Visitation. 1805, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXXVI. p. 1636.) To this he added Charges printed in 1806, 1807, 1813, and probably others.—A Sermon preached at Bath, 1806, 8vo.—A Sermon preached at Bath on the Fast-day. 1809, 8vo.—A Sermon preached at St. Paul's, on the Anniversary of the Charity Children. 1809, 4to.—Ex-

planation of the Judgment delivered against the Rev. J. W. Wickes, for refusing to bury an infant baptized by a Dissenting Minister. 1811.—Remarks on a Bill for better regulating Parish Registers. 1811, 8vo.—Letter to Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose, on the same subject. 1812, 8vo.—Reasons for supporting the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in preference to the new Bible Society, partly given in a Charge. 1812, 8vo.—Remarks on the Unitarian method of interpreting the Scriptures. 1815, 8vo.

Dr. Daubeney was also, we believe, one of the chief theological contributors to the *Anti-Jacobin Review*. Through the combined influence of a tranquil disposition, constant abstemiousness, and habits of application, he retained his intellectual vigour unimpaired to the last. He had recently committed a controversial production to the press; and, at the earnest recommendation of a literary friend, he had made considerable progress in an autobiographical compilation. It is greatly to be desired that whatever he may have written of the latter may be given to the public.

Possessed of extensive erudition, inflexible integrity, and sterling worth, Dr. Daubeney was, on royal suggestion, under three successive administrations, destined, as he was qualified, for the episcopal bench; yet, through intervening contingencies, the author of "The Guide to the Church" remained unrequited with prelacy. He completed an archdiaconal visitation the fortnight before his death; and he delivered an address to his congregation at Rode only forty-eight hours before he was summoned to surrender his important charge.

Besides the singularly munificent charities described in our May magazine, the Archdeacon has bequeathed the following sums, which are free of legacy duty;—2,000*l.* for the support of his Asylum established at North Bradley, having in his life-time, besides erecting the building, invested 1,800*l.* for its support; to the Bath General Hospital, 100*l.*; to the General Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 200*l.*; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 200*l.* It was only within a few days of his death that the Archdeacon contributed the sum of 500*l.* towards the support of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland.

By a much beloved wife, who died in 1823, the Archdeacon had a family, but of what extent we are not informed.

LIEUT.-COL. LYONS.

The late Daniel Lyons, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the East India Company's ser-

vice, whose effects in England are sworn under 14,000*l.*, has left the following singular will. After numerous legacies of 10*l.* each, the testator says that, having learned from Mr. Brougham's letter to Sir S. Romilly the existence and nature of Monsieur Fellenberg's establishment of education at Berne in Switzerland (of which see our May magazine, p. 469), he directs that 250 Irish acres of his estate, in meadow, wheat, barley, hemp, potatoes, &c., shall be devoted to the support, in Ireland, of an establishment resembling that of M. Fellenberg's, except the branch for educating young gentlemen. The agricultural institution is to consist of 10 or 15 boys; that for poor children of the lowest order, not to exceed 40 boys of the town of Loughrea and its vicinity; and that M. Fellenberg's plan may be strictly adhered to, a copy of his description of it is to be always kept in the school. Great kindness is enjoined to the children, and the boys are to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to be educated out of the testator's estate, together with the produce of their labours. The schoolmaster is to receive 20*l.* and the usher 12*l. per ann.*; and the master to have a school-house with an acre of ground, and the grazing of two cows free of rent. Both are to be of the Established Church; evening and morning prayers are to be read; the Thirty-nine Articles are to be explained the first Monday in every month, and the boys are to learn the Ten Commandments on the second; and are to be supplied with prayer-books and homilies of the Church of England. In the event of an impossibility to fill the school with boys of the Protestant Church, as by law established, one-third may be Roman Catholics. At 14 the boys are to be delivered to their parents, or, if orphans, they are to be apprenticed to farmers. So minute are the testator's directions, that he specifies the number of the brogues, noggins, trenchers, small and large toothcombs, &c., with which the boys are to be supplied. The manufactory of agricultural instruments incidental to M. Fellenberg's plan, is to be on a large or small scale, according to the taste of the testator's successors; and there is to be upon the estate a manufactory of coarse cloth, called ratteen, and another of coarse linen, to supply the boys of the seminary. "Whenever leisure moments occur, some portion of their time should be devoted to teaching the boys to knit yarn stockings for their own use; they should also learn to mend their clothes; a few old women should be constantly

employed in spinning thread and wool for the above manufactory; wool and hemp to be annually supplied by my heirs, sufficient for both manufactories." Four acres are to be enclosed with a stone wall of solid masonry, eight feet high, for a garden, and a careful and intelligent gardener to be employed by his heirs to manage the ground for the seminary. The heir of the estate, within one month of his obtaining possession, shall appoint not less than six executors to manage it in the event of a minority; their names to be certified before magistrates in the neighbourhood. Two of such magistrates are empowered to eject any possessor by process of law, in the event of the testator's school not being kept up according to the testator's directions—the next heir then to take possession. Two magistrates of the neighbourhood are requested to inspect minutely the aforesaid estate and institutions, manufactory, &c., twice a year, as their travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the possessor of the estate, who, it is to be hoped, on such occasions will recollect Irish hospitality—without locking the doors, as formerly, to force the guests to drink. Notwithstanding all these minute directions, Col. Lyons died before purchasing the estate which he had in contemplation to bestow in so singular a manner, and consequently the bequest is nugatory.

JAMES MILLAR, M.D.

July ... At Edinburgh, James Millar, M.D. a gentleman who bore a considerable part in the science and literature of his day.

His education was obtained chiefly at the University of Glasgow, where he signalized himself by the extent and accuracy of his acquaintance with the Classics, and his taste for the varied departments of natural history. Removing thence to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D., he prosecuted some of the physical sciences with an ardour and a success which rendered him at once conspicuous and highly useful.

In 1807 he published, in connection with Wm. Vazie, esq. an 8vo. pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Advantages and Practicability of making Tunnels under Navigable Rivers, particularly applicable to the proposed Tunnel under the Forth." He was also chosen to superintend a new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the improvement and interests of which he devoted a large portion of his life, and in the general management of which he must be allowed to have evinced much

industry, information, and sound judgment. About the same period, and for some time after, he contributed largely to several of the periodical journals, both of London and Edinburgh, taking usually such subjects for his communications as harmonized with his favourite studies, but occasionally amusing himself with articles of a light or playful nature, to which his style of writing, distinguished by ease, perspicuity, and neatness, was equally well adapted. Of another dictionary of the arts and sciences, namely, the “*Encyclopædia Edinensis*,” smaller in size, and of a more popular character, which appeared subsequently, he was the original planner and editor. Some of the essays or systematic treatises, which he furnished to it, have been published separately, and acquired favour, more especially that on chemistry, to the advancement of which, both as a lecturer and a writer, he zealously directed his highly respectable talents. In 1819 he published in 12mo, with coloured engravings, “*A Guide to Botany, or a familiar Illustration of the Linnæan Classification of Plants.*”

During these and various other labours, he necessarily associated largely with literary men, to many of whom he made himself of service, by friendly assistance, and frankly offered suggestions, calculated to promote their individual views in the republic of letters, as well of its general welfare; and by all of whom, it is believed, he was esteemed equally for his gentlemanly manners, and the amount and value of his attainments, and the freedom and independence of sentiment and spirit, with which, in the midst of many and serious trials and difficulties, he maintained the dignity of the philosophical character. It was a peculiarity in him, which his friends, while they admired it, could scarcely fail to deplore—that, in the generosity of his heart towards others, and while enthusiastically occupied in intellectual pursuits, he was far less concerned as to his personal advantage than worldly prudence would have required; and, in consequence, the result of a most active life, continually directed to laudable and important purposes, has been any thing but comfortable to a family, whose happiness and respectability were nevertheless the dearest objects of his ambition and solicitude. Deeper sympathy, it is almost certain, will be excited as to his history and their sufferings, when it is known, that in the ardent prosecution of his charitable duties, as one of the physicians to the Dispensary, he caught the fever, which, in a few days, terminated his eminently

useful and painfully chequered existence. It is contemplated, for a benevolent reason, to re-publish some of his essays, and prefix a memoir of his life.

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, ESQ.

July 21. In Park-place, Edinburgh, Archibald Constable, esq. the eminent Publisher.

It is now somewhat more than thirty years since Mr. Constable began to attract the notice of the learned of that city by his knowledge of rare books, particularly those connected with the early literature of Scotland; and, several years before his name became known to the world as a considerable publisher, he had succeeded as well by the amenity of his manners, as by his professional intelligence and activity, in rendering his shop the favourite resort of all the more curious and aspiring spirits of the place. His views, however, were never limited to the collection of literary rarities, or to a merchandise confined to the existing materials of literature. He had always longed to become instrumental in adding something of importance to the stock of knowledge, and to enrol his name in the list of the more liberal and enterprising publishers of the day. Edinburgh fortunately possessed the means of gratifying his laudable ambition; and he luckily appeared at a period when, without such a man, her native genius might have been hampered in its flights, or damped or circumscribed in the ardour and range of its aspiring exertions. His fame as a publisher commenced with the appearance of the “*Edinburgh Review*,” which he had the honour of ushering into the world; and he long ministered to its success and its glory by a deportment towards its conductors and authors as discreet and respectful as it was manly and liberal. Some years after the first appearance of this celebrated journal, he became the proprietor of another national work,—the “*Encyclopædia Britannica*,” for which he paid a price that excited the surprise of some of the more timid of his brethren, but which was amply warranted by measures and results which his superior intelligence and sagacity had enabled him to plan and foresee. When that important work became the property of his house, the printing of its fifth edition was too far advanced to admit of any material improvements; but Mr. Constable saw very clearly that these were largely required in order to place it on a level with the knowledge, the wants, and the spirit of the age; and hence he devised the project of that

Supplement which has added so much to the value and celebrity of the work to which it is appended, and to the public stock of useful knowledge and varied learning. During the progress of those works, his house was still further aggrandised by the publication of the writings of Mr. Dugald Stuart and Sir Walter Scott,—the one bearing the most illustrious name in the serious, as the other does in the lighter branches of our national literature. His intercourse with the latter was much more intimate, varied, and extensive, and in many respects more remarkable, than was ever before exemplified between author and publisher. How it happened that, with all the splendid success, so beneficial and honourable to our literature, which attended Mr. Constable's undertakings, his publishing career should have closed so disastrously, we are not very able, nor much disposed at present to inquire. He had just completed the plan of the *Miscellany*, which bears his name, and was busied, seemingly, with well-founded hopes, in sanguine calculations of the returns which it would bring to his house. Its publication did not take place till after the failure of that establishment; and we are happy to think, that its subsequent success furnished some solace for his misfortunes, as well as some alleviation of his bodily sufferings; his final undertaking thus proving to be his last and only means of support.

A man joining such professional abilities to such liberal and extensive views; so capable of appreciating literary merit, and so anxious to find for it employment and reward; so largely endowed with the discernment, tact, and manners necessary to maintain a useful, honourable, and harmonious intercourse with literary men, is not a common character even among the improved race of modern biblioplists.

REV. MARK NOBLE, F.S.A.

May 26. At the parsonage, Barming, Kent, the Rev. Mark Noble, Rector of that place, and F.S.A. Lond. and Edinb.

Mr. Noble was presented to his living by the King in 1784. Residing in a country village, he creditably employed his leisure hours in genealogical and literary researches; and his works have procured for him the reputation of industry and application, if not of perspicuity and correctness. His first publication was "*Two Dissertations on the Mint and Coins of the Episcopal Palatines of Durham*," printed at Birmingham in 4to, 1780; his

next, "*A Genealogical History of the present Royal Families of Europe, the Stadtholders of the United States, and the succession of Popes, from the 15th century to the present time, with the Character of each Sovereign. Illustrated with tables of descent.*" 1781." In 1784 he first published his "*Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell, deduced from an early period, and continued down to the present time;*" in two vols. 8vo. So unfortunately numerous were the errors of this compilation, that Mr. Gough, whose attention was soon after directed to the same subject, occupies fourteen quarto pages of Preface to his "*Short Genealogical View of the Family of Oliver Cromwell*," (printed as a portion of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* in 1785,) in little more than exposing Mr. Noble's errors. The latter, however, was not discouraged from the work to which he was certainly unequal; supported by a numerous body of subscribers, he printed a "second edition, with improvements" in 1787. The principal consequences of this were, that Mr. Gough pointed out further inaccuracies (*Gent. Mag.* vol. LVII. p. 516); and Mr. Richards, author of the *History of Lynn*, published as a separate pamphlet, "*A Review of the Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, by the Rev. Mr. Noble, in which the numerous errors of those Memoirs are pointed out*" (noticed in vol. LVIII. p. 248). That so little reliance can be placed on a work of which the design is so good, and in which so vast a collection of materials is assembled, is truly lamentable; but it is only recently that we were foiled in some researches respecting the Fleetwoods, by the maze in which Mr. Noble has entangled them.

In 1795 Mr. Noble published in 4to, "*An Historical Genealogy of the Royal House of Stuart, from the reign of King Robert II. to that of King James VI.*" In 1797 he issued in 8vo, "*Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici; illustrated by several genealogical tables*" (noticed in vol. LXXV. p. 546); and in 1798, "*Lives of the English Regicides*," (reviewed in vol. LXVIII. p. 546).

In 1805, appeared in 4to, his "*History of the College of Arms, and the lives of all the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, from the reign of Richard III. the Founder;*" and in 1806 his last important work, a *Continuation of Granger's Biographical Dictionary of England*. The latter is reviewed in vol. LXXVII. pp. 55, 1040.

The following articles in the *Archæologia* were also from the pen of Mr. Noble: "*On the Life of Cecily Duchess*

of York, daughter of Ralph de Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland;" vol. XIII. p. 7; "A Description of a Gold Medal struck upon the birth of King Charles II." *ibid.* p. 20; "A Description of a Gold Coin of Charles I." *ibid.* p. 23; "Extracts from the Parish Register of St. Benet's, St. Paul's Wharf, London," *ibid.* p. 274; "Observations on a Medal struck to commemorate the death of Charles I.," vol. XIV. p. 281.

A very juvenile portrait of Mr. Noble is prefixed to his *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*.

REV. JOSHUA WATERHOUSE.

July 3. At Little Stukeley, near Huntingdon, aged 78, the Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, Rector of that parish, and of Coton, Cambridgeshire, and Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

The catastrophe which has closed the life of this unfortunate gentleman, has excited an interest in the public mind which will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Waterhouse was murdered; and what has increased the melancholy aspect of the event, is the circumstance that he fell a victim to his own eccentric and degraded habits; a woeful example of the frailty of a solitary being, when deprived of society, and allowed to take the wayward course of his own crude and uncorrected fancies.

Mr. Waterhouse was born at Hayfield, near Buxton. He entered Catherine Hall, Cambridge, about 1771, proceeded B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777, B.D. 1786, and, having taken holy orders, succeeded in 1788 to the College living of Coton near Cambridge, which he was permitted to hold with his Fellowship. He discharged with credit the University office of Proctor in 1783; and, on the death of Mr. Lowther Yates in 1799, he became a candidate for the Mastership of his College, but, although he took some extraordinary steps to secure his election, he was disappointed of the honour. Some few years after, his friend Sir J. Danvers purchased for him the next presentation to Stukeley, from the representatives of the late Sir Robert Bernard; and he accordingly succeeded to that living in 1813.

For the last 20 or 30 years of his life, the Rev. Gentleman might be considered as no bad representative of a certain class of the English clergy of the last century, who sat as models for the pen of Fielding and other satirists, but who are happily now fast disappearing. In dress and manners he was simple as Abraham Adams himself, though it must be confessed, in some parts of his character, he bore a closer resemblance

to Parson Trulliber. The land attached to his rectory at Stukeley, which was worth about 400*l.* *per annum*, he retained in his own occupation, and busied himself incessantly, though often very unprofitably, in the management of his rural affairs. As he would seldom pay his labourers the wages usually given in the parish, his ground remained uncultivated if work was to be obtained elsewhere, and last year he had not completed his hay-harvest till considerably after Michaelmas. The large and elegant rectory-house he converted into a sort of granary for his long-hoarded grain; and at one time loads of corn, sacks of wool, and bushels of fruit, the produce of his farm and orchards, might be seen in rooms furnished with Turkey carpets, and other signs of opulence. Consistent with this plan of utility, in utter contempt of taste and ornament, Mr. Waterhouse had nearly all the windows of his house blocked up, to save the payment of the window-tax. Out of twenty in front, two only were suffered to remain. He lived constantly in the kitchen, without any regular female domestic, and performed the office of cook for himself and workmen. Every Saturday the reverend gentleman walked to Huntingdon market, a distance of between three and four miles, frequently driving his pigs before him; and after transacting his farming business, he used to carry home, in a basket, his tea, sugar, and other necessities for the week. If Mr. Waterhouse's habits were such as are not often found amongst the clergy, his dress was equally uncanonical. A coarse blue great coat, with metal buttons, corduroy breeches, and light grey stockings, formed his usual costume. Amongst the most amiable of his peculiarities, may be reckoned a peculiar fondness for the company and amusements of children, which contrasted strangely with his usually selfish, violent, and even morose temper. He delighted also in teasing and frightening his poor uncouth farm-boys, and it is perhaps to his indulging in this propensity that the death of the reverend gentleman may be indirectly attributed. After the perpetration of the sanguinary deed, he was first discovered by two of these boys, lying in a mash-tub, groaning deeply, with his legs hanging over the side of the vessel. The boys immediately quitted the house, and acquainted a neighbour with the circumstance, when they were answered that their master only did it on purpose to frighten them. Screams were also heard issuing from the house, but from the singular character of the deceased, or from

culpable negligence, they were in like manner disregarded. Assistance at this moment might have saved the life of the unhappy man.

It appeared from the confession of the murderer, Joshua Slade, who has since been executed, that he and his associates have for years been practising those depredations on the unfortunate deceased, to which his habits had so much exposed him. It was for the purposes of robbery that on the fatal morning the culprit entered the house very early, and secreted himself until a fit opportunity for his designs occurred. It was his accidental detection by Mr. Waterhouse which led to the consummation of his guilt,—for the poor old man had frequently forgiven him, but now declared he would insist on punishment. The robber from the impulse of the moment became a murderer. It has since been made known that to such a state of shame and misery was Mr. Waterhouse reduced by his bad habits, that, though with the assistance of the parish constable, he had frequently recovered property from the house of the Slades, he abstained from legal prosecution, in fear that his own incorrect, and it is added immoral, conduct should be exposed to public reproof. How fatal an example has he offered to men placed in similar unrestricted but responsible situations!

On the 23d of August the effects of Mr. Waterhouse were sold by auction. Though living in such a “muddling way,” as the villagers term it, few farmers could boast of a better stocked farmyard, or a greater variety of good furniture. He had 15 horses, about the same number of cows and calves, 200 sheep and lambs, and a numerous progeny of hogs and pigs, amounting in all to about 150. The stock was in excellent condition. The principal object of attraction at the sale was the celebrated grey horse, which formed the pride and gratification of the latter years of Mr. Waterhouse’s existence. This beautiful animal he intended to exhibit for a week at the Horse Bazaar, and then present it to his Majesty. The memorable speech of the Duke of York on the Catholic Claims so transported Mr. Waterhouse, that in the ecstasy of the moment he exclaimed, “The Duke shall have my beautiful creature,” the appellation by which he generally designated his favourite horse. This highly-prized animal was sold for 162*l.* 10*s.* A five-year old mare, of the same breed, produced 45 guineas; and every article brought remarkably high prices; so many being actuated by the strange ambition of possessing something in memory of the singular rector.

JOHN GROOMBRIDGE, ESQ.

Aug. 2. At Hoxton, aged 77, John Groombridge, esq. for fifty-two years organist of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, and for upwards of 40 years at St. John’s, Hackney.

This eminent performer was descended from the Groombridges of Kent; was born at Blackheath Hill in 1750, and was a posthumous son. He received his musical education from Mr. Jarvis, a blind man, an excellent organist, and a much-esteemed pupil of Dr. Worgan. To the last-mentioned professor, Mr. Groombridge became still more closely attached, the acquaintance commencing when the Doctor played the organ at Vauxhall Gardens. This playing indeed was Handelian, and such was the style which Mr. Groombridge adopted. The late William Russel, B.M. organist at the Foundling, was a distinguished pupil of the deceased.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Thos. Armistead*, Vicar of Cockerham, Lanc. and of Backford, Cheshire. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.D. 1808; became a Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral in 1803; was presented to Backford in the same year by Dr. Majendie, then Bp. of Chester; to Waverham in the same county in 1806 by the same patron, and, resigning Waverham, to Cockerham in 1823.

At Tunstall Hall, aged 83, the Rev. *Henry Broughton*, Rector of East Bridgeford, Notts, to which living he was presented by P. Broughton, esq. in 1783. It is very remarkable that his three predecessors each enjoyed the living for nearly half a century, so that the parish has had only four pastors for little short of 200 years.

At North Burlingham, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. *John Dennison*, Rector of Great Hautbois and Vicar of Loddon, both in that county. He was of Caius College, Camb. B.A. 1772, being fifth Junior Optime of that year; was presented to Great Hautbois by Mrs. Howard in 1773, and to Loddon in 1790 by the Hon. Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely.

In his 40th year, the Rev. *Thos. Chapman*, for the last twelve years Lecturer of St. Philip’s, Birmingham.

Aged 26, the Rev. *Henry Jeremy Hale*, fourth son of William Hale, of King’s Walden, esq. by the Hon. Mary Grimston, aunt to the present Earl Verulam. He officiated at King’s Walden as Curate to his cousin the Rev. Henry Hale, who died early in the present year (see Part i. p. 473).

At Alverstoke, the Rev. *J. L. Jeans*, of Amsterdam.

At Llandovery, aged 80, the Rev. *Morgan Jones*, late of Blewberry, Berks. This

venerable Clergyman was never raised beyond a Curacy, which he diligently served for half a century. By economy he accumulated a fortune of 18,000*l.* which he has left to his relatives, Messrs. Jones, the grandchildren of David Jones, esq. banker of Llandovery.

In Yorkshire, aged 41, the Rev. *Robert Moore*, Rector of Cley, and Perpetual Curate of Weybourne, Norfolk. He was of St. John's College, Camb. B. A. 1807.

At St. Zaubre, near Rochelle, where he had been Rector from 1816, the Rev. *P. Royer*, formerly of Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

Rev. *H. V. Towton*, D.D. Rector of Vere, in the Island of Jamaica, son-in-law of the Rev. T. Thorn, of Brunswick-street, Bath.

In St. Martin's, Chichester, aged 82, the Rev. *W. Walker*, Rector of St. Pancras in that city, and of Rumbolds Wyke, and formerly one of the Vicars of the Cathedral.

At Neston, Cheshire, aged 71, the Rev. *Thos. Ward*, M. A. Vice-Dean and Prebendary of Chester, Vicar of Neston, and Rector of Handley. This gentleman was son of the Rev. Abel Ward, Archdeacon of Chester, and younger brother of the Rev. Peplow Ward, formerly, as was the deceased, a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. The deceased proceeded B. A. 1777, being the 17th Senior Optime of that year; M. A. 1780. He became a Prebendary of Chester in 1781, was presented to Neston in 1784 by the Dean and Chapter, and to Handley in 1797 by the same patrons. Mr. Ward was married, but lost his wife in 1793.

In Worcester, aged 50, the Rev. *Thos. Alex. Willis*, late Chaplain of Cawnpore in the East Indies. He was of Jesus Coll. Camb. B. A. 1802, M. A. 1805.

July 17. Suddenly, at Hagworthingham, Linc. when returning from Spilsby Sessions, aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Roe*, Rector of Kirkby-upon-Bain, and of Sotby in the same county, and an active Magistrate for Horncastle. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, M. A. 1799, and was presented to both his livings by the King; to Sotby in 1797, and to Kirkby in 1799.

July 30. At the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Welch at Birmingham, the Rev. *John Langley*, Fellow of Worcester Coll. Oxf. on Dr. Finney's foundation. He took the degree of M. A. in 1784.

Aug. 10. At Burghfield Rectory, near Reading, the Rev. *Matthew Robinson*, Rector of that parish, and of Coveuey, Cambridgeshire; cousin to Lord Rokeby, and brother-in-law to Sir S. Egerton Brydges, bart. He was the only son of the Rev. Wm. Robinson, also Rector of Burghfield, and of Denton in Kent (of whom we gave a memoir in vol. LXXIII. p. 1192), by Mary, only surviving dau. of Adam Richardson, gent. and heiress to her brother, Wm. Richardson, esq. of Kensington. The deceased was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1791, M. A. 1794. He was presented to Coveuey in 1791, by his uncle Matthew Robinson Morris, esq. (afterwards Lord Rokeby), and to Burghfield in 1800, by his father, on whose death in 1803 he also succeeded to an ample fortune.

Aug. 21. At Hackleton, North'ton, aged 41, the Rev. *Thos. Mercer*. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B. A. 1808, M. A. 1823.

Aug. 27. At Mason Hill, Bromley, Kent, aged 41, the Rev. *John Pieters*, M. A. Vicar of Down.

Aug. 28. At Margate, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Francis Haultain*, D. D. for fifty years Vicar of East Ham, Essex, and Rector of Weybridge, Surrey. He was son of Benjamin Haultain, of Weybridge, esq. who died in 1790; and was of Exeter Coll. Oxf. where he proceeded M. A. 1771, B. and D. D. 1794. He was presented to East Ham in 1776, by Dr. Lowth. then Bishop of London, and to the Rectory of Elstree in Hertfordshire in 1787, on the presentation of the King, Lord Thurlow being then Lord Chancellor. The latter living he resigned in 1794, in exchange for that of Weybridge, also a benefice in the gift of the Crown.

Sept. 7. At his residence near Abergavenny, aged 44, the Rev. *Chas. Powell*, Rector of Llanfoist, and Vicar of Llanvapley, Monmouthshire. He was presented to both these livings by the Earl of Abergavenny; to the former in 1804, and to the latter in 1805. He was an able advocate of the Church of England, and a bright ornament of society.

Sept. 13. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Hatcliffe, Linc. the Rev. *Geo. Lawrence*, of Nelson-terrace, City-road, Lecturer of Allhallows the Great and Less.

Sept. 17. At Stour-pain near Blandford, the Rev. *Joseph Hewetson*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Queen's Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1792; and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum within the last five years. This gentleman having unfortunately shot himself, a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Insanity.

Sept. 18. At Shirley Common, near Southampton, of consumption, aged 28, the Rev. *Robert Pollock*, M. A. of the University of Glasgow. He was bending his course from Scotland towards Italy for the recovery of the health. He had recently published a serious poem, entitled, "The Course of Time."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 28. Mr. William James, Author of the Naval History of Great Britain. This talented individual, for whom the name of his excellent work is a sufficient eulogium, has, after twelve years of unremitting application to his laborious task, left a widow, a

native of the West Indies, entirely destitute, A subscription is now raising for her relief the Literary Fund Society having liberally contributed a donation of 50*l*.

July 23. At Hatchett's Hotel, aged 87, John Wickens, esq. late of Mapperton, Dorset.

July 27. Aged 58, Martha, relict of Abraham Goldsmid, jun. esq.

July 29. At the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. William Henry Adolphus, the infant son of Colonel and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence.

Aged 46, Martin Jones, esq. of Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

July 30. At the house of her father-in-law Earl Fortescue, in Grosvenor-sq. aged 31, Louisa Viscountess Ebrington. She was the eldest-child of Dudley, first and present Earl of Harrowby, by Lady Susan Levison Gower, dau. of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K. G. She was married to Hugh Viscount Ebrington in June 1817, and has left several children. Her remains were deposited at Filleigh, in Devonshire, attended by her afflicted husband, by Earl and Countess Fortescue, the Countess of Harrowby, the Hon. G. Fortescue, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, her sisters Lady Catherine Fellowes and Lady Eleanor Elizabeth Fortescue; the service being performed by the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue. A portrait of Lady Ebrington, from a miniature by Linnel, was published in *La Belle Assemblée* in 1825.—The Viscount has since lost his infant son Granville-Henry.

In Connaught-terrace, Mr. Stephens, father of Miss Stephens, the vocalist.

July 31. In Stafford place, aged 80, Francis Pinney, sen. esq.

Lately. Aged 75, David Hardie, esq. late of the E. I. C. Service.

Aug. 5. At Homerton, aged 55, Ann, wife of Michael Gray, esq.

Aged 74, Catharine, widow of Harden Burnley, of Brunswick-sq. and mother-in-law of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

Aged 63, John Vaillant, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-square, and the Middle Temple. He was son of Paul Vaillant, formerly an eminent bookseller in the Strand. His mother died at a very advanced age in January last; see Part i. p. 92. Mr. Vaillant was the Senior Judge of the Sheriffs' Court in the city of London, and was highly respected by a very numerous circle of friends.

Aug. 6. In Crown-office-row, aged 70, Francis Bushell Reaston, esq. a Benchler of the Middle Temple, son of Thos. Reaston, esq. of Hull.

At the S. Sea House, Barbara-Gould, wife of Nathaniel Simpson, esq.

Aug. 8. At St. Germain's-terrace, Blackheath, Mrs. Eliz. Boyfield, of Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Huxley, Inspecting Field Officer in Nova Scotia. He was appointed Captain in 1793, Capt. 2d West. I. reg. 1795, Brev.-Maj. 1802, Lt.-Col. 1826.

Aug. 9. In Jeffreys-sq. aged 69, William May, esq. Consul-gen. of the King of the Netherlands in Great Britain.

At Hampstead, aged 73, the wife of Matthew Martin, esq. of Poet's Corner, Westminster.

Aug. 10. In Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, Marianne, eldest surviving dau. of late Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire.

At Pimlico, aged 75, John Jackson, esq.

Aug. 11. Aged 52, Geo. Dryden Milton, esq. of Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

At Brompton, David Robinson, esq.

Aug. 12. In Abingdon-st. Westminster, aged 76, Mr. Gabriel Riddle, late Surveying Gen. Examiner of Excise.

Aug. 13. In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 16, Mary, dau. of Charles Harrison Batley, esq. M.P. for Beverley.

In Essex-st. Strand, aged 46, Mrs. W. B. Gurney.

Aug. 14. At the Hungerford Hotel, John Lyon, esq. of Tramore, co. Waterford.

Aug. 16. In New Millman-str. aged 82, Robert Bicknell, esq.

Aug. 17. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Francis Hale Rigby, esq.

Aug. 18. Aged 57, Mr. Alex. Barron, of Kentish-town, many years of Tottenham-court-road.

Aged 71, Jeremiah Evans, esq. of Edwardes-square, Kensington.

In York-street, Portman-square, aged 74, the widow of Robert Brent, esq.

At Kensington, W. B. Arundell, esq.

Aug. 19. Aged 48, Thos. Anderson Rudd, esq. late of Amptill, Beds.

Aug. 20. At Newington Butts, aged 88, Frances, relict of Timothy Colly Jenks, esq. of Bromyard, Herefordshire.

Aug. 21. Mary, wife of Joseph Minors, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

Aug. 23. At Camberwell, aged 46, Edw. Read, esq.

At Clapham-rise, aged 57, Maria, wife of J. L. Siordet, esq.

Aug. 25. Ellen, wife of Mr. W. Henry Rosser, Solicitor, of King's-row, Pentonville, and Gray's-inn-place.

Aug. 26. Aged 22, Mary-Sarah, only surviving dau. of late Robert Blasson, esq. of Park-place, Islington.

Aug. 29. Mary-Ann, wife of Luke Freeman, esq. of Guildford-street.

Aug. 31. At Hampstead, aged 81, Wm. Cleghorn, esq. of Fig-tree-court.

Sept. 1. Aged 78, Benj. Follett, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Wm. Blunt, esq. of Prince's-street, Hanover-square.

Sept. 5. At his sister's in Nottingham-terr. Geo. Mungo Graham, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park.

At Cadogan-pl. Fitzwilliam Rosier, esq.

Sept. 6. Anne, wife of the Rev. H. F. Burder, of Hackney.

Sept. 8. At Brixton, Geo. Scott, esq. son of John Scott, esq. of Parliament-st.

At Upper Kensington-gore, aged 83, John Mair, esq. of the Lodge, Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 9. Aged 76, Mr. Chas. Wheeler, the original proprietor of the Manchester Chronicle.

Sept. 10. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 83, Mrs. Christian Drummond, eldest dau. of Wm. Drummond, esq. of Callender.

Aged 67, Mrs. Mary Watkins, of Park-place, Islington.

Wm. Sampson, esq. wine and brandy merchant, St. Mary-at-Hill, and for eighteen years a Common-councilman of London.

Sept. 11. In Portman-square, Jaqueline-Charlotte Countess de Hompesch.

Sept. 12. In Addle-street, Aldermanbury, aged 63, Mr. Thos. Gale.

Sept. 13. At Tulse-hill, Brixton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Bardin, late of Kensington.

Aged nearly 12, Amabel, youngest dau. of Lord Grantham.

In Ludgate-street, aged 63, Joseph Mawman, esq. who, having been formerly an eminent bookseller at York, about thirty years ago succeeded to the business of the well-known Mr. Dilly in the Poultry. Mr. Mawman was a very intelligent man and spirited publisher; and was honoured with the friendship of Dr. Parr, Dr. Lingard, and numerous other learned individuals. He was himself an author, having published in 1805 an octavo volume, intituled, "An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland, and the English Lakes; with recollections, descriptions, and references to historical facts."

Sept. 21. In Woburn-place, after a long and painful illness, deeply lamented by his numerous family and friends, aged 63, Wm. John Reeves, esq. many years one of the Deputies to the Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

BERKS.—*July 20.* At White Waltham, in his 80th year, Henry-John Kearney, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 2d Berks Militia. This gentleman was great-nephew to the first, and son-in-law to the second, Dukes of Chandos. He was son of the Rev. John Kearney, D.D. by Henrietta, fifth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Brydges, Archdeacon of Rochester; and was married, firstly, Jan. 20, 1778, to his second cousin, Lady Augusta Brydges, daughter of Henry second Duke of Chandos, and his only child by his second wife Anne Jeffreys. Lady Augusta died without issue in little more than a year after her marriage, and Col. Kearney married, secondly, the daughter and heiress of Joseph Banks, esq. of Lin-

coln's Inn, Chancellor of York. The Col. embraced the military profession at an early age, and served under Gen. Elliot at the siege of Gibraltar.

Aug. 9. At Maidenhead, Anne, widow of the Rev. Geo. Waddington, of Tuxford, Notts, and youngest dau. of the late Peter Dollond, esq. the celebrated optician. A memoir of her late husband, who died in 1824, is printed in vol. xciv. ii. 280.

Aug. 24. By being thrown from his chaise, Benj. Bunbury, esq. of Marlstone-house near Newbury, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county. He was formerly a Major in the army.

Sept. 2. Aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Geo. Hulme, of Shinfield, dau. of late Rev. J. S. Breedon, of Bere Court.

At Beaumont, aged 17, the Hon. Harriet-Elizabeth Flower, third daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Ashbrook; and youngest child by his first lady, Debora-Susanna, dau. and heiress of Rev. Wm.-Maximilian Friend.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug. 28.* The wife of Thos. Parr, esq. of Appleton.

CORNWALL.—*Sept. 4.* At Penzance, aged 23, Frances-Jane, only dau. of Rev. Thos. Methold, Prebendary of Norwich.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Aug. 20.* At Wirksworth, Caroline, the wife of Richard Hurt, esq.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Plymouth, aged 67, Lieut. Dennis Lahiff, having spent 53 years in the service of his country in various parts of the world. He was memorable as having been the drill-master of Cobbett in North America for the 55th regiment.

At Endicott, in Cadbury, aged 69, Mr. J. Turner, an eminent agriculturist, noted for the largest sheep bred in the West.

Aug. 19. At Bideford, aged 52, Eliz. wife of Rev. Dan. Campbell, Rector of Crowcombe, Somerset.

Sept. 6. At Weymouth, aged 40, John-Henry Venner, esq. only son of the late John Venner, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple.

DORSET.—*Aug. 21.* At Mapperton-house, aged 7, Eliza-Emily, second dau. of Sir Molyneux-Hyde Nepean, bart.

Sept. 15. At Fordington, near Dorchester, highly respected, Lieut. Thos. Collins, late Adj. 2d Drag. Guards.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 30.* At Newton Morrell, near Darlington, W. Robson, esq. aged 52.

Sept. 15. At Durham, Mrs. Martha Millner, dau. of John Cheape, esq. and sister to the Countess of Strathmore.

ESSEX.—*Sept. 12.* At Harwich, Mary, the wife of Rob. Menzies, esq. surgeon, of Upper Stamford-street.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept. 2.* At Cheltenham, aged 62, Mary, relict of Thomas Beckley, esq. of Lymington.

At Bristol, in his 12th year, Henry Lechmere, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Graves Russell, Bombay Artillery.

HANTS.—*Aug.* 20. At Droxford, aged 23, Elizabeth-Anne Benet, wife of Lieut. John-Neale Nott, R. N. and daughter of Thos. Calley, esq. of Burderop-park, Wilts.

At Portsmouth, aged 82, at the house of the Rev. S. Leggatt, Chaplain to the Garrison, Ann, relict of Sam. Leggatt, esq. of Norwich.

Aug. 26. At West Cowes, Caroline, dau. of John M. Winter, esq. of Shenley, Herts.

Aug. 28. At Chewton-house, after a lingering illness, Frances, relict of the late Capt. Charles Campbell, R. N.

Aug. 29. At Tichborne-house, aged 15, Mary, fourth dau. of Sir Henry Tichborne, bt.

Sept. 3. At Wykeham, aged 47, Geo. Mackonachie, esq. Lt.-Col. Comm. E. I. C's. 5th Reg. of Native Infantry.

Sept. 8. At Gosport, Henry, eldest son of Rev. Mr. Barnard, Rector of Alverstoke.

HUNTS.—*Aug.* 24. Aged 60, William Loveday, esq. Huntingdon.

Sept. 7. At Huntingdon, John-Mackie Leslie, esq.

KENT.—*Sept.* 7. At Shooter's-hill, Harriott-Spencer, wife of Lieut. Locke Lewis, R. N.

Sept. 13. At Ramsgate, aged 71, Mrs. Manners, of Rutland-house, Knightsbridge.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Sept.* 11. At Bonby, aged 22, Caroline, dau. of Rev. John Hildyard, Vicar.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 17. Aged 49, Rachel, second dau. of late John Gurney, esq. of Earham-hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug.* 3. The wife of Nat. Clayton, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aug. 24. At Whatton, aged 48, in consequence of the overturning of his gig, William Hepple, esquire, of Blackheddon. In less than seven months Mr. H. his sister, Mrs. Hewitt, and five other relations, have, in rapid succession, pursued each other to the tomb.

Sept. 12. At Newcastle, of apoplexy, aged 63, John Fox, esq. Collector of Excise at that place, and formerly of Hull.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Aug.* 29. At Medley-house, near Oxford, aged 54, James Lett, esq. of Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-st. and of Woodford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Aug.* 25. At Long Ashton, Mrs. Marg. Davies, dau. of late Rev. David D. vicar of Verwick, Cardigansh.

Aug. 31. At Marston-house, in her 23d year, Lady Lucy-Georgiana Boyle, second dau. of the Earl of Cork.

Sept. 11. At South Hill-house, aged 55, Thos.-Chetham Strode, esq. Colonel of the East Somerset Reg. of Local Militia, a Dep. Lieut. and Magistrate, and one of the Vice-presidents of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Sept. 17. Samuel Rodbard, esq. of Evercreech.

Lately. At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Martha Graves, daughter of Moigan

Graves, esq. of Mickleton in Gloucestersh. who died in 1770, and niece of the late Rev. Richard Graves, Rector of Claverton and Croscombe, Somersetshire, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," &c. &c.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 20. At Merton, aged 53, Thomas Bennett, esq.

Aug. 28. Suddenly, in his 63d year, at Petersham, Chas. Baratty, esq. F.S.A. of Fig-tree-court, Inner-temple.

Aug. 30. At Chichester, aged 80, Mrs. Barbut.

Sept. 6. At Merton Abbey, aged 72, Chas. Smith, esq.

Sept. 13. At Twickenham, Mrs. J. C. Codrington.

Sept. 14. At Banstead, aged 76, Humph. Howorth, esq. He was the faithful and truly constitutional representative of the borough of Evesham during five successive Parliaments. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the Election in 1802, was first returned in 1806, and retired in 1820.

WARWICK.—*Sept.* 11. At Leamington, aged 66, Frances, widow of Rev. Edw. Conyers, Vicar of Epping and of Walthamstow in Essex.

Sept. 12. At Stratford, aged 80, Harriet, relict of John Ekins, D.D. Dean of Salisbury.

WILTS.—*Sept.* 7. James Chapman, esq. of Cockill-cottage, near Trowbridge.

Sept. 10. At Farley, Hungerford, aged 71, Ellen, relict of the Rev. E. H. Whinfield, Rector of Battlesden, Beds.

Sept. 15. At Hindon, aged 73, Thos. Lawford, esq.

Aug. 19. At Tytherton, aged 80, C. Pinniger, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Aug.* 21. At Great Malvern, Anne, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Hotham, K.C.B. and dau. of Sir Edward Jaynes, Knt.

YORKSHIRE.—*July* 2. At Tickhill-castle, at an early age, Sydney Shore, esq. grandson of S. Shore, of Meersbrook, co. Derby, esq. and eldest son of Sam. Sydney, of Norton Hall in the same county, esq. by Harriet, only surviving child of Fitzwalter Foy, esq. of Castle-hill, Dorsetshire. In the retirement which he always courted, his talents, affectionate heart, and Christian line of conduct, could only be fully appreciated by a limited circle of friends and connexions.

Aug. 30. At Guisborough, the widow of H. Clarke, esq. Justice of the Peace for the N. Riding.

At Hull, advanced in age, Lieut. Sir W. Edgeworth, bt. of Edgeworth, co. Longford.

Aug. 11. At Quiddendenham, the seat of her uncle the Earl of Albemarle, Mrs. Wakefield, only dau. of Sir John Sydney, bart. of Penshurst, and wife of Wm. Wakefield, who was lately sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, for aiding his brother in the abduction of Miss Turner. This accomplished and beautiful young lady

has fallen a victim to a broken heart. She has left one infant daughter, six months old.

Aug. 15. At Bridlington, aged 84, the relict of Rev. J. Henderson.

Aug. 19. At Scarborough, aged 18, James, 2d son of late Wm. Moorsom, esq.

Aug. 22. At Howden, aged 87, Robert Spefforth, esq. for upwards of 40 years an eminent solicitor in that place.

At South Cave, aged 75, the relict of Wm. Souley, esq.

Aug. 31. In his 83d year, Tho. Dyson, esq. of Willow-Edge, near Halifax. To his poor neighbours he has bequeathed 170 full suits of mourning.

Lately. At the George Hotel, Bridlington Quay, after a short illness, Adolphus Moffat Bayard, esq. late of 15th Hussars.

Aged 80, John Foss, esq. architect, one of the Aldermen of Richmond.

Sept. 4. At York, aged 36, Edw. Wm. Oddie, esq. 33d foot, son of the late Rev. Wm. Oddie, Vicar of Stillington.

Sept. 5. At Grimsby, aged 66, the wife of Ald. Bancroft.

Sept. 10. Aged 71, T. Wybergh, of Isel-hall, esq. justice of peace for Cumberland, and clerk of the peace for the West Riding.

At Hull, aged 70, Ann, relict of Mich. Pattinson, esq. of Burton Pidsea.

Sept. 11. At Leeds, Wm. Davy, esq. Consul of the United States of America, for Hull and its dependencies.

Sept. 12. Aged 58, the wife of the Rev. J. Overton, of York.

Sept. 14. At Wakefield, the relict of Dr Bacon, Vicar.

Sept. 15. Aged 76, W. Horncastle, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house at Hull.

Sept. 16. At Scarborough, aged 63, the Rev. J. L. Garrett, lecturer on astronomy, &c. formerly a minister in Lady Huntingdon's Connection, at Birmingham.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Llandilo, Carmar. aged 17, Louisa Horatia, youngest dau. of Rev. I. Lewis, vicar of Long Ashton, Som.

SCOTLAND.—*July 20.* At Woodside, near Kelso, aged 92, the Lady Diana Scott, relict of Walter Scott, esq. of Harden. She was the last survivor of the issue of Hugh, third Earl of Marchmont, who died in 1794, and was, therefore, the great grand-daughter of Sir Patrick Home, of Polwarth, the devoted patriot and genuine Christian, who, with Robert Baillie, of Jerviswood, his friend and fellow-labourer in the same glorious cause, hazarded his case, his fortune, and his life. She inherited not only the blood, but the spirit of her truly great progenitor. Endued with superior talents, improved and enriched by extensive reading and reflection, and by long and familiar intercourse with enlightened society, her conversation, which was cheerful, acute, and intelligent in no ordinary degree, derived an additional charm from the elegance of her manners, and the

varied and interesting expression of her countenance.

Aug. 28. At Darleith, Dumbartonshire, aged 67, Tho. Yuille, esq. of Bedford-sq.

July 28. At Edinburgh, aged 96, Janet, relict of Major-Gen. John Beckwith, and dau. of Rev. John Weihart, Dean of the Chapel Royal.

IRELAND.—*Sept. 1.* In Belfast, aged 105, Mrs. Anne Crawford.

ABROAD.—*Feb. 10.* At Colombo, in Ceylon, Brevet Major Tho. Bayly, Capt. Ceylon regt. He had served his country in India 27 years; 23 of which he passed at Ceylon, in arduous and generally unhealthy stations.

March 15. On her passage to England, on board the Wellington, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 46th regt. and dau. of late Robt. P. Blachford, esq. of Osborne, Isle of Wight.

May 9. At Savanna-la-Mar in Jamaica, Mr. John Fuge, aged 140 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was confined to his bed for only two months previous to his decease. This is the third instance of extraordinary longevity which has occurred in the obituary of Jamaica during a few weeks (see before, p. 94).

May 30. On board the ship Cumberland, on his passage from India, Lieut.-Col. D. Newall, of the Madras army.

June 13. At Barbadoes, Wm.-Rennell, infant son of the Lord Bishop, and grandson of the Dean of Winchester.

Aug. 9. Suddenly, at Tirlemont, in Brabant, on the road to Aix-la Chapelle, Geo. Rodd, esq. an apothecary and surgeon in eminent practice at Hampstead, near London. He has left a widow and young family, and a numerous circle of friends; to lament the sudden termination of his valuable life.

Lately. Mr. Malot, a man of letters, and an enlightened lawyer, who had for a long time exercised the functions of a magistrate at Avallon. On entering his study after his death, there was found in a secret chest, of which he alone kept the key, the body of his wife, who had been dead for 25 years, embalmed and admirably preserved. It is supposed that he had prevailed on the gravedigger to exhumate the body, from which, after death, he was unwilling to separate himself.

At the residence of M. Lafitte, Paris, M. Manuel, the celebrated opposition member, whose expulsion from the Chamber of Deputies some years since led to the secession of his whole party, and to the ultimate destruction of its influence in the State. He was a man of liberal principles, and a powerful orator.

Aug. 7. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Edward Homewood, esq. late Capt. 3d Drag. Guards.

Aug. 8. At Geneva, of typhus fever, Caroline, wife of Isaac Macaire, esq. and dau. of John Prinsep, esq. of Gt. Cumberland-st.

Lately. At St. Petersburg, aged 64, Paul Brookes, esq. much respected by most zoologists, as an indefatigable traveller in pursuit of subjects in natural history.

Sept. 13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John Osborn, esq. of Upshire Hall, Essex.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. xcvi. pt. i. p. 379, 574. A mural monument to Mr. Chapman has been erected in the Church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. It bears the following inscription: "To the memory of the Rev. Charles John Chapman, B.D. who was born at Norwich June 24, 1767, and died there February 12, 1826. This monument is erected by public subscription, in testimony of his unwearied attention to his pastoral duties, and to the many charitable institutions in this city. He was for xvi years Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; for xxxiv years Minister of this parish; for xxiv years Treasurer of the Friendly Society, under whose care that excellent charity was first established; and for xxii years Treasurer of the Charity Schools."

Part i. page 282. The Dean and Chapter of Rochester, at a Chapter holden on the 12th of February, passed a resolution that, "sensibly affected by the loss

which they have sustained in the death of Dr. John Law, Prebendary of this Cathedral Church, and Archdeacon of the Diocese of Rochester, they deem it a duty which they owe to his memory, to themselves, and to the Church, to record their sentiments and feelings towards him. The dignity and affability with which, during a period of nearly sixty years, he supported and graced the station which he held in this Cathedral Church; the unremitting diligence and fidelity, the wisdom and firmness, the urbanity and moderation, with which he watched over its interests and sustained its credit, together with the zeal and vigilance with which he engaged in the administration of its spiritual concerns, were such as at once to excite admiration, respect, and love, and to throw a brilliant lustre over his name and character. The present Dean and Chapter can never lose the recollection of his long and faithful services, nor of his numerous and estimable Christian virtues; and they have the highest gratification, in the midst of their regret, in placing upon record this memorial of his excellence, and this tribute of their esteem and affection."

P. 376. In September 1786, Dr. Rudd married, secondly, the eldest dau. of Wm. Elliot, esq. of Edinburgh, by whom, who died in February 1817, he had two daughters who survive him.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 22, to September 25, 1827.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5 179		50 and 60 139	
Males - 1250	} 2470	Males - 903	} 1753		5 and 10 76	60 and 70 137		
Females - 1220		Females - 850			70 and 80 119			
Whereof have died under two years old 587					10 and 20 62	80 and 90 38		
					20 and 30 113	90 and 100 3		
					30 and 40 144	100 0		
				40 and 50 156				
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Imperial Average, per Quarter, of the Six Weeks ended Sept. 7, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 3	36 4	26 10	38 6	50 3	43 4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 10s. Straw 2l. 6s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 16s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 7l. 7s.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 24:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts.....	2372 Calves 190
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	26,740 Pigs 148

COAL MARKET, Sept. 20, 31s. 6d. to 39s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 49s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, September 17, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham . . .	—	£. —	East London	123 0	£. 5 0
Barnsley	290 0	12 0	Grand Junction	64½ 0	3 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	305 0	12 10	Kent	30 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav. .	139 0	9 10	Manchester & Salford .	35 0	—
Coventry	1250 0	44 & bs.	South London	90 0	—
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex	68 0	2 15
Croydon	2 10	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	170	7 0	Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	80 0	4 5	Albion	56 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester .	107 0	3 15	Atlas	9½ 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde . . .	590 0	25 0	British Commercial . .	4¾ 0	5½ p.ct.
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Junction	311 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	4½ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey	53½ 0	3 0	Globe	151½ 0	7 0
Grand Union	26 0	1 0	Guardian	21½ 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—	Hope Life	5½ 0	0 6
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Imperial Fire	97½ 0	5 0
Huddersfield	17½ 0	—	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon . . .	29 0	1 5	Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Lancaster	33 0	1 10	Protector Fire	1 3	0 1 4
Leeds and Liverpool . .	390 0	16 0	Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Leicester	350 0	17 0	Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Leic. and North'n . . .	89	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
Loughborough	4200 0	180 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell . . .	800 0	35 0	Anglo Mexican	55 dis.	—
Monmouthshire	220 0	10 0	Bolanos	70 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham .	—	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	22 pm.	—
Neath	330 0	15 0	British Iron	32 dis.	—
Oxford	720 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	8½ 0	—
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0	General	3 pm.	—
Regent's	28½ 0	—	Pasco Peruvian	23 dis.	—
Rochdale	96 0	4 0	Potosi	2 6	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte	400	—
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0	Tlalpuahua	—	—
Stourbridge	245 0	10 0	United Mexican	20 dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon . . .	38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal . .	22 dis.	—
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	300 0	16 0	Westminster Chartd. .	55 0	3 0
Severn and Wye	26 0	1 11	Ditto, New	1 pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway . .	12 0	—	City	167½	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red .	36 0	1 10	Ditto, New	92½	5 0
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6	Imperial	4 dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	800 0	37 10	Phoenix	2 pm.	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming. . .	290 0	12 0	General United	16 dis.	4 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton . .	275 0	12 10	British	14 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks	5 5	0 4	Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming. . .	51½ 0	1 10	Birmingham	65 0	4 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford	6 dis.	—
St. Katharine's	½ dis.	4 p ct.	Brighton	10 dis.	—
London (Stock)	87¾ 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	25½	1 8
West India (Stock) . .	206 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock) . .	85 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	—	—
Commercial (Stock) . .	84 0	4 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Southwark	3 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7½ per cent. .	35 0	1 10	Australian (Agriculi)	4½ pm.	—
Vauxhall	21¾ 0	1 0	Auction Mart	19 0	—
Waterloo	5 0	—	Annuity, British . . .	12 dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	27 0	1 2 8	Bank, Irish Provincial	1½ dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.	23 0	0 19 10	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms	18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp. .	15 pm.	—	Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From August 26, to September 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°			Sept.	°	°	°		
26	51	56	50	30, 16	cloudy	11	61	66	61	29, 80	showers
27	54	63	57	, 30	fair	12	58	64	55	, 75	showers
28	58	64	56	, 30	fair	13	55	59	50	, 99	showers
29	55	61	54	, 40	fine	14	59	64	58	30, 20	fair
30	53	60	56	, 26	cloudy	15	60	64	58	, 27	fair
31	58	61	57	, 30	fair	16	61	67	58	, 23	cloudy
S.1	58	64	52	, 37	fair	17	57	65	57	, 32	fair
2	58	65	54	, 31	fair	18	58	65	50	, 25	fair
3	57	65	56	, 31	cloudy	19	51	56	45	, 19	showers
4	55	58	54	, 31	cloudy	20	47	53	48	29, 80	cloudy
5	58	63	50	, 28	cloudy	21	58	61	49	, 79	showers
6	56	61	56	, 30	cloudy	22	52	58	46	, 56	fair
7	58	60	57	, 30	cloudy	23	54	58	50	, 54	showers
8	56	59	55	, 28	cloudy	24	55	60	52	, 70	showers
9	58	62	58	29, 98	heavy rain	25	54	60	53	, 70	cloudy
10	52	62	62	, 90	showers						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 26, 1827, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	211	87½	87¾	94½	94½	100¾	103¼	20	—	90 91 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
30	210	87	86¼	94	94	100¾	103	20½	—	92 pm.	58 60 pm.	58 60 pm.
31	211	87¼	86¾	94½	94½	100¾	103½	20½	254½	93 94 pm.	59 61 pm.	59 61 pm.
1	212	88½	87¼	—	94½	101½	103¼	20½	—	93 94 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
3	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	214	88¾	87½	95¼	95½	101½	104¼	shut	sh ut	93 94 pm.	61-62 pm.	61 62 pm.
5	shut	shut	87½	shut	95	101½	103¾	—	—	—	61 59 pm.	—
6	—	—	87¼	—	94¾	101¾	shut	—	—	93 92 pm.	60 59 pm.	60 59 pm.
7	—	—	87½	shut	—	101¾	—	—	—	—	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
8	—	—	87¼	—	—	101½	—	—	—	—	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
10	—	—	87½	—	—	101½	—	—	—	—	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
11	—	—	87¾	—	—	101½	—	—	—	93 94 pm.	61 60 pm.	62 60 pm.
12	—	—	87½	—	—	101½	—	—	—	92 pm.	60 58 pm.	60 58 pm.
13	—	—	87¾	—	—	101½	—	—	—	94 93 pm.	58 9 pm.	58 59 pm.
14	—	—	87¾	—	—	101¾	—	—	—	94 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
15	—	—	87¾	—	—	101¾	—	—	—	94 93 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
17	—	—	86¾	—	—	101¾	—	—	—	—	60 58 pm.	60 58 pm.
18	—	—	86¾	—	—	101¼	—	—	—	—	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
19	—	—	87	—	—	101¼	—	—	—	94 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
20	—	—	87¼	—	—	101¾	—	—	—	94 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 62 pm.
21	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	86½	—	—	100¾	—	—	255½	93 94 pm.	61 59 pm.	62 60 pm.
24	—	—	87½	—	—	101½	—	—	—	—	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
25	—	—	86¾	—	—	100¾	—	—	—	—	60 58 pm.	59 61 pm.
26	—	—	86½	—	—	101	—	—	—	93 pm.	58 59 pm.	59 60 pm.

New South Sea Ann. Aug. 31, 86½.—Old South Sea Ann. Aug. 31, 87½.

South Sea Stock, Aug. 31, 94½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Adver.--Courier
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Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
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Coventry 2 Cumberl.
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Devenport--Devizes
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Dorset--Durham 2
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Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2--Ipswich
Kent 4--Lancaster
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield--Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northamp
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff.--Surrey
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York 4
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OCTOBER, 1827.

[PUBLISHED NOV. 1.]

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Embellished with a Lithographic PLAN of the IMPROVEMENTS in ST. JAMES'S PARK;
and, a PORTRAIT of the late DR. HAYGARTH.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. W. UPCOTT, of the London Institution, says, "You will oblige me by communicating through your Magazine to the literary world, that being in possession of a series of original letters of the celebrated Philip Doddridge, which I intend to publish the ensuing season, and desirous to enlarge and perfect as far as possible this very interesting Collection, I shall feel grateful to any of your numerous readers holding documents of the same kind, of sufficient interest for publication, who may favour me with the loan, or with copies of them. In the former case every care shall be taken in transcribing them, as well as for their safe return."

Mr. ANDREW BLOXAM states, in reply to Mr. F. Gibson, who begs for information respecting a gold medal struck in the reign of Queen Anne, Part i. p. 482, that Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston Hall, Leicestershire, has in his possession a gold medal, answering in every respect to the description of that which Mr. Gibson possesses. James Winstanley, esq. the great grandfather of the present possessor, was in Parliament at that time, representing the borough of Leicester, and as he voted in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, a medal was probably presented to each member on that side.

P. J. remarks, "In Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales* mention is made of *Bolting* and *Bolt days*. In the Law Dictionaries, *bolting* is explained to be of kin to *mooting*, or sham pleading; but this word, as well as many others in Dugdale, is not mentioned in Todd's Johnson's Dictionary. The word *pleggs*, mentioned in Dugdale under the head of Trial by Combat, I do not find in any Dictionary. I presume it means pledges or sureties. In Dugdale also frequently occurs *All Hallowen tide*. This is vulgarly called in Ireland *All Holland tide*; under which title I see a novel lately advertised. Many words which have been forgotten in this country, are still retained among the descendants of the English settlers in Ireland and America."

A. H. desires to acknowledge the kind communications of J. W. and also of Camilla; and to return them his grateful thanks for their remedies for the cramp; that of the former he has not unfrequently tried with his own feet instead of a board, but it has failed lately;—that of the latter shall be well considered. A. H. is happy

to have called forth such benevolent sympathy.

A Correspondent, on reading L.'s observations, p. 8, on the pedigree of Zouche, says, according to Moréri, it was Agnes, another daughter of Alain Fergent, Count of Bretagne, by his wife Ermengarde of Anjou, who married Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

Z. begs us "to inquire whether the Chapel at Quarendon in the Vale of Aylesbury, Bucks, the state of which was so ably described in our Magazine for June, August, and December, 1817, is allowed to remain in the disgusting and disgraceful condition in which it then was. Disgusting it must be to all thinking minds, that the house of God should be allowed to fall into such a ruinous state of dilapidation, surely quite discreditable to the heirs of the antient family of Lee, Earls of Lichfield, and Viscounts *Quarendon*, that they should suffer the sepulchres of their fathers to be desecrated by every idle and unthinking rustic."—"The above question and remarks may serve for Pitchcott Church, Bucks, noticed in your Magazine for November 1817."

S. T. will be thankful for any information respecting the cradle of Edw. II. In 1777 it was in the possession of a clergyman in Gloucestershire. Is it still preserved? and in whose care?

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT would be obliged by an answer to the following questions:—1st. What was the sum of money paid by his late Majesty George the Third for the library, prints, &c. of the celebrated Joseph Smith, British Consul at Venice in the year 1762? 2d. Whether there is any portrait or print of the said Joseph Smith in existence, and if so, where it may be copied or purchased? 3d. Of what family was the said Joseph Smith, and in what year did he die?

On the sublime Name of the Deity.

"I AM,"—the great Jehovah cries,
Throughout the earth and boundless skies;
Surrounding worlds the truth impart;
And each replies—"O Lord, THOU ART!"

E. T. PILGRIM.

ERRATA.

P. 259. In the 3d line of the Latin translation, read *trahentem*; and in the 11th line, read *hæreo*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON ANTIENT LAND-MARKS AND BOUNDARIES.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

IN a pamphlet entitled "Illustrations of Avebury and Silbury," by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the extraordinary mount of Silbury is presumed to have been dedicated to the Celtic deity Teutates, the Egyptian Thoth, the Phœnician Teut, or more modern Mercury. In addition to the many curious and highly interesting observations of the Rev. Gentleman, I beg to offer a few remarks upon the deity Mercury, his powers, and his sites of worship, which, while they corroborate the opinions advanced, may also account for the proximity of Silbury and the Temple of Avebury to the frontier boundary of Wansdyke.

Man in his early state knew no bounds of territory,—

"The world was all before him, where to choose

His place of rest, and Providence his guide."

Increasing population narrowed his limits, till not only tribes had boundaries, but individuals their land-marks. A rude stone was raised on the limits of each man's territory, and we may infer that it was a custom of the highest antiquity, by the mention made of olden times, in the following passage, for the due observance of these thoaths or land-marks: "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's land-mark, which *they of old time* have set in thy inheritance." *

The stone which Minerva hurled at Mars was black, rough, and vast, and was placed by *men of former times* as a boundary of cultivated land. †

Again, we read:

"Sxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte
jacebat, [arvis."
Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret

These passages from the Scriptures and from Homer prove the remote antiquity of the land-marks; and the universality of the custom is as wonderful, as it is curious to observe the rites which have sprung from the respect paid to land-marks, and which even still remain, notwithstanding the lapse of so many ages. Leaving, however, the boundary marks of individuals, let us observe the thoaths of higher import, which divided the lands of nations, and trace the respect paid to them by an assembled mass of people, whose minds, eagerly absorbing every tint of superstition, ultimately converted the land-mark to a deity, and actually placed themselves under the protection of a rude stone, which they were bound to defend. Early mention is made of a thoath or boundary mark between Jacob and Laban. A pillar is raised by Jacob and his father-in-law; after which, to impress the division of land and the compact more fully upon the minds of the attending tribes, they are called upon to become witnesses of the deed, and to gather stones in a heap, which was not to be passed over with malevolent intentions towards Laban. A sacrifice was made upon the mount, and the carousal lasted the whole night.*

The dividing portion of land between two tribes would not be positively claimed by either party; it would be as common land or neutral territory. It would be respected by both tribes,—the covenant oath taken at the thoath would render it respected. Time would mellow it as sacred, and departed chiefs were buried near the deity. Superstition worked upon the human mind; the neutral ground, bearing on its surface the humble but im-

* Deuteron. xix. 14.

† Iliad, b. xxi. 403.

* Gen. xxxi. 44, and 53.

perishable tumulus, within which were deposited the ashes of their warlike heroes, became doubly venerated as the sanctuary of the dead, and the limits over which their deity presided with his mighty influence. Hills and promontories became chosen as the boundary marks; the thoth was erected on them; a statue of Terminus was on the Tarpeian rock. And we find that Joshua was buried in the border of his inheritance in Timnath Jeráh, which is in Mount Ephraim on the north side of the hill of Gaash.* (Evidently two hills of note opposite to each other, as Tan and Silbury Hills.) On Mount Cyllene—a chain of land bounding Arcadia from Achesia, was not only the sepulchre of Æpytus, which Homer mentions as an old land-mark†, but also a temple to Mercury. The Scythian barrows are on elevated ridges‡, and many tumuli are in a desert which is the southern boundary of Siberia§; while some of the present Russian Tartar tribes bury on eminences. The custom of performing worship on high places was universal. The teocalli of the Mexicans was raised in the midst of a square and walled inclosure. On its summit blazed the holy fire from whence the priest was seen by a great mass of people at his holy rites; and within the inclosure kings and chieftains were deposited. Such was the temple to Jupiter Belus; and on a small Roman token, a temple to Venus is represented on a high mound surrounded by a wall||. Bailey, in his Etymological Dictionary, gives the translation of Aaron to be the Man of the Mountain; thus we find the high priest receiving his name from the site of his worship and his ceremonies. In the Nepaul territory Mount Simbi is a holy spot¶; and to come nearer to the point, we find that on the summit of Mount Dunon in Alsacia, which for a long period was the frontier dividing that province from the principality of Salm, stood the ruins of a temple, which by the evidence of inscriptions

was dedicated (like the temple on Mount Cyllene) to Mercury.* Thus far we have many analogies in support of Mr. Bowles's opinion, that Silbury Hill was the hill of Mercury; and in my opinion, when we remember that it was mostly on frontiers that temples to that deity were erected, the hill near Avebury, as well as the temple itself, is exactly where we might expect them to be, namely, on the frontiers of those conquering people, who threw up, as their last and strongest defence, the vast Wansdyke boundary, and erected near them the temples &c. of a mutual covenant.

I will now turn to the games, fairs, and annual meetings formerly held on frontier lands, which will probably give additional proofs to the opinion of Mr. Bowles, that the fair on St. Anne's day, celebrated at Tan Hill, is of the most early period.

The rude stone of limitation was converted, in the course of time, to a proportioned column; and these pillars being on the confines, ultimately denoted the territory itself:

“Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas
Exulat ———” Virg. *Æn.* xi. 262.

It was customary, as every one knows, to perform annual rites at the barrows or graves of the departed.—At the tomb of Theseus, tragic poets annually contended. Virgil sings of the games celebrated at the tomb of Anchises. The same feelings exist among the American Indians; and in Glamorganshire the graves to this day are annually dressed by surviving relatives with flowers. The sports which were celebrated in most early days, survived the memory of those chieftains for whom they were instituted; but being at all times palatable to the existing race, they were continued, and the respect paid to the dead became blended with the worship paid to the divinity. Increasing population and dawning commerce suggested a traffic in merchandize, and the annual season of assembled multitudes became a time for business and for profit, as well as festivity and lechery. The Istmæan and the Nemæan games were both celebrated on frontier lands; and at Thermopylæ, the frontier dividing Thessaly from Locris, two annual fairs were held. It

* Joshua, xxiv. 30.

† Iliad, l. ii. 603.

‡ Henderson's Travels.

§ Archæologia, II. p. 222.

|| Millin. Gall. Myth. pl. 47, fig. 182.—Vaillant, num. fæm. Rom. vide “Considia.”

¶ Major Rennell on Hindoostan, III. p. 276.

* Hist. d'Alsace, v. I. lib. 2, p. 95.

was there also that the Amphyctyons assembled to decide upon political subjects. The Gauls met annually at the frontiers of the Carnutes to administer justice. “Certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur, considunt in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique qui controversias habent conveniunt, eorumque judiciis decretisque parent.”*

And to mark the slow decay of most early customs, as though they were embalmed in the affections of men, we find that political assemblies were held, even as late as the 14th and 15th centuries, at a thoth or limitation site near the small town of Reuse upon the Rhine; to say nothing that in all probability the stone of Scone, now carefully preserved in Westminster, and over which our Sovereigns are seated at their Coronation, was originally nothing more or less than an early boundary mark, black, rough, and vast; such as I have already stated Minerva to have hurled at Mars.—Near Metz is a waste land, once perhaps a boundary, and on it was held a fair:

“Auprès de la Saille † y avoit un Champ,
Où Seigneurs, bourgeois, et Marchands,
Et toute la communauté,
Faisoient grande solemneté;
Parceque parmi passoit Sailles
Etoit nommoit Champ a Saille;
Tout nul n’en etoit possessant,
Mais etoit commun à tout passant.”‡

The Russians trade annually on confines with the Chinese. And probably as a fading relic of former times, we find by the following receipt, A. D. 1499, that churches and church-yards were the sites of fairs:

“Receypt.—Item: Rec. at the fayer for a stondyng in the church porch, iiijd.”§

Nor must I omit to mention that an annual fair is yet held in the close of Salisbury Cathedral.

The site of Tan Hill being on a frontier, and the fair held upon it on St. Anne’s day, correspond so closely with the above-quoted examples, that Mr. Bowles appears fully justified in supposing the present annual season of festivity and frolic to be the shadow of a most early custom, where probably

the bitter shrieks of human victims were considered requisite to complete the scene.

Relative to the attributes of Mercury, may they not have originated from the various facts which took place originally at the boundary stone upon the confines? The marauder would hasten to his boundary, and in gratitude for his success, offer a portion of his spoil to his deity. Hence Mercury became the god of thieves, and hence the origin of tithes; as the Greeks always presented a portion of their plunder taken in war to their divinities. As the boundary lands were frequently elevated, tribes expecting an attack from their neighbours would resort to the ground where their deity stood, in order to mark the approach of an enemy. Vigilance would be required of the scouts to spread the earliest alarms; and may it not be from hence that the cock was deemed the symbol of Mercury?

Fearful that I have intruded too long on your valuable columns and the reader’s patience, I will show the sincerity of my fears, by remaining

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MILES.

SKETCHES IN SURREY.

BY W. HERSEE.

HOLMSDALE.

IT has often occurred to me, while reading the enchanting tales of the mighty Magician of the North, that the inhabitants of southern England, however delighted with the powerful pictures drawn by that master-hand, need not wander from their own hills and dales for the most lovely and picturesque beauties of nature. Among the rich and varied scenery of this County, the expansive dale called HOLMSDALE, which extends from the borders of Kent nearly to the ancient town of Guildford—about thirty miles—is perhaps the most interesting, not only for its rural attractions, but for its historical records—for the chivalrous character of its earliest inhabitants—and for its ample store of attractive materials for the mysterious wonders of Romance.

Here are the beautiful hills of Reigate, on whose lofty summit I have often stood, in the joyous days of my boyhood, admiring the extensive val-

* Cæs. Bell. Gal. lib. vi.

† Name of an adjacent river.

‡ Hist. de Metz, quoted by Dulaure.

§ Coates’s Reading, p. 214.

ley, with all its profusion of waving corn, rich pastures, and dark-shaded woods, varied and relieved by sheets of water. From this "green hill top" have I often seen, at the rising of the Sun, on a fair summer morning, even at a distance of twenty miles, the huge dome of St. Paul's, and the beautiful Abbey of Westminster, majestically towering to the view, while yet unobscured by the morning smoke of the metropolis. I turn again towards the rich dale: below me lies the ancient Borough, with its pleasant houses smiling in the sun-beams, and snugly sheltered from the northern blast.—On the left, at a short distance from the town, stands the church, with its handsome tower rising among the trees. Towards the south is *The Priory* in all its modern beauty: centuries ago this was the abode of William de Warren, the first Earl of Surrey, and it is said to have been part of the portion of his wife, the fair Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror. Here is a field for the delicious reveries of romantic genius, and for the retrospective wanderings of Fancy!—The scene, the heroic character of its earliest known inhabitant, and the probable adventures connected with his attachment to the lovely Norman maid, with all the attendant circumstances of the period in which he lived, would furnish a boundless treasure of historical interest. O for the pen of Scott! But let us not tell too much of this attractive feature of Holmsdale, lest our description should meet the keen eye of Sir Walter, and bring him on a pilgrimage to the south!—Let him keep "ayont the silver Tweed," with his eagle flights, and leave this sequestered but expansive vale, with its recorded incidents, and with its ever-living beauties, for the intellectual excursions of some happy son of genius who may claim it as his native ground.

Think not, gentle reader, I have forgotten the chief pride and wonder of Holmsdale—the Baron's Council Chamber, still shown to the curious visitor when he descends into the cave cut from the solid rock, beneath the very spot where once stood the impregnable castle of Reigate. Tradition tells us that, in times of yore, this cave extended to the distance of five miles towards the east, and thus formed a subterraneous communication between

the castles of Reigate and Blechingly. Here again are materials for the enthusiast! What romantic visions rise when we contemplate this stupendous work accomplished by the earliest inhabitants of Holmsdale! A cave cut through the adamantine rock for five miles, from castle to castle, doubtless to serve the secret purposes of ambitious chieftains of the valley, in the days of feudal power and lawless tyranny! Who knows what dark and mysterious deeds were done in this wondrous cavern? How many brave captive knights or golden-haired maidens may have been confined within its gloomy windings? How many may have pined for years, and at length died unknown and unpitied, in this dreary abode? Here are materials for historical romance! But now let us turn from the glowing page of fancy to that of recorded facts. The Barons' Council Chamber, in the cave within the Castle mount, at Reigate, is deservedly visited by travellers as the greatest curiosity in the county. No true-born Englishman can pay this visit without patriotic feelings, if the spirit of patriotism live within his heart. This was the scene of nightly council among the brave Barons in the reign of King John. It was here they made an effectual stand against that ambitious but weak-minded prince. It was here they held those deliberations, and drew up those memorable propositions, which finally led to the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede, and thus secured the liberties of the British people. Here I cannot resist the opportunity of introducing a simple but heart-warm offering to

FREEDOM:

Written on Runnymede.

Who can describe the pure exalted joy
Of standing firmly on the ancient rock
Of Independence? He alone can know
The sweets of Liberty, whose wayward fate
Has fetter'd him in Slavery's galling chain,
Then set him free as is the mountain air
Upon the wings of morn. O then the
heart

[soul
Expands with new-born feelings, and the
Enjoys the more her intellectual strength!
But hateful ties a nation may degrade,
And strain the sinews of a noble race.
O England! England! may the hand of
Heav'n

Protect thy people, and secure their rights!
May servile chains of Bigotry and Pow'r
Still prove too weak to bind thy free-
born sons!

Freedom herself, from shore to distant
 shore,
 Speaks loudly thro' the sea-encircled isle,
 And rears her standard in my native land.
 There be it fix'd for centuries to come,
 Unstain'd, unblemish'd by the touch of
 Time! [Heav'n
 O England! England! may the hand of
 Protect thy people, and secure their
 rights!

Our old historians state that the inhabitants of Holmsdale were so active and successful in repelling the incur-sive Danes, as to have given occasion to the following rude but expressive distich, preserved by CAMDEN :

“ The vale of Holmsdale,
 Never wonne, ne never shall.”

The fortress of Reigate Castle was found so important, that it was deemed sufficient for purposes of rendezvous and security; and it is certain that this was one of the chief seats of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, until the wavering policy of one of those noblemen, in the troublous reign of King John, occasioned the temporary loss of the castle, which, in 1216, was surrendered to Louis Dauphin of France. At what period the hand of ruin was first suffered to crumble its once massive walls is not known, but its final demolition was probably accomplished by the jealousy of the Parliament in 1648. About half a century ago some portions of the outer walls remained as a memorial of its ancient strength; but not the least trace of them is now visible even to the searching eye of the antiquary: yet the scene of chivalrous deeds is recorded in the memory of the old inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and historic facts, veiled as they are in obscurity, are still carefully cherished. Whatever has been lost in the devouring career of time, has been restored by the power of enthusiasm, and embellished by imagination. Where the green grass or the modest wild flower now grows and fades, from year to year,

The noble knight and stately dame
 Walk'd in the silent moon-lit grove,
 Rehearsing tales of martial fame,
 Or list'ning to the voice of love.
 And there the watchful warder's horn
 Oft sounded on the ev'ning gale,
 Or at the opening hour of morn
 Awoke the echoes of the vale.

The vivid colours of fancy have indeed given a touch of enduring bright-

ness to this celebrated spot. It is full of poetic imagery, both in its romantic history and in the local beauties of external nature. It is formed for the very birth and nursery of genius. The hills and dales are musical, and the purity of its atmosphere renders it the favourite abode of loveliness and health. To this interesting scene I would invite the care-worn citizen: let him leave the busy bustling affairs of “ the great Babylon,” and here in two hours he shall arrive, after one of the most delightful rides within the same distance of the metropolis. Here may he renovate the strength of both body and mind at the peep of morn, in the brilliance of summer noon, or in the cool of evening, by breathing the sweet air of hill or valley, or by tracing the numerous sequestered walks “ for sober meditation made.”

Who could have lived through the season of youth, amid the rich and enchanting scenery of Holmsdale, without bearing it in remembrance even in the down-hill of life? This was the spot on which I passed the happiest days of my existence. The park, and its silent walks—the valley surrounding the Castle Mount—the chalky cliffs of Reigate Hill, glittering with the brightness of silver in the setting sun—the church-bells, that often sounded in my ears with their momentary changes, creating feelings of melancholy pleasure, rather than the free merriment of joy—all these are as familiar to me as the scenes and events of yesterday. When retrospection reviews in my contemplative mind the chequered varieties of my earthly pilgrimage—this is the spot where my memory delights to dwell. It was here that the freshest and the fairest flowers were scattered in their dew-bright purity across my path. It was here that I breathed the fragrance of the violet-vale in the gay morning of youthful love. Here did I taste of that cup of human enjoyment which can never return to my lips. Here I lived amid the roses of happiness, taking the treasure as my birthright, and never dreaming of the thorns of affliction. But experience is the great teacher of man.

I must now take leave of my reader, lest I throw a shade upon my sketch of Holmsdale. The rays of joy should ever rest upon that delightful scene, unmingled with the hues of melancholy.

Mr. URBAN, London, Oct. 12.

AT the end of No. 7560, of the Harleian MSS. there are some sheets of a petition to the Court of Chancery, presented, or intended to have been presented, by Col. Thomas Colepeper. This most singular document sets forth the details of a secret marriage between him and the widow of Sir Thomas Grosvenor (daughter and heiress of Alexander Davies of Ebury, through whom the great London property came into the Grosvenor family), the extraordinary engagement into which they entered on their wedding-night, the pretended capture of this lady by the Algerines, his correspondence with the French government, through M. Tallard, to procure her release, the various attempts to violate her person made by one Fordwick (the brother of a Romish priest belonging to her household), her refusal, after her return to England, to acknowledge Colonel Colepeper as her husband, and his ingenious and unremitting efforts to bring about that recognition.

The whole story is told in such a circumstantial manner, and contains such minute references to dates and persons, that it is scarcely possible to suppose it to have been *altogether* an invention of the Colonel. Can any of your numerous readers inform me whether there were any foundation for it, and whether the petition in question was ever actually presented to the Court of Chancery?

This Col. Colepeper (of whom, and of whose quarrel with the Earl of Devonshire, some account is to be found in vol. LXVII. of the Gent. Mag.) was the son of Sir Thomas C. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, by Lady Barbara, daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and widow of Sir Thomas Smythe, K. B. first Viscount Strangford. This couple had also a daughter, called Roberta-Anne, whose marriage with Major Thomas Porter (Qu. a brother of Mary Porter, second wife of Philip, second Viscount Strangford?) was denied by Col. Colepeper, in various affidavits filed by him in Chancery, to justify his refusal to pay her portion to Major Porter, and preserved among that vast mass of papers in Col. Colepeper's hand-writing, which now form several volumes of the Harleian Collection. Is any thing further known of this Roberta-Anne,

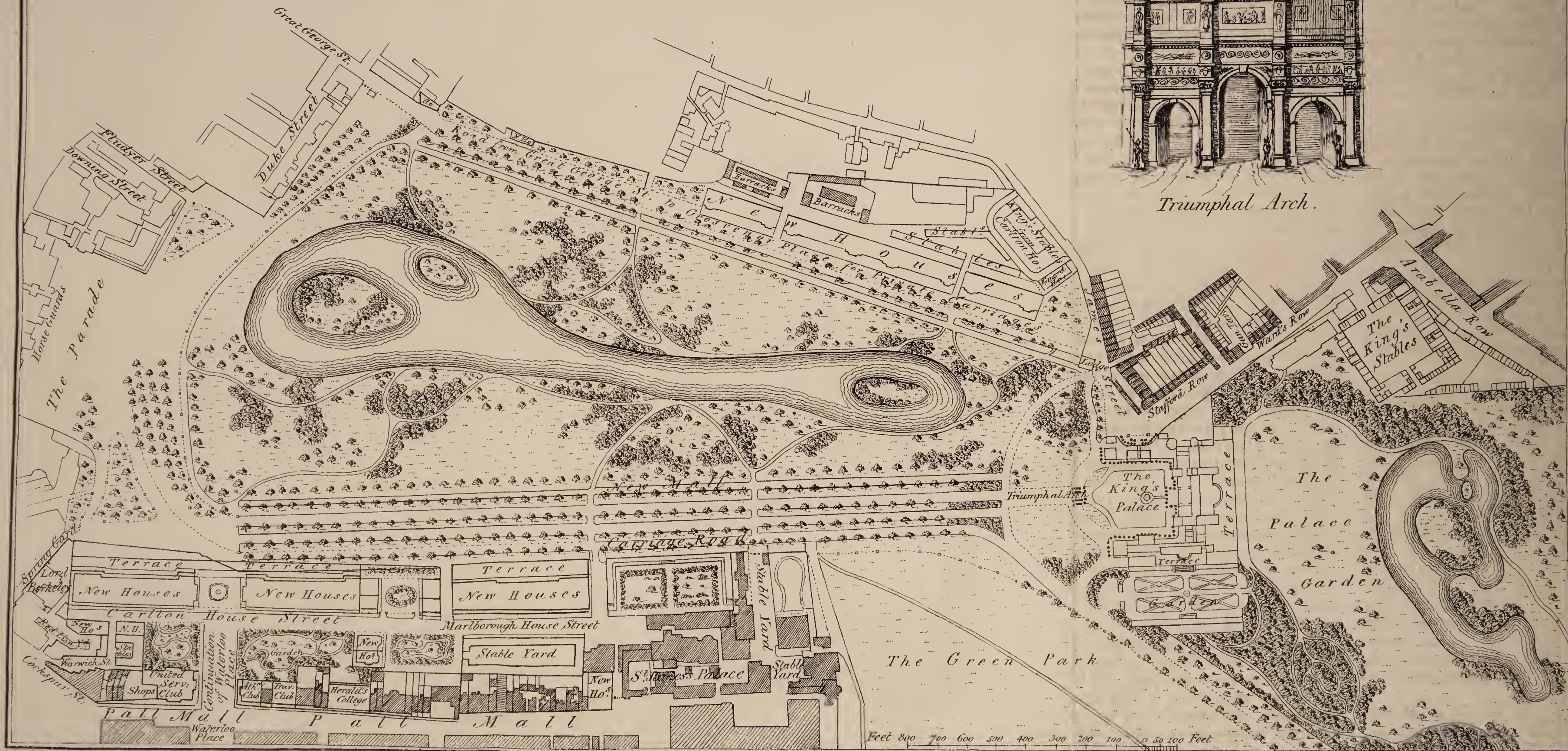
or of her descendants? She died in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, June 16, 1661.—(Harl. MSS. 6833, p. 344.)

In No. 7005 of that Collection there are some very sprightly and well written letters, addressed to Colonel Colepeper, by a lady, signing herself "his niece, *D. Aelst*." Can any information be obtained respecting her? She mentions her "father Strangford," (qu. Philip, second Viscount?) her "uncle, James Porter," and her "sister Audley." If she was, as is possible, the daughter of that Viscount Strangford, by his *first* marriage with his cousin-german, Lady Isabella Sydney, she might properly style Col. Colepeper her uncle; he being, (as mentioned above,) half-brother to the second Viscount Strangford. James Porter, a brother to her step-mother, Mary Porter, second wife of the said Viscount, would equally be her uncle. And a daughter of the second Viscount Strangford by the second marriage, and consequently her half-sister, was married to Henry *Audley*, esq. of Bear Church in Essex. But no mention is made of this *D. Aelst*, in the pedigrees either of Sydney or Strangford. It cannot therefore be positively affirmed that she was, as I have surmised, a daughter of the second Viscount Strangford by his first marriage.

From the papers preserved in the British Museum, it appears that Col. Colepeper was a man of some genius and of considerable learning, but of a most flighty and eccentric disposition. His latter years seem to have passed in great distress, in perpetual schemes for the amendment of his fortunes, by pretended discoveries of mines, and of various expedients for the improvement of the army, navy, revenue, &c. &c.; in fruitless attempts to establish a claim in right of his wife, one of the coheiresses of the last Lord Frecheville, to the title and estates of that nobleman; and in painful litigation with his wife's step-mother, with the family of his half-brother, Lord Strangford, and with others of his nearest relations. His wife's letters to him (Harl. MSS. 7005) during his imprisonment, and the account of her efforts to procure his release, exhibit proofs of the most touching and devoted affection, and cannot be read without the highest esteem for her character.

Yours, &c.

P. C. S. S.



Triumphal Arch.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

THE plan, of which a copy is given in the annexed Plate, has been engraved by order of the House of Commons, accompanied by the following Treasury Minute, dated January 19, 1827:

“The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lay before the Board a plan for building on the north and south sides of St. James's Park (in addition to the buildings already sanctioned upon the site of Carlton Gardens :) and also for making some considerable alterations in the distribution of the intermediate ground, whereby the appearance of the park would be much improved, while a very material accommodation would be afforded to the public.

“They state, that they have received the King's commands to convey to the Board his Majesty's most gracious approbation of this proposal, and his pleasure that the necessary steps should be taken, with as little delay as possible, for carrying the measure into execution, so far as it respects the south side of the park, and the alteration of the ground comprised in it.

“My Lords perceive, that by this plan the whole of the space in St. James's Park, now laid out in grass, and from which the public are excluded, will be thrown open (with the exception of the parts to be planted) for the use of persons on foot.”

The map is so admirably self-descriptive, that it scarcely requires any explanation. We can, therefore, do little more than congratulate our town readers on this important accession to their enjoyments, and inform those in the country that these extensive works are already far advanced in execution. For some weeks several hundred workmen have been employed in so completely altering the surface, that the former marshy meadow is scarcely to be recognised. The water has already, by extension on one bank, and contraction on the other, assumed a sinuous form, whilst at the end towards the Parade it expands into an ample lake.

The erection of the New Palace, which has afforded our beneficent and patriotic Sovereign the opportunity of so materially contributing to the pleasures of his people, has proceeded to a nearly perfect completion of the exterior. Of its architectural and other characteristics we will not venture such hasty judgment as some have passed upon them, not doubting that

we shall have other occasions for submitting our opinions. Its situation has been the subject of more decided animadversion; and an Italian monster, bearing the soubriquet of Malaria, has been conjured up from the vasty deep of the canal, to take possession of all its splendid apartments. But such fancies are ephemeral, and will evaporate like the fogs to which they owe their birth; whilst we may defy the objectors to point out any other spot, within a moderate distance, so suitable for the seat of the metropolitan Court.

In front of the Palace a triumphal arch, as depicted in the vignette at the corner of the plan, is proposed to be erected. Having understood that a somewhat extravagant sum has been expended in procuring *marble* for this edifice, we cannot resist our regrets at the unfavourableness of our climate to the preservation of that material.

The palace gardens are already laid out as depicted in the plan. Here also much labour and skill has been employed to obtain a diversified surface; and at the side next Pimlico, a large artificial mound has been raised, in order to conceal from the windows the exterior stables which were erected there about three years ago, to supply the place of the Royal Mews at Charing Cross. The other stables which are seen in the plan at the back of the Birdcage Walk, are to accommodate the King's private stud removed from Carlton House.

On the gardens of that evacuated seat of Royalty is now rising a terrace of such magnificent proportions, as entirely to eclipse all that have been erected in the Regent's Park. It will consist of two uniform ranges of building, divided in the centre by the termination of Waterloo-place, where a fountain is intended to be formed, in which the noble columns of the Carlton House portico are proposed to be employed. According to the design, however, beside those eight columns, the same additional number will be required. Most of the houses of the western pile, now in the course of erection, are already engaged; and, beginning at the end next the fountain, the following occupants have been named: 1, Mr. Alexander; 2, Sir Robert Lawley; 3, Mr. Hanning;

4, the Duke of Leinster; 5, Lord Caledon; 6, Sir Charles Stewart; 7, Lord de Clifford; 8, Lord Kensington; and 9, Lord William Bentinck. On the eastern side the house next the fountain is erecting for Sir Matthew White Ridley.

It remains only to be stated that the new road, to be opened from Great George-street along the Birdcage Walk, at the upper end of which will be a new terrace, will be free for private carriages, the exit towards Grosvenor-place being removed, with the Guard-house, from its present close contiguity to the Palace, to a site immediately adjoining the Stables proposed to be erected in James-street.

With respect to the direction of the paths in the interior of the gardens, there may perhaps be some alteration; but the most important information with regard to them is, that they will, under proper restrictions, be entirely free to every decent member of the community. Thus, in these tasteful promenades St. James's Park may reassume that esteem, of which the formality of its malls, though once so fashionable*, have (such is the altered taste of recent years,) in great measure deprived it.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

AT a time when so many improvements are making in the Metropolis, you will not refuse a page or two on the subject to one who is ardent in "the cause." I have always been a strenuous advocate of the interference of Government in such matters as relate to the adornment of London, and have heartily rejoiced in observing the vigour which his present Majesty has exerted to beautify his chief residence.

I must confess that I go rather further than the generality of improvers, and that in fact I have taken up an idea that in the present improving state of the country, it might be as well to found a new city towards the centre of the kingdom, to be the capital of the arts and of literature, leaving London still the capital of politics

and of trade. This new city which I have frequently contemplated in my "mind's eye," should be one entire mass of elegant architecture; the streets should be spacious, convenient, and beautiful, the public gardens frequent and centrally situated, the size regulated, the public buildings placed in large and open squares. But as some of our readers may be apt to regard this plan as visionary and impossible, I shall for the present pass it over, and proceed to the main subject of my present letter, the improvement of London.

It is but a too well-grounded complaint against some of our modern improvers, that after having completed the plans originally proposed, they discover some unforeseen defect for which the public is obliged to provide an expensive remedy; as in the case of new York House, which being built in an inconvenient situation, it is now proposed to pull down the end of Pall Mall, to gain access to it. It seems to me that this objection may well be brought forward against Mr. Nash's plan of opening a street from the new square at Charing Cross to the British Museum. To effect this all the houses in St. Martin's-lane are to be pulled down, and a street similar (I suppose) to Regent-street, to be carried straight through to Great Russell-street. But can Mr. Nash forget that in a short time, if the proposed improvements are carried into execution, Oxford-street will be carried straight through to Holborn, instead of uselessly diverting its course as at present, through the inconvenient and disgusting purlieus of St. Giles's; and that Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, will be continued up Charles-street, Bow-street, &c. to Great Russell-street? For these, however, in his plan (published in the Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests), he has made no provision. My proposals are as follow: and I advise every reader, whilst perusing them, to consult a modern map of London, in order that he may comprehend them without difficulty.

A square ought to be formed on the sites of the present Church-street, Thorney-street, &c. which intercept the road from Oxford-street to Holborn. The south side should consist of two elegant ranges of houses, through the centre of which would

* The lively scene the Mall once displayed, is admirably shown in a picture painted about 1740, in the King's collection; and we have seen prints of no very distant date which represent promenaders on gravel-walks by the side of the water.

come the road from Waterloo-bridge, whilst Drury-lane would issue forth on the east, and St. Martin's-lane on the west. Opposite these would be Charlotte-st. leading to Gower-street, which leads to the Hampstead-road, thus continuing these three roads right out of London. The west side of the square would be divided into two parts by Oxford-street, and the east by Holborn. It is unnecessary to add, that this square should not be planted with trees, but be entirely open; the centre might be decorated with some public work, as for instance, the monument to Watt, which was subscribed for some time ago, and which might with great propriety be erected in so conspicuous a situation. Surely this plan is better than that of Mr. Nash, as it would give a noble termination to all the six great roads I have mentioned.

It has been lately determined to widen and improve the Strand. This will be done in so decided a manner, that the appearance of that great thoroughfare will be completely changed. But while its course is to be thus bettered, surely its termination will not be allowed to remain as it is. At present it seems like one of those "long passages" which lead to nothing, as there is no direct continuation of its line. If a few of the houses about Spring Gardens were to be removed, however, and the statue of King Charles placed further back, a line of street might be formed leading direct into St. James's Park. The appearance would be inconceivably noble, for the line of trees in the Park agrees exactly with that of the houses in the Strand; and thus from the midst of that crowded thoroughfare would be obtained a beautiful view of the avenue, with the palace at the end. Surely if this were carried into execution, it would be an unexceptionable improvement. A triumphal arch would perhaps increase its beauty, and as that rising architect Mr. Decimus Burton has already shown his talents in this way, we might flatter ourselves with adding a scene to the Metropolis worthy the Acropolis of Athens, or the Campus Martius of Rome. The terrace now building in the Park would complete the architectural grandeur of the place. It may be observed, that an entrance to the Park is much need-

ed here, as that at the Horse Guards is too distant, and the foot-path coming out at Spring Gardens far too mean and circuitous.

My proposed improvements have hitherto related to the line of streets. I am now about to speak of those which might and ought to be made in a particular building. It was intended nearly a hundred years ago to add a tower and spire to Westminster Abbey, at the same time that the two entrance towers were built. There still remains the commencement of one on the roof immediately in the rear of what is called the beautiful gate. To complete this undertaking would be worthy of a King, who is endeavouring to rival the celebrated boast of Augustus. The tower and spire of old St. Paul's might, perhaps, with a few variations, be adopted. How immeasurably this would improve not only the entrance to town from Westminster Bridge, but the general aspect of the whole Metropolis from every point of view must instantly strike every one. Mr. Wyattville, who is making the additions to Windsor Castle, or Mr. Wilkins, who is gaining such fame by his buildings at Cambridge in King's College Quadrangle, would surely be equal to the task. At present it strikes every one who views the Abbey from the sides, that the towers are small in comparison with the length of the building, and insufficient for its adornment. But if any body take a view of the Abbey, and, looking at it, supposes a noble tower and spire superadded, he will instantly perceive that the improvement will be so vast, that it will become a matter of wonder how it could be supposed to remain so long without them.

Speaking of buildings, it seems to me no less extraordinary than disgraceful, that Somerset House should be suffered to remain incomplete. Some time ago the Quarterly Review definitively announced, as from authority, that it would shortly be taken in hand; but from that time to this we have heard no more about it.

I shall now for the present conclude my observations, but not without an intention of resuming my pen, if these remarks should be deemed worthy of insertion. I am not without hopes that the extensive circulation of the Gentleman's Magazine may cause

these few suggestions to catch the eye of some one of authority in these matters. I shall be but too happy if any improvement in my native city shall owe its origin to Οὐρεανοφιλος.

P. S. In some remarks of mine on the French drama, printed in your last Number, I shall thank you to notice the following Errata: P. 214 a. l. 18, *for* Icossaire, *read* Ecossaise; b. l. 7 from bottom, *for* Anne, *read* Cinna. P. 215 a. l. 36, *for* we, *read* he.

Mr. URBAN,

*Summerlands,
Exeter, Oct. 2.*

THAT eminent architect Sir Christopher Wren, whose fine taste was principally Grecian, used to call Cathedrals mountains of stone, because external appearance was necessarily in a great measure sacrificed to interior beauty and effect. Without loaded flying buttresses, or counterforts, the bold projection of the groined arches and tracery of roofs seeming almost pendant in the air, could not be sustained by thin piers little calculated to resist vast lateral pressure.

In boldness of design and lightness of symmetry, no stone roof in the kingdom is superior to that of Exeter. The architect has formed a continued gallery over the whole line of the grand pointed arches; and in doing this, he daringly cut a passage of communication through about one half of the thickness of the uncommonly thin and narrow piers, from which the finely-vaulted roof seems to spring as it were from mere points. For stability he depended principally on the flying buttresses, well knowing that while these duly resisted the pressure of the light and to appearance airy arches, all would endure, as has been now the case near eight centuries. This fine Cathedral may be deficient in what professional men term *basement*; and had it six or eight feet more of height, it would yield in total effect to no other in Britain. A pyramidal structure of wood, called the Bishop's Throne, extends almost to the roof. It is ingeniously cut and carved; but it does not assimilate with the interior of the general structure; has rather an extravagant appearance; and, by contrast, tends to diminish the size of the Cathedral. In the puritanical times

they were going to destroy it, if it had not been purchased. Hence the loss of some of the finials, which ought to be restored; and so fine a piece of work ought, as a curious effort of art, to be placed in the outer nave of the Cathedral, where it would be devoid of its present disadvantageous effect. Under the apex of the pyramis terminating this extraordinary but rather heavy wooden structure, there remains a low pedestal, on which was placed probably a figure of some saint or holy personage.

The Chapter pay much attention to so fine a monument of human art, as is certainly their Cathedral; and recently they have rendered hearing from the altar to the choir more distinct, by glazing the screens on both sides of the long space leading to it; while at the same time sitting there has thus been made more comfortable, particularly in winter, when the cold air was much felt. There remains only to be glazed the opposite spaces near the pulpit and throne, through which the cold air from the aisles, attracted by that more rarefied within, rushes in with great force. The glass has been prepared for obviating this inconvenience; and it would be also an improvement to glaze the quatrefoil formations along the top of the stalls, as has been necessarily done on each side of the pulpit. The terminating screen of the altar was formerly a continuation as it were of the choir, executed with a good perspective effect; but in lieu of this, a canopied screen of stone has been lately finely executed with finials and other harmonising ornaments, by the ingenious Mr. Kendal, who has thus judiciously admitted light from the extreme window of the Lady Chapel over the arcades contiguous to this fine screen, imagined in good taste. The library, containing probably the least interrupted records of almost any cathedral, has been removed to the neat and finely finished chapter-house attached to this much-admired sacred structure.

Cromwell's people actually made a stable of this sacred structure, and mutilated astragals, fillets, and other projections. They chipped and injured the shafts of the main pillars; and the very moist air of this climate has acted detrimentally on the indents and fissures made in these shafts, more espe-

cially strikingly apparent in the western nave. These defects might be remedied; and the pillars, as formerly done, ought to be periodically varnished of the colour of the stone, a practice followed in other cathedrals, but here indispensably requisite.

Our ancestors the Saxons made their transepts too low; and if they were raised twenty-five feet, it would with a set of round windows, filled as usual, add very much to grandeur and effect, and increase the sound of the bells, originally cast in C natural, but now in the key of B with five sharps; owing to a practice to be much condemned, that of tuning instruments a semitone higher than in Handel's time.

I lately visited the magnificent Cathedral of Salisbury, constructed in a style of mixed Gothic peculiar to itself. The roof is inferior to that of Exeter; but almost in every other respect, except the windows, it has the advantage. Beautiful as the under-structure is, the grouping of slender shafts round a main central, is uncommon, and does not give an idea of adequate increase of strength. Some shafts are so slender, that stays of iron have been applied. The chapter-house is unique, and strikingly elegant in form and finish. There is a fault in the effect of the lightly-executed middle gallery, which, as practised in the finest cathedrals on the Continent, might be very advantageously remedied. The very dark spaces between the delicate intercolumniations of these galleries have the appearance of caves. This is not all; for the clumsy wood-work supporting the side-roofs is seen through them, and shocks the eye; while these dismal recesses, on a well-known optical and perspective principle, tend to approximate the roof to the floor, to the great injury of general effect. To be quite convinced of all this, as a previous experiment, let a screen of white linen be tightly fixed, and stretched one foot in rear of the small pillars forming the present black recesses; and the beneficial result will be immediately evident, if this be tried only in two of these gloomy spaces. The expence of forming a white screen to take off completely the present obvious disadvantage to a first-rate Cathedral, would amount to little, while the improvement conformable to general experience would be manifest.

It is hoped that the noble spire will not recede further from the perpendicular. Such a weight was not originally intended to be sustained by the four central pillars; and additional strong iron-hooping might be put round the lower part of the spire and upper part of the tower, to "make assurance doubly sure." If unfortunately a further departure from the perpendicular should take place, even binding the supporting pillars with very massy diagonal and lateral irons, might not be sufficient; and an increase of the volume of the four shafts might alone prove effectual.

I use the freedom of throwing out such ideas as occurred to one not altogether unacquainted with such interesting subjects, leaving to such as may be better qualified to judge how far they may be accurate.

JOHN MACDONALD.

ABSTRACT OF THE 23^d REPORT OF
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THIS Report is considerably reduced in bulk, by confining it to the proceedings which have been transacted by the Society itself.

Professor Keiffer's labour in editing the Turkish Bible has been unremitting, availing himself of all the observations that have been made upon that version. Three editions comprising 45,000 copies of De Sacy's New Testament, two editions of the Protestant's Bible, one of a pocket size, much required, another for South America, and 200 for Hayti, have been transmitted; and a numerous Protestant population at St. Hippolyte have been found animated by the pure and holy faith of the ancient inhabitants of the Cevennes; they every where discovered among them the most urgent want of the Scriptures. P. xxiii.

To those of Anduze, Colmar, and Mülhausen, large supplies have been also transmitted; and in the south of France the greatest importunity has been expressed for a further grant. "We cannot particularize the good which they have done to individuals; we only know that they have been read every where with attention." "I have seen," writes Rev. F. Cunningham, "the Testaments of this Society in various important schools, in

the hands of the sick, and in the wards of the hospital."

Professor Keiffer has also transmitted a new version in the Breton language, which bears a great affinity to the Welch, the sheets of which are examined by a Clergyman in Wales, whose critical remarks are forwarded to the translator. The Gospel of St. Matthew in the Basque language has been circulated, not without some opposition, which has had the effect of calling the attention to the sacred Volume.

Dr. Van Ess is continuing his very extensive correspondence in Germany, through whom "hundreds of thousands of copies have been distributed, yet hundreds of thousands more are still wanted." The hospitals and prisons, as well as the barracks at Cologne, have engaged Dr. Pinkerton's active attention and supply.

The operations of the Bible Societies in Russia have been suspended by an Imperial ukase. In that document, however, the following consolatory sentence is found, "The sale of the Holy Scriptures already printed in Slavonian and Russian, as also in the other languages in use among the inhabitants of the Russian empire, I permit to be continued at the fixed prices."

The Rev. H. D. Leeves writes thus from Constantinople: "I think we have reason to be thankful for what has been done, especially when it is considered that during the year past, we have witnessed a bloody revolution, which has changed the whole face of the state, and a conflagration which consumed an eighth part of the city, not to mention the minor fire at Galata, at the beginning of the year; events, it may be easily conceived, unfavourable to the peaceful circulation of the Scriptures, by the impoverishment they produce, and the distraction of men's minds to other subjects." P. xliii.

Mr. Leeves' indefatigable attention has been devoted to the revision of the Turco-Greek Testament, Psalter, and Pentateuch; and the Historical books, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, are transcribed and ready for revision, before being put to press; and also the Turkish Pentateuch.

The Church Services where these languages are spoken, are performed in Greek, which the people do not under-

stand, or in the Slavonian, the parent stock of the Bulgarian, but from which it varies so much, as to be equally unintelligible with the Greek to the generality of them: hence it will appear hardly possible that the Bulgarians should be any thing but what they are—extremely ignorant. In his journey into Romelia, a Greek Bishop observed to him, that it was a great benefit conferred upon his Church by the translation. 'These other books,' alluding to some tracts, 'are good and useful, as the works of wise men, but the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God.' During his stay at Adrianople, he visited the Hellenic School, where he found a whole class using the ancient and modern Greek Testament of the Society. A superstitious reverence for the book had long impeded its introduction into the schools; but at length reason has triumphed over prejudice; and as this is the chief school in that diocese, he hopes that its example will in time be followed by others. P. xlv.

Mr. Glen, at Astrachan, a Scottish missionary, is making a translation of the poetical and prophetic books of Scriptures into Persian; and Mirza Jaffer is proceeding at St. Petersburg with the translation of the historical books.

Mr. Wolff, in his travels through Persia, purchased the MSS. of different portions of the Chaldean Bible, which, though the same in language as the Syriac, is written in a different character. They have safely reached England, and have become the property of the Society for Conversion of the Jews, whose Committee have lent them to this Society, and steps are taking for having them examined. He had some interviews with the Christians, whom he found, as they themselves admitted, in a wild and uncultivated state, which they ascribed to their lamentable destitution of the Scriptures. But they said, "We have heard that the English are able to write a thousand copies in one day; would they not write for us several thousand copies, and send them to us? We become wild like Curds, for we have so few copies of the Bible. The English have written those of the Jacobites, which we cannot read generally,—why should they not write these of ours?" P. xlix.

The Rev. — Thomason, late one of

the East India Company's chaplains at Calcutta, states that the principal stations of the army are furnished with depots under the management of the chaplains; the Scriptures are accessible to all, and by means of the associations and their branches, every soldier may, if he pleases, now possess a copy of the Bible. Dr. Marshman, one of the valuable translators at Serampore, states, that every care was taken to secure the accuracy of the versions already made or now making. "Auxiliaries have been formed in all the presidencies and at Ceylon; the native schools have been interesting partakers in the distributions; and in the general indications of improvement there is much, very much, to call forth our thankfulness, to animate us to renewed exertions, and to inspire the liveliest hope."

The Society has finished its new edition of the Arabic Testament, as well as that of Mr. Bowley in Hinduwhee. This acceptable version is the most useful work perhaps in reference to the number of native Christians who are prepared to use it, that has yet appeared. An edition is intended in the Nagree character, which will be particularly useful, as the Persian character is absolutely unknown to a large class of natives. Likewise a version of the Psalms in Bengalee. In carrying forward these works, the presses of all the denominations of Protestant Christians residing in Calcutta have been employed during the last year; and the annual meeting was attended by between 500 and 600 persons, doubtless the largest number which has ever been present there; at which also the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie and Dr. Carey assisted. The effect of these distributions has been acknowledged by the Burmese, who have ascribed the forbearance, good faith, and noble exploits of our forces, to the God whom we worship; and Dr. Price, the missionary peace-maker, declared that he believed the whole court would now embrace the Christian faith, for that they could not conceal their astonishment and admiration of the *white foreigners*. P. liii.

At Bombay it is stated that 22,500 parts of Scriptures have been put in circulation among the heathen around. It affords considerable satisfaction to find that in all parts of India, where the British influence is extended, the

diffusion of the Scriptures constitutes a great part of their customary duties, in which the army have lent their conscientious assistance; and the soldiers arriving from England are all comparatively furnished with them.

The call for them lately has been greater than usual, on account of a pilgrimage in the vicinity of Surat, which began during the last rains, and occurs every 12th year.

The Pali language is spoken by the learned in the Burman empire; therefore a translation has been sent from Colombo in Ceylon to the Missionaries there for examination. Some time ago it was at the peril of the life of a Missionary to appear in that empire of darkness, but now the whole is thrown wide open. A Missionary and a Buddhist Priest met accidentally at the prison of Matura, to visit a man under sentence of death. The difference of their instructions led to a discussion which ended in the determination of the Priest to search his own books for a refutation of the positions advanced by the Missionary. His search was continued for two years, but proved unavailing; when meeting with another Missionary, he received a copy of the New Testament, but four years more elapsed ere his pride would give way; at length, notwithstanding threats and entreaties, he determined to become a Christian; and he was, on due examination, baptised, in the presence of one of the largest assemblies ever seen in the place. P. lx.

Dr. Morrison's daily study is to find out and correct errors in the Chinese version; and his brethren of the Ultraganges Mission have been requested to note down whatever may occur to them as an error or imperfection in translation. When he left China, he presented to the Superior of a large Budhu temple, containing 200 priests, a copy of the Bible and a Chinese version of the English prayers for morning and evening worship; he read and praised them; and a native Christian, converted by Dr. Milne, having shewn them to some learned graduates, they said, "There is in that book much that is easy to understand; there are also inverted phrases, and there are parts in which we do not understand the subjects treated of." The native Christian says the same; but he has read the whole several times, and finds that the connexion of the Old and

New Testament reciprocally elucidate each other. But the inquiring mind and the anxious spirit, the young convert, and the aged Christian, will esteem it a pearl of great price; with it may it be your happiness to enrich all nations. P. lxii.

The legacies received by this Society during the year amounted to 2750*l*. The general receipts were 80,239*l*., of which, and the expenditure and investments, an account is audited and annexed.

The distributions during the year amounted to 294,006 copies, being a larger number than in any preceding year.

The Appendix subjoined contains a correspondence which cannot fail to interest every reader; particularly the letters from Mr. Leeves at Constantinople, giving information of the voluntary confession by many Jews of the Messiah, and suffering punishment in consequence; and also of a secret society of not less than 300 converts to Christianity!

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 9.

THE MS. note in the margin of Trussell's History of Richard III. (mentioned in p. 209) could not have been written by one of the Crewe family, as he appears to know nothing more of the family of Bray, an heiress of which carried the estate of Stean in marriage to Sir Thos. Crewe, than what he read in the printed book.

Mr. Reginald Bray, as he calls him, was a principal in negotiating the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, but he was tam Marti quam Mercurio. He was in the battle of Bosworth Field, he found Richard's crown in a thorn-bush, he gave it to Lord Stanley, who putting it on the Earl of Richmond's head, thus created him King Henry VII., one of whose first acts of royalty was to make Mr. Reginald Bray a Knight Banneret in the field (subsequently a Knight of the Garter), and he made Sir Reginald, with Archbishop Morton, another of the principal negociators, his prime minister.

His confidence in, and gratitude to, Sir Reginald were unbounded. Among other things, he gave him the manor of Stean, which had come to the Crown by the attainder of Lord Lovell.

This Sir Reginald was married, but had no child. Margery Bray, who

married Sir Wm. Sandys, afterwards Lord Sandys, was daughter of a half-brother of Sir Reginald, who was by his father's second wife, by which wife was a younger brother of Sir Reginald, and who was the father of three sons, Edmund, Edward, and Reginald. The writer of the note supposes this Reginald to have been the son of Sir Reginald, and the father of Sir Thos. Crewe's wife.

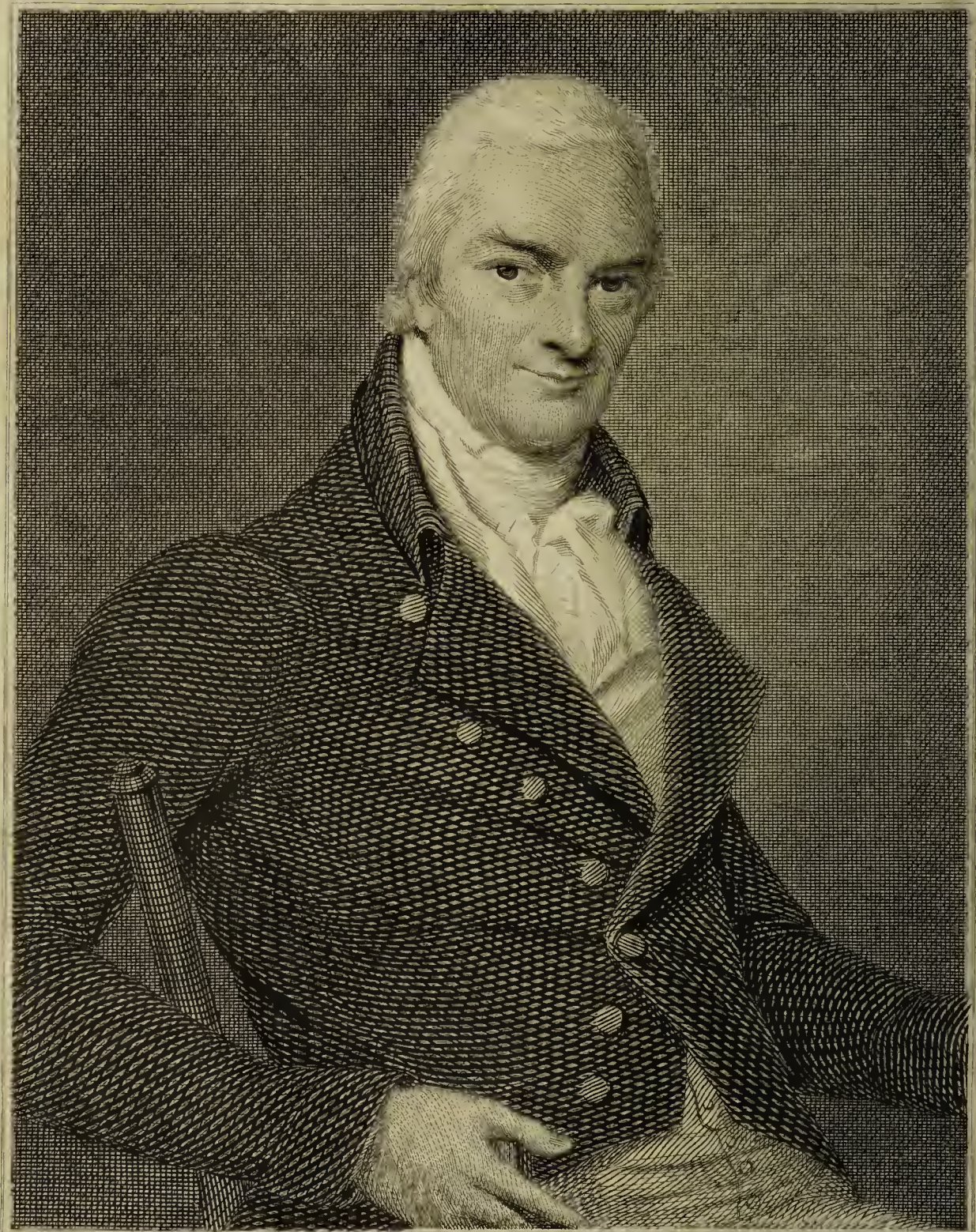
The fact is, that Reginald was one of the nephews of Sir Reginald, who benefited by his will, under which I presume he derived the manor of Stean, which he settled on a younger son named Reginald, one of whose daughters married Sir Thos. Crewe, who in her right had the manor of Stean; in the manor house of which Mr. Bridges says, in his History of Northamptonshire, he saw the device (not arms) of Sir Reginald, a crown in a thorn-bush.

I have been forced to say so much in explanation of the mistake made by the writer of the MS.; but I have much more to say of the manor of Stean, in which Mr. Bridges is very defective, and which I mean to send to Mr. Baker for his History of Northamptonshire. It will relate a most curious proceeding under the Court of Star Chamber in the reign of Henry VIII. by which Sir William Sandys got possession of some of the estates which Sir Reginald designed for his nephew Edmund, afterwards by Hen. VIII. summoned to Parliament as Baron of Eton Bray in Bedfordshire.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

P. of Cornwall observes, "I cannot but wish that Mr. Bewley's reflections on the literary character of our revered Diocesan (p. 197) had been spared. The insinuation that he has 'neither genius nor learning,' is illiberal beyond all former example. It was merit only, transcending merit, which could attract and secure the regards of 'that enlightened friend,' the Dean of Christ Church. That a Master of Westminster School should not possess more than 'common learning,' is scarcely credible. And surely the 'discrimination' attributed to our prelate, must argue no mean intellectual ability. Let me add, that in his Visitation Charges, as discovering sagacity and knowledge, an affectionate attachment to his Clergy, and, above all, a devotedness firm and unshaken to the sacred cause of Christianity, he has equalled, if not excelled, all his predecessors within my remembrance."



J.H. Bell del.

W. Cooke sculp.

John Haygarth. M.D.

born 1740 -- died 1827.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE
DR. HAYGARTH.

(With a Portrait.)

ON the tenth of June, died, at Lambridge House near Bath, aged 87, John Haygarth, M.D. F.R.S. London, F.R. and M.S. Edinb. and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

This eminent physician was born in Garsdale, a retired valley of Yorkshire, in 1740. After a good classical education at the grammar school of Sedbergh, he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of M.B. in 1766. He soon after settled at Chester, where for thirty-one years he enjoyed an extensive practice, and most ably discharged the duties of physician to the Infirmary of that city, being elected to that office in 1767, and retiring in 1798, when he was succeeded by Dr. Thackeray, who has filled the situation ever since with equal zeal and ability. From Chester Dr. Haygarth removed to Bath, where he successfully continued his profession, so long as his health would allow; and where he followed up that course of active benevolence which he had commenced in early life.

To him the whole kingdom is indebted for the introduction of a plan for separating fever cases from their more immediate connexion with public hospitals, or for the establishment of what are called Fever Wards. This improvement was carried into effect at his recommendation, and in conjunction with his colleague Dr. Curry, at the Chester Infirmary, in 1783; and its utility became so generally appreciated by the medical profession, that the plan was immediately adopted in other hospitals, and is now become universal.

Dr. Lettsom, in his "Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," speaks in the highest terms of this and Dr. Haygarth's other exertions. His remarks are these:

"In reflecting upon the importance of the object which Dr. Haygarth has happily effected, of stopping the progress of infectious fevers, by a plan equally simple and efficacious, the mind dwells with pleasure in witnessing the influence of philanthropy directed by medical science, in snatching victims of contagion from the deleterious air of an infected chamber, and in preserving whole

families, with the friendly visitors, from the insidious poison ready to invade every age and rank, and to spread disease and death among the community.—In arresting and subduing two poisons (the small-pox and fever), the most fatal to the human race, in pamphlets,—in unveiling imposture clothed in the meretricious garb of bold quackery (in his tract on metallic tractors),—the philanthropic physician justly acquires the approbation of a grateful public, and with a mind conscious of having deserved it, is truly rich in its own reward, as his own sentiments testify."

To him also mankind are indebted for an investigation of the nature, causes, and prevention of contagion, derived from philosophical principles. The facts which he ascertained by a patient examination of this subject, led to the formation of his "Rules of Safety," the value of which have been proved, wherever they have been adopted.

The medical works of Dr. Haygarth consist of "An Inquiry how to prevent the Small-pox," 8vo, 1784.—"A Sketch of a Plan to exterminate the casual Small-pox, and to introduce general Inoculation," 2 vols. 8vo, 1793. "Two Letters to John Howard, Esq. on Lazarettos," 1793.—"Of the Imagination as a Cause and as a Cure of Disorders of the Body, exemplified by fictitious Tractors and Epidemical Convulsions," 8vo, 1801.—"A Letter to Dr. Percival on the Prevention of Infectious Fevers," 8vo, 1801.—"A Clinical History of Diseases, Part I. of Acute Rheumatism, and of the Nodosity of the Joints," 8vo, 1805.—"Synopsis Pharmacopœiæ Londinensis," 1810.—Besides several papers communicated to the Philosophical Transactions and other scientific and professional works.—Of these publications the first attracted much notice upon its appearance, being translated into French by Dr. De la Roche, and into German by Dr. Cappel of Berlin. The means, however, which it proposed for the extinction of the variolous poison were rendered abortive by the astonishing discoveries of Dr. Jenner.

"Of the Imagination," it may be sufficient to say, that it is alluded to by Professor Dugald Stewart, in his able Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy (Encyclop. Brit. Supp. vol. v. pt. i. p. 200), who considers that this volume is one of those which has made a valuable addition to the stock of well-

authenticated facts concerning the influence of mind upon body.

But the energy of Dr. Haygarth's mind was not confined to his profession. His active benevolence in promoting the education and increasing the comforts of the poor, are well known. His endeavours upon the former point, when residing at Chester, are recorded in "A Letter addressed to Bishop Porteus," 8vo, 1812, in which he also calls the attention of the public to the state of the Free Schools in the north of England; and from the earnestness with which he was wont to solicit the interference of his Parliamentary friends, he no doubt contributed in a great degree to the late inquiry which the Legislature have carried into effect with regard to the endowed schools of the kingdom in general.

His desire to benefit the community was also shown in the conspicuous part he took in the formation of Saving Banks. When the inhabitants of Bath were invited by a respectable member of the Society of Friends to consider the advantages of such institutions, he was the individual, who in the following month (March 1813), devised and submitted a proposal, which after much discussion, and a very extensive correspondence, was adopted in that city, and continued in active operation for 18 months, without any aid from Government. The principle of Dr. Haygarth's plan was that of self-support, by investing all the deposits in the public funds, and making the depositors liable to their rise or fall. He was encouraged in this view of the subject by the approbation of several whose opinions carry weight in the political world, among whom were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Professor Malthus, and the Right Hon. George Rose. Mr. Rose afterwards modified this plan in the Act of Parliament he introduced; but in securing a fixed rate of interest to the depositors, he entailed a charge upon the country, from which Dr. H.'s project was free. All particulars on the subject were published by the Doctor in 1819, in a pamphlet entitled "An Explanation of the Principles and Proceedings of the Provident Institution at Bath for Savings."

Throughout his life Dr. Haygarth cultivated an extensive acquaintance with those who in any way contri-

buted to the promotion of benevolent or scientific objects, and thus his name is associated with some of the most estimable characters of the day. Among his friends well known for their intellectual endowments or moral worth, we may notice his kinsman Mr. John Dawson of Sedbergh, the celebrated mathematician; Dr. Percival, Dr. Aikin; and Dr. Falconer of Bath.

In his retirement from the active duties of his profession, Dr. H. became a considerable planter on a paternal estate in his native dale, to the inhabitants of which he ever preserved a strong attachment.

With regard to the religious opinions of this respected individual, we find that after thus devoting his days to the interests of humanity, he built his hopes in another world (as the benevolent Howard had done), not on his own merits, but on the merits of his Saviour.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 30.

MY friend Major Evans, of Eyton Hall, Herefordshire, has kindly put into my hands the copy of an entry made by a Vicar of Dilwyn in the oldest register book of that parish, relative to the monuments in the Churches of Burford, Dilwyn, Wobly, and Stretford, in his county; and aware of your wishes to preserve and communicate topographical notices, I at once transmit the same to you.

"BURFORD.

"In the baron of Burford's seat is seen one of this family in armour, with these armes: Cornewall on a label of three poynts; and this inscription thus spelled in cap.: Heere lyeth the bodye of Edmonde Cornewayle, sonne and heire aparante of S^r Thomas Cornewayle, Knt. whych Edmonde dyed in the yeare of his age 20, and in the yeare of our Lord God MDIII."

"Another monument in Burford Church:

"Here lyeth the body of the noble princess Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, own sister to king Henry y^e fourth, wife of John Hollande, Earle of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, after whose death she married S^r John Cornewayle, Knt of the Garter and Lord Fanhope, and died the fourth year of Henry VI. An. Dom. MCCCCXXVI."

DILWYN.

A rough drawing of the monument is here inserted, and beneath it the following:

"On the north side of the high chancel,

in y^e wall, is son of the noble family of the Talbots, whereof John Lord Talbot, s..... of Blackmere Furnival Verdon, governor of Anjou and Main..... created Earle of Shrewsbury: he was also Earle of W..... was slayn in Aquitaine in 32 Henry buried in Whitchurch porch, Shr.....

“This is a supposed prior of the an..... Manour of Dilwyn, whose armes are North and South windows of the great.....”

WEOLLY.

“Vernon in Weobly Chancel.”

Here is inserted a rough drawing of the monument with a single effigy.

“In Weobly Church, also, almost opposite to the former monument.”

Here again is a drawing in similar style of the monument, on which are two effigies, and the Vicar has written upon it the name of “Devereux.”

STRETTFORD.

“This parish church of Stretford, anciently dedicated to S^{ts} Cosmo and Damian, hath two fair ancient monuments therein, supposed to be of the De la Barrs, so like one another, that in touching off the one you also represent the other. His shield, which is the same with the armes of another in y^e north window of the great chancel of the next parish, called Dilwyn, are, Azure, a bend Argent cotized Or, between 6 martlets of the same.

“In the same parish is seen a well, superstitiously called S^t Cosmo and S^t Damian's well.”

Of the churches mentioned in this extract, I have as yet seen the inside of only one, that of Weobly; but it enables me to go more into detail respecting the monuments noticed in it, than what is stated above. One of these is there assigned by the Vicar to the Vernon, the other to the Devereux family.

The manor and castle of Weobly were conveyed by the heiress, Margaret de Lacy, to her husband John de Vernon, who died in 1274, and was again transferred by Margaret the third daughter of his grandson Theobald, to her third husband Sir John Crophull, who died seized of Weobly in 1383. It became the property of their granddaughter Agnes, whose father had died during their life-time. Sir Walter Devereux, M.P. the executor of the Earl of Essex, married this Agnes, by which he acquired possession of Weobly, of which he died seized in 1402. His widow survived him one and thirty years, leaving at that time a son of his father's name, three others, John, Ri-

chard, and Thomas, and two daughters. Walter espoused Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Thomas Bromwich, knt. He died in 1436, leaving a son Sir Walter, but fifteen years old, and this young man married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Merbury or Marbury, of Lyon's-hall, in the immediate vicinity.

I have traced down the possessors of Weobly to this period, because it brings us to the date of the monuments.

There is, however, one very decisive fact that must prevent our attributing, with the Vicar, either of these monuments to the Devereux family, or to the Vernons; and that is, that on the helmets of the male effigies on both there is the same crest; and it is decidedly not that borne by them, that of the former being *out of a ducal coronet Or a talbot's head Ar. eared Gu.*; and of the latter, *a demi-woman proper, &c., a boar's head erased, &c., a tiger's head erased, &c., or a lion rampant Gules.*

Now that of the monuments is, *on a chapeau a man's head, wreathed about the temples*, and such was the crest of the Marbury family.

Sir John Marbury was Sheriff of the county in the years 1405, 1415, 1419, 1425, and 1429, and we find by the Rolls of Parliament, had an annuity granted to him in 1427 for his military services in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. He married Alicia the daughter and heiress of Sir John Penbruge or Pembridge, knt. whose brother (I believe) Sir Richard Pembruge, K. G. died in 1375, and his effigy still remains in the cathedral of Hereford.

A very curious and valuable book of Welsh pedigrees, preserved at Eyton Hall, records, that Sioned the eldest daughter of Rhys Grŷg, who died in 1233, and married the daughter of the Earl of Clare, espoused Sir John Maubri, Lord of Weble and Dulwyn, and that the issue of this marriage was three daughters, whereof the eldest matched with Devereux Earl of Essex, and the second with Cornwall Earl of Burford; but this account is evidently erroneous, for as I have previously remarked, the Lordship of Weble at that period was possessed by Margaret de Lacy; and it was not till the reign of Henry the Sixth that a Devereux not Earl of Essex, married the daughter of a John Marbury.

The monument having on it the two

figures, is on the south side of the chancel, and may be thus described: male figure, in the armour which characterises the early part of the reign of Henry VI. *viz.* on its head a basinet encircled by the wadded orle, richly ornamented. To this is attached a gorget of plate, the armpits guarded by fan-like palettes, the breast-plate of two pieces, upper and lower, the abdomen covered by eight successive taces, from the lowest of which depend two small tuiles, a military girdle, besides which the sword-belt bendwise, a collar of SS round the neck, the plate below the genouilliere indented, cuisses, jambs, and sollerets of plate, the head reclining on the tournament-helmet, with the cap and crest as before mentioned. The lady in a large cornute reticulated head-dress, but the rest of her costume such as did not last long after the commencement of the reign of Henry VI. These I have no doubt represent John Marbury, and his wife Alicia. The other monument is on the opposite side of the chancel, and is in plate armour with taces from below which appears an indented petticoat of mail, and over which is a military belt. He has fan-genouillieres, and a basinet protected with an orle, and to it fastened a gorget of plate, like the other *à la mentoinere*, and the mode of its fastening distinctly shewn. The costume of this effigy marks it as being somewhat prior in date to the other.

It has been conjectured that these monuments belonged to the powerful family of Bruges or Bridges, who resided at Bridge Sollers (now belonging to my friend Sir John Geers Cotterell, bart. about six miles south of Weobly), and one of the effigies supposed to be that of Sir Simon de Bruges, with whose period, the close of the 14th century, the armour will by no means agree. Yet it is very curious that the crest is almost equally applicable to the Bridges as the Marbury family, unless by removing the plaster with which it is coated, the minute distinctive marks should appear. The crests are thus given by Edmondson:

“On a chapeau Gu. turned up Erm., a man’s head side-faced proper, wreathed about the temples Or and Az.; on the chapeau five besants in fesse.—Marbury.”

“A saracen’s head in profile, couped at the shoulders proper, habited Ar., powdered with torteauxes, and wreathed about the temples Ar. and Sa.—Bruges.”

It is unfortunate that no armorial bearings exist to set this matter at rest; for though above the monument is a wooden shield, on which they were once no doubt emblazoned, this has for many years been deprived of its paint. It is of the same date as the effigies, though I doubt its having ever been actually used in war, as it could not have been suspended from the neck, nor put on the arm, never having had the necessary apparatus. Still there is one fact that must decide in preference for the Marburys, *viz.* that the man’s head is placed on a chapeau.

Of Lyonsshall castle, scarce any part now remains, with the exception of fragments of the outer wall. It lies between Kington and Weobly, about three miles from the former. It was, together with its manor, possessed at the beginning of the reign of Henry III. by Sir Stephen d’Evereux, who then gave the church to the canons of St. Leonard of Pyona. In the reign of Edward I., William baron Tuchié possessed them, after which I am not aware in what way they fell into the hands of the Marburies.

May I be permitted to ask, through the medium of your Magazine, whether those who have the good fortune to possess that portion of the History of Herefordshire which the Rev. Mr. Duncumb has published, are likely to have their long patience rewarded by any successive parts, or whether that gentleman has deposited his valuable acquisitions in the hands of any other competent person, from whom we may expect its completion? At all periods of its history this county has been pregnant with interesting events, and in the reign of Elizabeth contributed many of the gallant spirits which graced her chivalrous court.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

IN my former Letter, Part i. page 11, it was my design to procure an adoption of the Mosaic account of the Deluge and of Noah for the Chinese and other nations, so as to reconcile one date universally from that great event of the restoration of mankind, which would greatly facilitate all their commercial transactions, and what is of far higher importance, their general belief in the same authentic history, as a basis on which they might all by conviction be

brought to adopt one faith, one hope, and one calling, under the Messiah of all nations. It has since occurred to me, that by a reference to the mythological and traditional annals of the most ancient times and modern discoveries, this object may be brought to a more ready conviction, that they all refer to the same early history which Moses has left, and on which we rely, as dictated by divine inspiration and authority, and that by a little labour this mass of evidence may, when brought together, be productive of that certainty which can never be obtained while it lies dispersedly. Many writers have furnished very ample materials for this purpose, but as brevity is the necessary order for these columns; I have selected enough for the present, by which it will be found that the most ancient traditions among the Chinese and other earliest nations, have been built upon overwhelming waters, an ark or ship, a just and virtuous chief and his family, their settlement and dispersion, &c. These I presume no one will attempt to deny were allusions to the same Deluge, Noah, and Shinaar of the Book of Genesis; and though I conceive it very material to collect these for proving my subject, yet I am ready to acknowledge that no one who has been accustomed to the histories of the early ages in the eastern nations, or to the writings of classical literature, can have passed over these and similar allusions to the facts recorded by Moses. To proceed.

As the history of China is supposed to extend upwards to an amazing height, the first æras in the Chinese annals claim the first attention, as represented in the writings of Japan; for the Japanese have preserved histories of China. The first Monarch of China is named Foki (Kempfer), the same whom they call Fohi, and place at the head of their list. This prince had the head or the body of a serpent, the symbol of wisdom. His titles MHN, Menes, Manes, Menou, are all terms by which the lunar god Noah was in different countries distinguished. He was represented by a Lunette, which did not relate to the planet in the heavens, but to the patriarch and the ark; for it resembled the sacred ship, and was anciently revered.—The Moon and the Ark are synony-

mous terms. The patriarch Noah after the Deluge became an husbandman, which accounts for the ox, the apis, an Egyptian emblem, so useful in agriculture, and with the Egyptian modius between his horns, was held sacred, and revered as a deity. At Memphis, the bull; at Heliopolis, the bull Mnevis or Mneuis, in equal veneration, and in other places as an heifer or cow.

The similarity of emblems in all the eastern countries prevailed almost universally as proper memorials, and the best that could then be devised to put people in mind of what had passed in the infancy of the world; none of them are of more ancient date than the Deluge, even as they make it to have been; none represent even the persons named in the Mosaic history as antediluvians, nor afford any allusion to any previous facts; all which tends to prove that they knew of none of any earlier date. Therefore it is just to conclude that the Chinese Fo-hi and the Japanese Fo-ki, were the Noah of Moses.

In the character of Noah for his justice and righteousness, all the ancient testimonies concur.—Hesiod, the oldest Greek poet, v. 233.

Chronus is also the same as Noah, the founder of the royal triad, the great ruler or patriarch.

The Japanese historians state that Fo-ki began his reign above 21,000 years before the Christian æra. The second Chinese Emperor was Sin Noo, or Num; and many begin the chronology of the country with him; he is supposed to have lived about 3000 years before Christ; consequently there is an interval of nearly 18000 years between the first Emperor and the second; a circumstance not to be credited. The third, who immediately succeeded him, was Hoam-Ti. Thus their own ignorance and their adoption of the traditions of other nations, like the Greeks, led them into difficulties out of which they cannot now properly extricate their history.

Fo is the same also as Budda, and Fo is Noah, therefore Budda is the same as Noah: and the late Burmese war brought us acquainted with the religion of Ava, which is Buddhism, maintained at Arrakan; and this tends to show that the same origin is also spread over that vast and hitherto

separate nation, and Ceylon, and Hindostan, where the symbols greatly resemble each other.

All history and time itself, according to the Grecians, commenced from the æra of the ARK; they styled it the æra of Inachus; he was a King of Egypt, and had relation to Noachus or Noah; he had several names, among which was Deucalion; but they were all one person, with whom commenced the gentile history, not of Greece only, but of the world; and Papius, the father of Apis, was the same as Inachus, in whose days the Deluge happened.

Some think the Chinese were a colony from Egypt, after the ancient Sinæ and Seres, and famous for their silk. Of this see more fully in Hol. 107; also Deguine's Memoire, and Pausanias, 6. 519.—This defeats the Chinese antiquity, and fixes its date as coeval with Noah.

Da-gou and Noah are also the same; the idol is a man and a fish; see its representation in Calmet's Fragments; and the Vishnu of the Brahmins in India is the same, which introduces Noah to that immense Peninsula, now more than ever interesting to all Europe and to Great Britain. Da or Dai is the same as Deus, God. Bod is Budda; Da Bod is the God Bud, or Budda. In this mythology there is a reference both to the machine itself and to the person preserved in it; in consequence that person is styled Bod, Budda, and Mudda.

In Japan is the same tradition in relation to Sinto, to which the Budso was afterwards added. Deity was represented upon a lotus, tortoise, and a fish, and upon a horse.

“The Deluge was the grand epocha of every ancient kingdom. When colonies made any settlement, they engrafted their antecedent history upon the subsequent events of the place. And as in those days these could carry up the genealogy of their princes to the very source of all, it will be found under whatever title they may come, that the first King in every country was Noah.” Holwell, Pref. ix.

All the rites and mysteries of the Gentiles were only so many memorials of their principal ancestors, and of the great occurrences to which they had been witnesses. Among these the chief were the ruin of mankind by a flood, and the renewal of the world in one family. They had symbolical re-

presentations, by which these occurrences were commemorated; and the ancient hymns in their temples were to the same purpose; they all related to the history of the first ages, and to the same events which are recorded by Moses. Ibid. x.

Thus the descendants of Chus called Cuthites or Cusenes, wherever they came, founded titles in honour of Noah—they sprung from Chus, the father of the Ethiopians. (Jos. Ant. 1. 6.) He was the son of Ham. He is said to be the first who ventured upon the seas, and his sons eminent navigators. To him several cities in *India* were dedicated, as Cutha, Cuta, Calcutta, and Calcut. Likewise Neesa, Nous, Nus, often occur, and being of the line of Ham or Ammon, sprung the race of Ammonians; and they introduced the history of the Deluge wherever they came; they held all streams and cavities sacred: by Osiris they meant Ham. He introduced the use of the vine, and taught the fermentation for making barley wine. On a sacred pillar at Memphis he is called the son of Cronus, which is already mentioned to be synonymous with Noah. Thus Noah put this son with all the rest into the Ark. Aquarius or the celestial sphere represents the Deluge. The argo was the sacred ship or ark framed by Divine Wisdom, of which the Baris of Egypt was a representation. Argos expressly signified an ark, and was synonymous with Theba. Baris was the very name of the mountain on which the ark rested.

When the ark was constructed, Noah made a door in its side, a fact continually commemorated by Gentile writers; the entrance through which they esteemed to be a passage to death and darkness, but the egress from it was represented as a regeneration to life, and the opening and shutting of it was religiously recorded. Ib. 51.

The Flood was esteemed as a great blessing, for from thence proceeded the plenty with which the present world is blessed; especially if we give credit to a very early tradition, that the antediluvian world was barren,—an idea very difficult to be solved, when the subsistence of its people during 1656 years is considered.

The town Thamanim at the foot of Ararat, is analogous to the Shamam of the Hebrews, and means *eight*, as built by eight persons, or posterity of

Noah. Baris or Berith was another name for Ark or Thebah, and signified a *covenant*. By this name Ararat was sometimes distinguished, as also the temple of the Ark on that eminence, and it related to the covenant made with man. Gen. 8. 21, 22; 9. 12.—Beroc also signified the whole ocean. The Ark was the ultimate whence all things were to be produced, particularly the seven Noachite precepts, which were supposed for some ages to have prevailed universally. Isis was the deity of the Ark, and the Cabiri were the priests. Prometheus, the father of mankind (Paus. 1, 9), was a patriarch of great repute for his justice and piety: the Cabiri, his sons, of the Saduc, the just man, the title given to Noah, Gen. 6, 9.

Canobus, a star in the southern hemisphere, commemorated a wonderful deliverance, by the rudder of a ship. This was one of the titles of their chief deity, and was placed on the rudder to show that Providence was its guide. The Ark had many other representations and names, which show the universality of the history of the Deluge.

As the arkite rites prevailed greatly in Syria and in the regions about Ararat and Armenia, the coins of those countries are filled with emblems which relate to the history of the Ark; and as it was represented under the symbol of Hippos, a float or ship, the same as Ceto or whale; and was preserved from the violence of the sea by Divine Providence; the ancients described it under the idea of a contest, wherein Minerva and Neptune were engaged; each laid claim to a region, and upon compromising the dispute, Minerva is said to have given birth to the olive tree, and Neptune produced a horse; and thus the Ark was also represented by a horse.

Danaus is the same as Da-Naus, the ship of Noah; Da Nube, Da Naubus, the river of Noah; Daunia in Italy, or Da-Ionia, the Land of the Dove. Daimones and Ἀδανατοί, the Baelim of the Scriptures, the three sons of Noah, or royal triad. Thus the whole mythology was the worship of demons. With Deucalion commenced the Gentile history, not of Greece only, but of the world; and we are assured by Philo that he was Noah, though some ages subsequent to him.

An egg which contains the elements

of life, was deemed to be no imperfect emblem of the Ark, in which were preserved the elements of the future world. This is the mundane egg, and this no doubt gave the origin of the name of *ovarium* in the female frame. The *rhoia* or *rhea* of the Greeks, as mother of mankind, the ark, was represented by a *goia* or pomegranate, that being full of seed. It seems to have been a very favourite emblem, very ancient, and adopted by every nation. The Orosnades of the Persians formed mankind, and inclosed them in an egg; and the Syrians, according to Arnobius, spoke of his ancestors the gods, as the progeny of this egg. By bursting of the egg was denoted the opening of the Ark, and disclosing to light whatever it contained.

Eros, or Divine Love, represents the Rainbow, the first wonderful occurrence after the Deluge, and descent from the Ark, and the covenant of which it was made the emblem: he is variously represented, but always with this object. All the mysteries of the Gentile world seem to have been memorials of the Deluge, and of the events which immediately succeeded it. The lotus, so general in Egypt, rising with the tide, and never overwhelmed, is a good representation of the Ark. The two principal occurrences preserved by the Cuthites were the Deluge and the Dispersion; and they styled themselves both Ogygians and Meropians from these circumstances, and hence Söus is so characterised.

Upon the defection from the worship of the true God, an undue reverence paid to the patriarch might constitute one species of idolatry; rites and mysteries might be instituted in allusion to his wonderful preservation. Temples and cities were built in memory of them; the Dove and the Iris, or Eros, were not forgotten, esteemed an interpreter of the will of the gods, a messenger of glad tidings, and therefore a sacred emblem; the ancient Jönah of the Hebrews, and the Venus of the Latins, and the *Oivās* of the Greeks; and her history contains many circumstances relating to the Noachite Dove, and to the Deluge.

The *Apamean Medal*, a coin of Philip the Elder, struck at Apamea, which contained on its reverse an epitome of this history, exhibited an ark, &c.

Now Apamea was the same as *Cibet*, one of the names of the *Ark*; and underneath the persons therein inclosed, is to be read, in distinct characters, ΝΩΕ. Bryant relates that he had seen one of three of these medals in the library of the Duke of Tuscany; the second in that of Cardinal Ottoboni; and the third was the property of Augustino Chigi, nephew to Pope Alex. VII. All the mysteries of the Gentile world seem to have been memorials of the Deluge, and of the events which immediately succeeded.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. IV.

THE season of smiles was now fast waning, and the mellowed tints of another equinox had already covered the face of the country with the sobered hue of Autumn, when the still vivid reminiscence of pleasures recently enjoyed, drew my solitary footsteps to the neighbourhood of those scenes which had a few months since assisted my vagrant meditations.

Nature, ever changeful in her economy, had assumed rather a different aspect, exhibited perhaps more of those lineaments which beget in the contemplative mind a meditative train of thought, and, while the subdued beauty of faded scenery,—and there is beauty in faded scenery,—inspired images, the sentiment which gave them a complexion and a character served at least to prolong a train of intellectual amusement.

Mankind in every age—I spontaneously gave the rein to the embodiments of my thoughts,—mankind in every age have been prone to indulge the reveries of mind, whose essential attribute it is to associate and to think *. It has been here remarked by an author, that “the language of verse is anterior to that of prose, because our passions are anterior to reason and judgment.” Poets are inspired, and philosophers alike generated, from beholding the beauty of visible creation, and expatiating in a boundless theatre, the materials of whose various parts tend at once to strike with awe, and to stimulate curiosity. In the primi-

tive ages crude and unfledged will doubtless be all these aspirations to intellectual fame. Imbecile on a general scale will be the thinking which characterizes the individual, in the infancy alike of manners and of mind: about the standard indeed which M. de la Condamine ascribes to the aborigines of America. But as society advances, as the energies of the human mind attain scope and action from the associated influence of arts and the interchange of ideas, imagination expands, and thought corresponding, assumes a higher rank and order. The associating principle rises to a more positive display of the mental powers, and of the more vigorous exercise of those faculties which designate man to be one of the noblest works of Deity. Instead of the puerile conceptions of savages (and we class as such those who in primeval times were immersed in the rude ignorance which universally prevailed at the æra of the dispersion and first settling of mankind after the Flood),—instead of the puerile and vague conceptions of savages, we see the more coherent and judicious hypotheses of a race of beings who not only know how to think, but with more precision to guide the vagrancy of their thoughts; society still advances, other ages succeed, and with them other speculations. The field of Ethics, the wide and illimitable empire of Physics, are explored with more subtle and invigorated inquiry. Inventions, discoveries, are in their turn developed, as arts improve, and intellect acquires strength. The imaginative, and the social or practical sciences, are cultivated in all their various branches.

Following the line of history downwards, long intervals again afterwards intervene, signally marked with ignorance and barbarism; intellect may decay, and nursed by the secret operation of occult causes, the spark which had for ages smouldered, may afterwards be again revived. Imbecility of thinking, which had spread her benighting influence over once civilized nations, gradually disappears, and intellect is observed to resume her empire in the human breast. With renovated strength, and with accelerated powers, she then exercises her prerogative, and with advantages, it may be thought, immensely superior to those she previously enjoyed. As might be

* See commencement of preliminary chapter of Dr. Enfield's *Epitome of Bruckner's "Historia Critica Philosophiæ."*

predicted, the process of discovery is from this epoch carried forward with a vigour and success altogether unparalleled in the earlier ages. The speculations of a Tully and a Pliny in the Roman age, and of Pherecydes and the Peripatetic founder in the Greek, with a thousand others, either their contemporaries, or who filled the *hiatus* between them, are soon renewed by innumerable imitators, who, stimulated at once by curiosity and the pleasures which accompany the cultivation of intellect, not only strike into new paths, but, eying the majestic spectacle of nature, reflect perhaps upon the arcana by which her innumerable wheels revolve with greater accuracy and precision.

At such an interesting æra of the history of the human mind as that, for instance, when Bacon, in our own island, and Galileo, Des Cartes, Campanella, Tellesius, and others on the continent, instituted new rules for marshalling the course of human inquiries, the field of nature lies in all its boundless variety and extent before the observer. A magnificent theatre stored with exquisite garniture, respecting which little is known, is soon calculated to provoke the inquiries of a host of aspirants. New mines of profundity continually open to the now awakened curiosity of innumerable students. From that period, it may be said, if experimental philosophy received a more powerful impulse than had ever marked her progress in former ages, a disposition for a contemplative life was also engendered. If worlds of inquiry and of thought, before untried and unthought of, merged to public view, it is easy to imagine that not only the energies and ambition of regular practitioners were excited; but that the culture of Physics, in its more enlarged sense, became a popular and universal source of recreation and delight.

Hence, Mr. Urban, the varied speculations of men of literary leisure for the last two centuries, who, instinctively following a bias thus implanted, have branched out into numerous interesting inquiries connected with philosophy and literature, which have pre-eminently characterized most æras of modern times since the revival of letters. A contemplative turn of mind, a taste for reading and meditation, has perhaps been generated peculiar to

these latter ages. "The two common shrines," says Sir William Temple, "to which most men offer up the application of their thoughts and lives, are profit and pleasure; and by their devotion to either of these they are vulgarly distinguished into two sects, and called either busy or idle men." This celebrated statesman goes on to remark,—"Whether these terms differ in meaning, or only in sound, I know may be disputed with appearance enough, since the covetous man takes as much pleasure in his gains, as the voluptuous does in his luxury."—But the generally prevailing sentiment, in many of the æras within the period here assigned, has been decidedly favourable to those pleasures which arise from the exercise and the culture of intellectual studies. Since the revival of a spirit for real knowledge, when the sophisms of the schools, and the empty jargon of mere sounds, gave way to a noble ambition emulant of the higher progress of the human mind; when, it may be said, the barren ideas and still more grovelling numbers of our early ancestors had ripened in poetry to a fine display of imagery and sentiment,—then, it may be said, was engendered that principle of close and accurate thinking which has since imparted so high a character to the literary speculations of the moderns.

The enlightened sentiments which humanized and exalted the most distinguished among the ancients, have, on the side of literature, more generally prevailed in the ranks of modern society. The privileges too attaching to a good education have increasingly been acknowledged. Since the celebrated axiom of Bacon, that "knowledge is power," has been recognized as one of those truths whose universality and whose force is at once apparent, the precedence which an individual of parts may hence attain among the promiscuous ranks of his fellow men, has been extensively perceived. "No amusements," says an author at the close of the last century, generally admired for his good sense, in unison with this feeling, "are more easily attainable, and attended with more solid satisfaction, than the amusements of literature." The subsequent sentiments of the same writer upon the great end of the various occupations of men, and the means which

contribute to the sum of human happiness, may, as having a general bearing on the subject, not impertinently be cited. "The parent," he subjoins, "who in the middle ranks of life is able to place his son above dependance, contributes more to his real happiness, when he gives him a taste for the classics, and for all those liberal studies which will exalt his nature, than when, by making him a trader without a gentleman's education, he affords him an opportunity of hereafter shining in the mean magnificence of wealth, unaccompanied with taste, elegance, and liberality."—"It is difficult," he afterwards adds, "to be attached to the common objects of human pursuit, without feeling sordid cares and troublesome passions. But in the pursuits of learning all is liberal, noble, generous."

If similar opinions to these have prevailed generally among the most enlightened ranks of modern society, it may be assumed that the unprecedented advances which science has made in modern ages, was only a consequence of these liberal sentiments systematically adopted.

The æra of Elizabeth was doubtless the auspicious period in which the first fruits of the intellectual harvest, which for an age or two preceding had been engendering, ripened to their early maturity. And, as in a former essay, we took occasion, in the course of these speculations, to notice some points connected with certain poets of the last century, we may, in keeping with these avowed opinions, follow them up by advancing a claim of precedence on the side of the poetry of the 18th century over that of any other similar period in our literature.

Of the Elizabethan period it will be granted that some stars of the first order were produced. It was in England the early æra, comprehending a period of nearly half a century of comparative national tranquillity, in which our talent and energy first developed itself, with a positive display after classical taste and thinking, now awakened from its long slumber, had again revived. But it may with reason be thought that, save in the single instances of Shakspeare and Spenser (themselves it will be alleged a host), the standard and tension of thinking of literary men on intellectual subjects (of course Bacon, and perhaps Raleigh, are exceptions, though these in the maturity of their speculations belong

rather to the next age), ranked decidedly below that of more advanced periods in English literature. Is it, on the other hand, asserting too much to say that the generality of that class of literary men, who delighted indolently to luxuriate amidst the wild and the visionary in the realms of Nature and of Fancy, may, compared with a similar class in more modern æras, who have invoked the powers of genius in their excursive imaginings, were deficient alike in vigour of thought, and that intensesness of sentiment which must always accompany poetry? The proportion in every age of those who with extensive leisure delight to lose themselves in the devious recesses of classical literature, bears some affinity to the general state and cultivation of letters. And if Shakspeare and Milton, at the close of the 16th and commencement of the 17th century, were (coupled perhaps with Spenser) the sole instances, compared with more modern æras, in which a superiority is apparent in scope and range of ideas, and of a vivid imagination kindled and inspired from the torch of Nature,—the general position here held is yet not invalidated. If, again, it be alleged that the individual instances here adduced are so transcendantly eclipsing as to stamp a specific character on the respective ages in which they appeared; still, the ordinary standard of thinking and of writing, which formed the sum of literary pretensions in those ages, evinced (in their peculiar tension of genius, in expansive glow of thought, in wild perception of beauty, drawn from the great archetype Nature,) a range and order of thinking very far below them. If, a century afterwards, and passing over Anne's and William's reign, a similar period in point of time in the history of our literature and the muses, including the thinking and the poetry of Gray, Thomson, Mark Akenside, Collins, Dr. Young, Glover, and some others little their inferiors, who each of them, it may be said, were not driven to literature as a profession, but rather cultivated it as an instinctive amusement,—who, it may be said, like the imaginary hero in Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," revelled spontaneously in those scenes, in those worlds of fancy and of science which genius opened to their intellectual vision,—that period is indubitably entitled to a precedence.

Melksham.

ALCIPHON.

Mr. URBAN, *Inner Temple, Sept. 5.*

THE “*Testamenta Vetusta*” of Mr. Nicolas, affords many interesting particulars of the upper classes of society, in the olden time. Perhaps the following will of a husbandman’s widow, in the reign of Elizabeth, may not be out of place in your valuable Magazine.

“In the name of God, Amen. The nynthe day of November, in the yeare of oure Lord God one-thousand-fyve-hundreth-foure-schore-and-three, I Annys Carye, widowe, of the parishe of Chidingstone, in the countie of Kent, beinge of good and perfect memorie and remembraunce, thanks be to God for yt, doe make and ordaine this my present testament therein conteyninge my last will, in manner and forme followinge, that is to saye: First I bequeath my soule unto Allmightie God my maker, and trustinge to be saved by noe other meanes but by my only faithe in my Redemer and Savioure Jesus Christ, to whom be praise for ever, Amen; and my bodie to be buried in the Church-yard of Chiddingstone.

“Nowe as towchinge my goodes and cattell, first I gyve unto Henry Carie my sonne seven and thirtie shillings and sixe pence of good currant monye of England, to be paid by my executors within one wholl yeare after my decease; also I doe forgive him fyve shillings, and I doe give him one paire of good canvas sheetes to be delyvered as aforesaid.

“Also I doe give and bequeath unto Richard Carye my sonne, thirtie shillings of good currant monie of England, and one good paire of canvas sheetes, and one pewter platter, to be paid and delyvered by my executors within one wholl yeare after my decease; also I do forgive him tenne shillings which he oweth unto me.

“It’m, I doe give unto Christopher Cary my sonne forty shillings of good currant monie of England, one flexen sheete, and one flexen table cloathe, and one pillowe, to say the best savinge twoe, to be paid by my executors within one wholl yeare after my decease.

“Also I doe give unto Simon Carie my sonne fortie shillings of good and lawfull monie of England; also I doe give him my worst bedd and one coveringe, one witell, one blannett, and the best wailinge* sheete I have, and all the awgars and wimbells I have, and one addys and one axe, and twoe chesells and one fate of beefe†, to be paid

* This word is difficult to decipher; its first letter appears to resemble a w more than an n, and its last an e more than an s.

† This word I deciphered bees, until I found fatte [i. e. vat] clearly written, towards the latter part of the will.

and delyvered by my executors within one wholl yeare after my decease.

“It’m, I doe give unto Jane Carie my daughter twentie poundes of good and lawfull mony of England, to be paid unto her by my executors at Michelmas, twoe yeares after my decease; so my mynde and will is that my said daughter shall have all the profitte yt shall rise and growe, or increase, of the fore said monye yearly, as yt riseth, groweth, or increaseth from tyme to tyme, untill the twoe yeares are expired, my executors havinge the guidaunce of the same from this next Michelmas, untill the forenamed time of two yeares be expired. Allso, I give unto her my best bedd wt all the furniture thereunto belongynge, that is to saie, one boulster, one coverlett, twoe blanketts, one paire of sheetes, one testerne, twoe pillowes, all to be of the best, and twoe pillowe cootes and two table napkins of the best; further I doe give unto Jane my daughter all my wearinge linnen and my best gowne; allso my best redd petticote, and three yarges and a halfe of russet, and my great chest, my best brasse pott and pothookes, also my best chafor, and a pewter pot, and my best candlesticke, and one towle and one great bowle; also one pynne to put drinke yn, and one wollan wheele, one linnen wheele, twoe paire of cards, one hitchell, one towe combe. It’m, I doe give unto my daughter Jane one hempe yron, one pewter platter, and foure pound of wooll, also one knedinge troughe with the coveringe belonging thereto, also one fatte of beefe to be delyvered by my executors; also my will is that, if yt fortune my said daughter doe decease before she receive her monie bequeathed or gyven, that then the monie given her to be equallie divided amongst all my sonnes her brethren.

“It’m, I doe give unto Margret my daughter, my second gowne, and foure shillings of currant mony, to be paid by my executors within one wholl yeare after my decease.

“Allso I doe give unto Richard Saunder, the best ewe that I have, to be delyvered presentlie after my decease by my executors.

“Also I doe give unto Richard Carie, my sonn’s wife, my best russet peticote, and my houltinge hutche.

“Also, unto Richard Carye’s daughter, I doe give my other ewe, to be delyvered as is aforesaid.

“Also, unto the poore of the parishe of Chidingstone I doe give eight shillings to be distributed at my buriall by my executors.

“All the rest of my goodes unwilled or unbequeathed, or ungiven, I doe give unto John and Thomas Carye my sonnes, to be equallie divided betweene them, whom I doe also make my sole executors of this my present testament and last will, and Henrye Ashdowne the younger, overseer unto the same, whom I doe give for his payns twoe

shillings and six pence. Theise bearinge witnes, John Ashdown the elder, Edward Wickenden, Henrye Ashdowne the younger. Signed and sealed."

"Proved at the Deanary of Shoreham and Croydon, 29th June, 1585, by John and Thomas Carie the executors."

The testatrix appears, from the title deeds, of which the above will is a part, to have been the widow of John Caier, of Chiddingstone, husbandman, who died previously to 1578; as by a deed of that date, Christopher Caier of Otford, Kent, husbandman, one of his sons and heirs (in gavelkind), releases his right, in a cottage and garden, and a piece of land at Chiddingstone, to Henry Caier, sen. another of the sons and heirs of the same John Caier.

From many articles being so particularly bequeathed in the above will, it is evident that the value set on tools, linen, and woollens, must have been much greater at that period than at the present time; notwithstanding which, the store of the testatrix was very ample, and from the specification of the best bed and its furniture, a degree of comfort must have existed among the lower orders, of which the present day furnishes no example. What the moderns call a candle-extinguisher, was then it seems called a cowl. It will be observed, that the implements for making linen and woollens, and four pounds of wool, are bequeathed to the daughters, which leads to the supposition that the furniture, &c. of this description, was the work of herself and daughters; of which the red petticoat, the pride of this granddam, bequeathed to Jane, might have been their chef-d'œuvre; and I shrewdly suspect that the dimensions of this part of dress were by no means in accordance with the present mode, as the $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of russett given to Jane, might have been the counterpart of the like russett habiliment, bequeathed to Margaret. But the most distinguishing part of the will is, that, notwithstanding this husbandman's family had brought up six sons and two daughters, yet the widow bequeaths and forgives money to the amount of 26*l.* 17*s.* which according to my ideas (having seen many instances of proof, satisfactory to myself, of the comparative value of money at different periods) should be multiplied by 23, to give the value in the money of the present day, making the sum of 617*l.* 11*s.* of which

9*l.* 4*s.* was charitably bequeathed, to be distributed to the poor of her parish, at her burial.

I shall conclude, by offering through this channel, my thanks to that able antiquary Mr. Nicolas, for his invaluable collection of Wills; and should a subsequent collection be in his contemplation, I hope it will embrace a wider range; as the wealth, comfort, and manners of our poorer ancestry are alike interesting to the Antiquary; and, from the scarcity of documents, more useful to the Historian.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Oct. 10.*

THE magnificent additions and improvements lately made, or now in progress, at this famous University, present a subject of curiosity and interest to every liberal observer; and I, though, as you know, an Oxford man, have been viewing them with much satisfaction. You will, perhaps, be willing to receive a few remarks upon these efforts of art, from one who has no object in making them, but to give due credit where it seems to be deserved; and to criticize, if at all, only in the hope of suggesting further improvement, and bringing what is good still nearer to perfection.

Of the new Court added to *Trinity College* (called King's Court), nothing can, I think, be said in the way of censure. It does honour, in all respects, to the judgment and taste of the architect, Mr. Wilkins. The communication with Neville's court is ingeniously contrived; to unite convenience and variety with beauty; while the whole building exhibits a chaste specimen of collegiate architecture. The entrance from the walks is very grand. Nor let it be objected, that the two gates within are not in the same line; this freedom being so consistent with the Gothic style, as rather to conceal than betray the newness of the structure. The merit of this consistency will be felt the more forcibly, by a mere peep into Neville's court adjoining, the whole of which is a Grecian building united with one Gothic* side; and to increase the absurdity, that side is less than half covered by a most unmeaning *skreen* of modern work. But the absurd contempt of the ecclesiastical

* I use the term Gothic for convenience, though I do not approve it.

style, which prevailed for the chief part of the 18th century, was carried so far as to produce inconsistencies of this kind in almost every ancient building. The Gothic, chiefly because it was so called, was deemed so barbarous, as rather to be honoured than insulted by the intrusion of the Greek orders into its most venerable sanctuaries. This barbarous fear of barbarism has happily ceased, and the Gothic (as it is called) is acknowledged to have its peculiar beauties, and to deserve the study of the enlightened architect. That it has at length been studied, with some success, will be further seen in these remarks.†

Proceed we now into Trompington-street, to contemplate *Corpus Christi* (or Bene't), formerly the reproach of the University, now one of its fairest ornaments.

A question might perhaps be raised, whether a new building, unconnected with others, should at this day be adapted to the Grecian or the modern-antique style. But in an English University, where so much of fine old building remains, that neither can be nor ought to be metamorphosed, it cannot be objectionable to form new structures in a taste which, from its original predominance in these seats of learning, may fairly be considered as academical. On this plan, therefore, this new and elegant structure has been designed and executed. The architect is Mr. Wilkins, whose works in other colleges are here also noticed. It cannot, I think, be denied that he has studied the best examples of this style with good success; and has here embodied his knowledge in a manner that commands admiration. The front towards the street bears most resemblance to that of Oriel College in Oxford; but without minute imitation. Like a good poem, written in antiquated language, it has original beauties; and may indeed have

† This ignorant contempt of a species of architecture, for some purposes preferable to every other, is no where more disgracefully displayed than in the magnificent entrance court of this College. If they who rebuilt the Master's house and the rest of that side, desired a Grecian court, they should have pulled down the ancient part, and rebuilt the whole. That might have been fine, but the mixture of the two styles, as there exhibited, must always be offensive, so entirely different are they in character.

been designed without a particular view to any example. Within the court, the eye is first attracted by the Chapel, which occupies the central situation, presenting only its porch and west window to the view; the body receding inwards towards the east. The other principal parts of this Court, the Hall, the Library, and the Master's Lodgings, are well designed and placed; without too much of ornament, or too little, or any misapplied embellishments. More minute observations or description I leave to the *Cambridge Guides*; having no object at present, but to point out beauties, or to suggest improvements. But I cannot quit this renovated College without expressing my satisfaction that its famous collection of manuscripts is at length deposited in a room of noble proportions‡. I trust they are also secured from fire by stone work or arches underneath.

Nearly opposite to this College, but a little to the north, commence the great improvements of *King's*; where many shabby buildings have been removed to widen the street, and afford a proper approach. The same ingenious architect is here employed; but employed upon a much more difficult task. At *Corpus* he had only to form one consistent design, from his own conceptions; here he has to place his work in immediate contact with the most beautiful specimen existing of ancient art. Not to obscure any part of the matchless Chapel, a low skreen of architecture forms this new front, in the centre of which is a noble gate of entrance. That the general appearance of these parts is rich, beautiful, and adapted to the situation, is undeniable; and if the skreen were made a cloister (as Mr. W. is said to have planned it), all would so far be right. Perhaps, indeed, four small towers, surrounding the principal dome, would be better than the eight which are there, yet this *may* admit of a doubt. But, passing through this gateway of the most highly ornamented Gothic, what object now immediately salutes the eye? Gibbs's heavy Doric building§, extending over all the opposite space! This is a fault or misfortune,

‡ 87 feet in length, 22 in width, and 25 in height.

§ Usually called the New Building, containing rooms for the Fellows.

which nothing less than utter destruction can remove. The happiest and purest modern Gothic would here be offensive; having to abut almost against that exquisite chapel, which nothing of inferior building should approach. To *gothicize* the present building (which has been proposed) would be a truly *gothic* proceeding; miserable in effect, and yet heavy in expence. At a cost not greatly exceeding this, the most magnificent result may be obtained.

Levelling this incumbrance with the ground, and leaving an open area to the whole extent of the Clare Hall buildings, and the new south range of the College itself, the finest Court may be produced that any University can boast. The sublime edifice of the Henries will then be seen untouched in all its beauty, throughout its whole south side and western front. These objects being gained, a building fully equal in extent and accommodation to that which now offends, may be placed in a line with the termination of the Provost's Lodge, and the opposite college, leaving still a decent space between the new apartments and the river. All this would of course be performed by the present architect, in perfect harmony with what he has already built; in which case imagination could hardly form a finer picture of human art.

Oxonian as I am, I cannot but fervently wish that this plan may be adopted. It would certainly surpass any thing at present existing in Oxford. But looking to the glory of England at large, I can abate my natural, and I hope not culpable, preference for the place of my education. May it be done, and executed in the most perfect manner! Such is my sincere wish, and no small part of my motive for writing these remarks.

The whole range of new buildings, containing, besides some private rooms, the Hall, the Library, and the Provost's house, is finely conceived; and, if the *right* plan be followed, will form the noblest side of a quadrangle that this country has yet seen. The interior of the Hall is of singular elegance and richness, fine in dimensions, and just in proportions. It exhibits, however, one fault so glaring, that how the artist could admit or overlook it, is not easily understood. A fine oriel window (as it is called) in the centre of one side, instead of extending from

the top to within *dado* height, or less, of the floor, is closed with stone-work for at least seven feet; so that the eye of the spectator, who expects naturally the light and airy effect of such a window, is checked and disappointed by meeting only a range of blank masonry. Among all the ancient Halls no such example, I believe, can be found; and as this appears not to arise from any local necessity, it will, I trust, be remedied, when the architect shall have given it a second consideration. If any impediment to this alteration can exist, it must arise from the unusual position of the window, in the *middle* of the side, instead of towards one end, which seems to have been quite unnecessary. The pinnacle, or turret surmounting this window on the outside, I conceive to be also a fault, though not of much importance.

On the Library and the Provost's Lodge I have no remark to offer. Their exterior is fine; the interior I did not inspect. But I could have wished, for the sake of the books, that no apartments had been formed under the Library; though precautions, to prevent the communication of fire, are said to have made.

At *St. John's* a vast undertaking is now in progress, to form a new Court, on the western side of the Cam. It is to be lamented that ground could not be obtained on the same side with the ancient College, which might at the same time have added a noble ornament to the town. The present building will be visible only from the walks and road at the back of the Colleges; and the ground is so unfavourable, that the mere foundation is reported to have been made at a formidable expense¶. But the appearance, when finished, will be truly grand. It will form a very large court, built of stone (I believe), and calculated to contain more than 100 sets of apartments. It will have a magnificent front towards the walks, and is to communicate with the present College by a bridge, which is to be so formed as to make part of a cloister, extending through the whole length of the southern front. The designs are very striking, and do great honour to the artist, Mr. Rickman, here first employed in this University. At present the walls do not rise more than three or

¶ Not quite its usual place.

¶ 20,000*l.*

four feet above the ground. The reported cost of the foundation will hardly seem extraordinary, when it is known that it stands entirely upon arches, which rest upon piles, driven deep into the solid ground below the swamp.

A small new Court at *Peter House* was begun in August 1825, by Mr. Brookes, who is said to be a member of the College. It is of a plain and neat Gothic style; and is built of so pale a brick, that it has nearly the effect of stone, of which only the decorations are composed. It contains 15 sets of apartments, and is called after the name of the *Rev. Francis Gisborne*, formerly a Fellow of this house, whose donation occasioned it to be built.

Such are the chief improvements and additions to the Colleges of this University, though there are few of them that have not more or less increased their buildings within a few years.

Besides these, the chief novelty is the *Observatory*, a handsome building of the Doric order, from the designs of Mr. Mead. It is 160 feet in length, with a bold portico, supported by four Doric columns, beyond which rises a dome, made moveable, for the purposes of astronomical observation. The sides and wings are finished with plain pilasters upon a rustic wall. The building stands well, towards the St. Neot's road, about a mile from Cambridge. It reflects no little honour upon the University, that this necessary aid, to the most sublime of sciences, has been obtained by the gift of its Senate, and the subscriptions of its members. There can be little doubt, when we consider the general bias of study in Cambridge, that its Observatory will in time be equal in celebrity to any, either here or on the Continent.

A warm admiration of the chief part of what I have been contemplating, joined to a modest hope of being able to suggest some little improvement, particularly in the grand works proceeding at King's College, has induced me to offer these remarks to the public. Far from viewing any of these things with a jealous or an envious eye, I rejoice in their progress and success. For while our two famous Universities only contend which shall give the best accommodation to stu-

dents, or the best assistance to learning, I shall rejoice, and say with the old poet,

ἀγαθὸν δ' ἐπὶς ἡδὲ βροτοῖσι.

Yours, &c.

WOLSEIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

IN the Gent. Mag. for September, p. 208, appears a Letter signed P. the writer of which is angry that the ecclesiastical laws of this country forbid a man to marry with the sister of his former wife. Instead of attempting to answer this writer myself, I request your insertion of the following Letter. It was written by Dr. William Berriman, who in the early part of the last century, was Rector of St. Andrew's Undershaft in London, and a Fellow of Eton College. His various theological works, as well as the testimony of Dr. Ridley who preached his funeral sermon, prove him to have been possessed of a discriminating judgment, and extensive knowledge, no less than of a pure and tender conscience.—The Letter was written to a person, who, wishing to marry his deceased wife's sister, had applied to the Doctor for his opinion as to the lawfulness of so doing; and it produced the desired effect: the parties in consequence having “absolutely and irreversibly determined never to think of it more.”

DR. BERRIMAN'S LETTER.

“SIR,—Though in a matter of real difficulty I should willingly refer you to some abler person for advice and satisfaction; yet in the case you propose, I think the matter is so clear, and so generally agreed on by the best casuists, that I make no scruple to deliver my opinion, that the marriage of two sisters is utterly unlawful.

“You will allow, I suppose, that the prohibitions in Leviticus are part of the moral law, obliging all nations; since the neglect of them is charged among the abominations of those nations that were cast out before the Israelites. And then in applying these prohibitions to our purpose, there are two rules to be observed, which being clear and rational, will put the matter out of dispute. 1st, That as the man and his wife are become one flesh by marriage, whatever degree of *consanguinity*, makes it unlawful for him to marry with his *own* relations, the same degree of *affinity* makes it unlawful to marry with his *wife's* relations. So that if he is expressly forbidden to marry his *own* sister (Levit. xviii. 9), he is implicitly forbidden to marry his *wife's* sister. 2d. Whatever is forbidden to

one sex, is in the same degree unlawful to the *other* sex; so that if a woman is not allowed to marry two brothers, neither may a man, by parity of reason, marry two sisters. But that a woman cannot marry two brothers, or which is the same thing, that a man may not marry his brother's wife, is plain, from Levit. xviii. 16, and upon that law I take no doubt St. John Baptist grounded his reproof of Herod. Pray read over that 18th chapter of Leviticus, and see if you can fairly acquit the marriage you propose (*viz.* of two sisters) from the charge of incest, and from being one of those abominations which God had so severely punished in times of greater ignorance, and cannot be expected to approve in days of clear light. As you seem to put this matter wholly on the footing of conscience, I beseech you to weigh it very seriously, and to refrain from all such freedoms, as may be the means of drawing you into farther snares and temptations, and I pray God to preserve you from sinning against him. W. B.

"N. B. The law concerning the marrying the elder brother's wife, to raise up seed unto his brother, was special and peculiar; a temporary dispensation appointed by the supreme Lawgiver in a *particular* case, which did not weaken but confirm the *general* law in cases not excepted."

The above letter and note are inserted at the end of the first volume of Dr. B.'s Sermons, published by his brother after his death.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Salisbury, Oct. 15.

IN looking over the Number of your valuable Magazine for September last, my attention was attracted by an article entitled "Choral Service and Salisbury," signed M. H., on a part of which article I beg permission to make a few remarks.

The writer, after justly praising the mode in which the Choral Service is performed in our Cathedral, proceeds to notice the education received by the Choristers in the Cathedral school, and expresses his (or her) regret that the school-house has of late been much neglected, and is in fact in a "ruinous" condition. In noticing this statement, I do not deem it necessary to trouble you or your readers with an inquiry into the causes of the decay of a school "where some of the first characters in the neighbourhood received their education;" my business is with the SCHOOL-HOUSE; and with refer-

ence to it, I am happy to say (after a recent inspection) that no such dilapidation has been suffered to take place as that which is described by M. H. The "broken windows" consist of three absent quarries, knocked out by the boys at play, and which one shilling would replace: and the other marks of ruin amount to a *small* patch of the ceiling which has fallen down, and the short flight of four or five stone steps which are a good deal worn by *continual* use. In every other respect the school is in perfect order; the roof and walls in complete repair, and may challenge a comparison with any ancient edifice of the kind in England. Surely, Mr. Urban, your Correspondent must have taken a very hasty glance, or she never would have written so exaggerated an account as that on which I have just been commenting.

With regard to the writing-desks, they are the *private property* of the present Master, who will, I dare say, supply, when he sees fit, "the few nails" necessary to prevent them "from dropping to pieces."

Relying on your speedy insertion of the above remarks, I remain

Yours, &c.

A RESIDENT IN SALISBURY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

A CORRECT drawing should always be given to an operative artist before he commences his work, to avoid all blunders in the execution. I am induced to make these remarks from viewing the Royal Arms, as they are carved in the Courts of Justice, Westminster Hall (and unfortunately sometimes elsewhere). The Arms of England borne first and fourth in the Royal shield are, Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale Or. By the term "in pale" is meant the position of the lions, *viz.* one, two, three, in a perpendicular order, like the heraldic pale. Now the carver has placed the lions in a semi-circular form, perhaps to accommodate them to the turn of the Garter which encircles the arms, quite at variance with the blazon above. Surely, in Courts of Justice the Royal Armorial bearings should be strictly accurate.

Yours, &c.

M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

54. *Notices relative to the early History of the Town and Port of Hull; compiled from Original Records and unpublished Manuscripts, and illustrated with Engravings, Etchings, and Vignettes.* By Charles Frost, F.S.A. 4to. pp. 150. Append. pp. 58.

THIS Work opens with an introduction, which we should like to see appended to all future Histories of the kind; viz. "an engraving of an ancient plan of the town." The site is an oblong square, with sides, slightly curving. It is enclosed on three sides with walls, embattled and guarded with projecting square machicolated towers. The side towards the sea has, where the embouchure of the river forms the mouth of the harbour, a projecting semicircle of earth, protected by posts and slabs from being sapped by the sea. Upon this half-moon are placed four pieces of cannon. They do not run upon wheel-carriages, but had a mere bed of timber [see *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 821]; in short were cylinders fixed on sledges [id. 822]. The entrance tower to the town beyond is perforated with a heavy arch, and is roofed and chimnied like a house, but full of loop-holes under the eaves, for discharging missiles. Beyond it is a second gateway in a wall, between two towers, protecting a street, which goes direct into the town, but leaving access to a lane between the wall and the body of the town. The second or bottom wall is in like manner guarded with square towers and a moat, over which there are two wooden bridges to gates, under towers higher than the other. It is remarkable, that one of these towers has a high steeple and spire, like a church, apparently for a watch signal tower. At the embouchure of the moat is another wooden bridge at the corner, covered by the angular tower. We have thus disposed of two sides. The third, towards the land, is uncommonly curious. It consists (as far as we can judge from the plate) of a vallum of earth, upon which are erected low towers, mounted upon obtuse cones, like tumuli, but pierced with arches, and connected with each other by an embattled wall, not running

straight, but in a serrated or zig-zag form. The corner tower is topped with three successive stories, embattled, each less than the other. The fourth side, which faces the river, has no wall; only a quay with warehouses, and cranes, furnished with wheels, at the feet of the upright post, like that engraved in the *Encycl. of Antiq.* plate i. p. 257, fig. 22. The shipping is single-masted, with only one yard, tumblehome sides, and high sterns and prows, like a vessel of the time of Richard II. engraved in the last-quoted work, p. 226, fig. 19. The harbour is protected by an immense chain crossing the mouth, one end of which enters the wall of a tower, and is drawn tort by a windlass or capstan, placed upon the roof. The interior of the town is divided, like a Roman camp, into four straight streets, cruciform. The houses have no gardens; but between the wall, and the congeries of houses, runs a lane, lined on the wall side with gardens, hedged round, and laid out in beds, but leaving passages between them. They do not run up to the wall, but are separated from it by a lane. No building of any kind is connected with these gardens. All the private walls between the houses are embattled. A Church on the opposite side of the river has a high Church-yard wall embattled. We have been thus prolix, because this plan is by far the most perfect and curious thing of the kind which we have ever seen. It gives a complete idea of a fortified town in the middle age*. Our author has made it clear that the plan is only a copy (with some additions) of one more ancient, and that it furnishes a correct view of the town, according to its appearance about the middle of the fourteenth century. Pp. 79—88.

Hull is apparently of modern origin, for it is not mentioned in Domesday book, and is presumed to have been first founded by Edw. I. in 1296, whence the appellation "*Kingston*—

* Edward I. the presumed founder of the town, must have been in the Crusades, and brought, we think, from the East, where the fashion is common, the serrated walling.

upon-Hull ;" but Mr. Frost shows, that Hull only stands upon the site of a more ancient town, called Wyke, near which there was another called Myton. The situation of Hull answers well to the character of a Celtic town; and though we will not go so far as to say, with some Antiquaries, that *Wic* always implies a Roman town, we are very sure that it denotes great antiquity. Mr. Frost does not mention that any ancient coins or remains have been found at Hull; so much must it have been excavated in former times, we think that nothing of the kind is to be expected. We have no account also of any discoveries of the kind at Wyke or Myton.

Of course, then, we have to look in this History for abstracts of Records and Deeds, the important materials of legitimate topography; for it is to be recollected, that he who writes a History of a place, is not to make a romance of his subject, but to give us evidence in his book in the same manner as he would in a Court of Justice. It may be dry; but a man has no right to expect a landscape in a map, because the objects are distinct. If he can embellish his work by archæological discussion, or the picturesque of literature in any way, it is allowable; but authority still remains the chief characteristic. Upon this point we cannot praise Mr. Frost too much. He has investigated record with particular industry, and, generally speaking, elucidated it with great success. Hull, however, is not a place which furnishes us with much feudal or chivalrous matter; but it is prolific in illustrations of ancient commerce.

In the Appendix we have ancient computuses, which give us a good account of the imports and exports; but we must forewarn our readers, that we have no means of distinguishing the former from the latter, but by the words *applic'* and *exivit*. The former word we shall consider as implying *imports*, the latter *exports*. The period is the early part of the fifteenth century.

Goods imported.—Salt, wine, lampreys, canvas, madder, cork, alum, pepper, spices, Spanish iron, daggers, wax, wainscot, bowstaves (in large number), pitch, beer, seed-oil, copper, deals, arrowshafts, furs, glass, lea-

ther, earthenware, linen, box combs, ["M. D. C. Comis de box," Append. 9.] paper, pack-thread, liquorice, fir-planks, masts, kettles, paving-stones, vambraces, swords, and buckles, horn for lanterns, mill-stones, patten-clogs ["p. ij^m patynclogs, Appendix, 17"], stone-ware, whetstones, fish-skins, &c. &c.

Goods exported. Cloth in great quantities, salt, calf-skins with the hair on and tanned, sheep-skins tanned, chaldrons of sea-coal, foddors of lead; but cloth exceeds all the other goods in the proportion of a thousand to one.

As Mr. Frost has not left stones unturned in his work, so neither has he left bricks unturned. In p. 137 he discusses the very confused question of bricks and tiles, as used and made in England. Supposing that the bricks were made in Hull, Mr. Frost says,

"The fact, that the chaneel and south porch of the Church [Trinity Church] are principally built of brick being established, it would be extremely important for the purpose of the present inquiry, if the date of the structure could have been ascertained, but this must probably remain uncertain. There is reason to believe that it was raised in the year 1285, by James Helleward: at all events it has been shewn to have been in existence in the year 1301; and this fact is perhaps sufficient to establish the claim of Hull to the merit of being the first town to restore in this country the useful art of brick-making; particularly as it has been said, that the well-authenticated instances of buildings in England made of brick, decidedly not taken from Roman walls, can scarcely be carried further back than the reign of Richard II. There are, however, other proofs to support the claim in favour of Hull. Tiles were partially used in Hull in the reign of Edward II. as is evident from an Inquisition, taken in the year 1321, respecting the state of the Manor of Myton, which mentions, that Sir Robert de Hastang, Kt. then custos of the manor, had in the preceding year *unroofed* the buildings of a messuage in Lyle-street (now Myton-gate), which had been previously let to Alan de St. Clare at 7s. *per ann.* and had sold 3000 tiles belonging to it for the sum of 10s. This inquisition does not notice the materials of which the walls of the house were built, but independently of the probability that the use of brick preceded that of tile, there is direct evidence to shew that bricks were actually in use in Hull about that period. The inclosure of the town was commenced under the royal license in the year 1322, and the walls, gates, and towers, with which

it was soon afterwards surrounded, were standing in the time of Leland and Camden, who have described them as being of brick. The fact of the walls having been of brick, is not only supported by the testimony of persons now living, within whose memory they were taken down, but by the exposure of the foundations, which have been lately dug up in different places. The bricks taken from these foundations, like those in the chancel of Trinity Church at Hull, are of the Flemish shape, and similar to those which are groined in between the stone ribs of the vaulting over the passages, through the Checquer or Western Gate of the Cathedral Close at Lincoln, the date of which is about the year 1350."

"In 1321, which was about the time when the walls were raised, William de la Pole had, without the North gate of the town, a Tilery or Brick-yard (*Tegularia*), for so we shall venture to translate the word *Tegularia*, on the assumption that *Tegula*, from which the Saxon word *tegil* is probably derived, is applicable to brick as well as tile. The records of the town mention likewise that a new brick-yard (*une novele Tighelerie*) was established in 1357, on the west side of the river Humber." P. 140—142.

The industry and intelligence which this work shows, do Mr. Frost the highest credit. He congregates scattered materials, supplies the deficient, and elucidates the obscure, with indefatigable zeal; and he digests the whole with great judgment. The plates are good and interesting. We hope that a new edition will soon be required.

55. *The Epistolary Correspondence of the Right Hon. Edm. Burke, and Dr. French Laurence.* 8vo, pp. 305.

DR. LAURENCE was a native of Bath, a Wykehamist, scholar of C.C.C. Oxford, a writer in the *Rolliad*, *Probationary Odes*, &c., a strong *Foxite* (as the term then was), a D.C.L. in the Commons, and, under the influence of Lord Fitzwilliam, Member for Peterborough. He died in 1809. That he was a man of high talent is unquestionable.

That Letters, like these, should not command attention and interest, is impossible; but without depreciating (which would be absurd) the intellectual rank of the two parties, we see with pain the error of principle which pervades the speculations of statesmen, because they are *not* philosophers, and do *not* take the laws of Providence, which they might learn from history,

into their estimation of results. Burke in his latter days lived in horror of Jacobinism, and its influence *here*; while Dr. Laurence considered Napoleon in 1797 to be on the brink of ruin, because the Austrians had made demonstrations in his rear (p. 188). Every man of historical reflection knows that a Revolution which produces anarchy must terminate in military despotism; and, that the character and numbers of the soldiers engaged in war, will decide the issue of that war; and therefore, that Austria was not single-handed a match for France; that it is foolish to back losing horses; that a coalition of all the allied powers was absolutely requisite ten or twelve years sooner than it took place; that a British army, from 50 to 100,000 men, only acting as a *corps d'appui*, would have stopped the progress of French victory, and that the events which happened in 1814 and 1815, would have pre-ensued in 1804 or 1805. All this will be treated as our afterthought; but it is not so.

The numerical superiority brought against Buonaparte must, with common discretion, have overpowered him; and so sensible were his own officers and soldiers of the certain operation of this cause, that even before his expedition to Russia, they knew that he would ultimately be worn out and subdued*. This we have from their own authority. All we can allow to Burke's prescience is his own declaration, that France must either be conquered by decisive battle, or gnawed to the bone like a dead horse in a field, exposed to birds of carrion, by armies in her territory. Yet it does not appear that he entertained the slightest apprehension of the military genius of Napoleon, or the overwhelming extent of French conquests. All he dreaded was the smoke and vapour of our chattering and scribbling domestic tavern and club orators.

In the Letters before us, there are more curious things than we have room to give. We shall commence with *letting a cat out of a bag*. It appears that a Westminster election, in opposition, is carried by parochial clubs (p. 4). and that "there is a force in West-

* Gibbon says, that not more than one 100th part of the male population can be engaged in the profession of arms, without wearing out the Country.

minster fully sufficient to counterbalance the influence of the Crown; and that such force is the weight of the various clubs and societies." Pp. 6, 7.

As to Hastings' trial, Burke fully expected to be eternized as a patriot, for instigating it, and his mortification was extreme, when he found that party misrepresented, and the people did not believe him.

Concerning such things as Manchester meetings and tumultuous assemblages, Burke says,

"I am glad the Thelwall festival has passed over without bloodshed: but in truth I do not at all like those large meetings congregated for such people, for such purposes, and on such principles. They habituate the people to bold assemblages; they make themselves appear in force; and the ill-disposed give a countenance to each other, and their leaders." P. 34.

When Government securities bear a discount, the stocks are very low. The following consequences ensue, as stated by Dr. Davenant in his *Essay on Loans*, 1710:

"The Citizens begin to decline trade, and to turn usurers. Foreign commerce, attended with the hazards of war, has infinite discouragement; and people in general draw home their effects to embrace the advantage of lending their money to the Government." P. 51.

The systematic abuse of popular privileges, which is licentiousness, is more dangerous in a free constitution than an abuse of Royal prerogative, because the former is less easily checked than the latter; you must correct the manners and habits of a multitude. P. 64.

He had very correct ideas of the folly of the militia system (i. e. of an expensive army, not available for general purposes), but he did not object to aiding the police by yeomanry cavalry. P. 76.

He thought it best for a public man to study every thing of an interesting nature which rises into notice, whether he intends to take an active part in the question or not. P. 79.

He calls the Pope "a poor old bugbear, who frightened nobody, and was affrighted by every body," which is true enough of his situation during the French Revolution (p. 82); whereas the persons called Protestants, (which protestantism, as things stand, is no description of a religion at all, or of any principle, religious, moral, or political,

but a mere negation,) take no tests at all. P. 86.

Burke used to be caricatured in a Jesuitical costume, as a secret Papist. The notion has been undeniably disproved; but his opinion of Protestants is certainly that of the Catholics. Voltaire puts the question (we think it is to the Huron) what religion is a voyager found on board an English ship? "Religion! they have nothing of the kind there—they only drink and swear."

Would it be believed possible, that Mr. Fox could have recommended us to *beg peace humbly* from the French, by preambing, that we had unjustly treated them in commencing the war, and "if they forgave us this time, we would never do so again." Yet Dr. Laurence states it as a fact. P. 135.

We shall be considered insane if we say (and we are going to do so), THAT THE LAST LONG WAR WAS AN ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE TO THE COUNTRY. We shall be told of the large debt, heavy taxes, &c. As to the debt, it is a marketable annuity, and therefore no loss is sustained there; but clamour says, *the principal is sunk*. We say THERE NEVER WAS ANY PRINCIPAL TO BE SUNK. We will explain ourselves. Suppose one to one hundred persons to spend one thousand a year each, they will be said to have, collectively, 100,000*l. per ann.*; but suppose A to transfer his thousand as soon as received to B, B to C, and so on to the hundredth, why then *they have not 100,000*l. per ann.*, only one thousand a hundred times paid*. This transfer takes place throughout the nation at large, wherever there is creditor and debtor, demand and supply, borrower and lender, and so forth; and it is the cause why so much paper and so little currency serve such extensive purposes. As to the National Debt, had the nine hundred millions consisted of as many coins of gold and silver paid away, it would have been considered as so much principal sunk; but had it ever existed and been laid out upon land, it would never have paid one per cent; and the nine hundred millions of pounds have been not worth more than an equal amount in present value of shillings, because the lost dearness of the specie would have been transferred to the land, which would have risen to 100 years purchase. The principal of money cannot in truth be sunk but by its becoming cheap, not by transfer,

for a man holding a bill, which bears a premium, has his principal *increased* to the amount of that premium; if the bill is at discount, his principal is then proportionably diminished. If a person throws all his money (and has nothing else) into the sea, *then* his principal certainly is sunk for ever, but as long as it is current through society, it is only transferred. It would be utterly absurd for any man to say, that all the food, raiment, &c. which he has consumed for years is more than *interest* sunk, because the *principal*, the agriculture and manufactures, still exist. Now this is the case with the National Debt. By means of paper, negotiable as value, commodities were supplied to Government, because the Army and Navy could neither eat, drink, or wear gold, silver, and paper. *There was no principal whatever sunk*, for that could not ensue, unless the soil and manufacturing power, instead of the mere products, had been destroyed, since the soil and manufacturing powers constitute the principal, the products the interest. Had the debt been contractable *in specie*, there could have been no lenders after the first fifty millions, for all the specie would have been soon exhausted. But, as things are and were, there has in short only been a larger production from soil and manufacture stimulated and consumed, which has terminated in the necessity, on account of the payment of the taxes, of continuing a very great production; and that is certainly a national good, in the same way as it is better for land to be in cultivation than to lie in waste. Thus we make out our case.

Now the late *ruinous* (but in reality, most *beneficial*) war raised the country to an unexampled degree of prosperity, because it created an enormous demand for goods and commodities. We shall now prove it, by the following passage, extracted by Dr. Laurence, from the third Report of the Secret Committee on the causes of the stoppage of the Bank.

“THE ACTUAL PROFIT OF OUR TRADE IS NOT VERY SHORT OF ALL THE EXPENCES OF THE WAR, ABROAD, IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, as they appear in a paper in the Appendix, which exhibits a sum total of thirty-two millions, up to the 12th of April, 1797; and above four millions are for naval stores, which may probably form a part actually allowed as imports in Mr. Irving’s account.”

“The table of imports and exports for

twenty years past, will cut up in half a dozen different ways. Since the year 1790, our exports have increased one third of their whole present amount; and more by two millions than they increased in the ten years preceding. The export of British manufactures in the same period, has increased in value by a sum equal to one half of their whole value, at the close of the American war. That export last year was one million more than in the year 1792, when we were at peace and half Europe at war, while the export of foreign merchandise, on a comparison of the same two years, is nearly doubled. Looking back to the American war again, our export of British manufactures has more than doubled itself, and the whole export trade considerably more. The view is still improved, if you turn to the imports, which have not increased in proportion, and the great increase there is in the East, and probably in the West Indian trade, neither of them to be put on the side of loss.” Pp. 190, 192.

There were further proofs of prosperity:

“Bullion has been literally pouring into the country. The number of enclosure bills passed last year was greater than ever was known, and more than double the average of the period from the American peace up to the last year.” P. 193.

Peace transferred one half these advantages to Foreigners.

We have now given fair samples of the book, and trust, therefore, that our readers will form the same good opinion of it as we do ourselves.

56. *The Case between the Church and the Dissenters, impartially and practically considered. By the Rev. Francis Merewether, M.A. Rector of Cole Orton, Vicar of Whitwick, and Chaplain to the most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne. 8vo. pp. 166.*

THE facility of obtaining subsistence without bodily labour, by the trouble only of getting up a jargon out of the Bible, has incited hundreds to leave the plough and the loom for the edification of mankind, in the most solemn and awful and difficult of subjects. Within our own places of residence, we could name three such persons; the first was a weaver, who by making a shuttle of his tongue, never wove with a wooden one afterwards; the second was a stage-coachman, who performed regular duty on Sundays, but mounted the box at any other time to serve a sick brother of the whip. He was a good-natured fellow,

but, "on account of presumed over-familiarity with a wench (to use the language of his followers); suffered much, poor dear man, from evil reports." The third was a prize-fighter, a boxer. He gave lectures on the Bible upon Sundays, and on sparring during week-days. We have heard too the following (unpublished we are told) anecdote of a celebrated tragedian. When he was a stroller, and short of cash (as is usual in the profession), he frequently preached. Once after delivery of a charity sermon he held a plate at the door. An old woman lugged from her pocket a tin canister, and fumbled at the mouth of it. What are you about? said K—— "There is eighteen pence in it, and I want to get out sixpence for you," was the answer. "Give it me," said —, and seizing the canister, he shook it violently, ejected the whole eighteen pence into the plate, and mixed it up with the collection, to the consternation of the old woman, who never again brought the tin canister upon similar occasions. Such being every-day results of the Toleration Act (a *wise political* measure), we can only say that the vulgar have ever elevated quacks above physicians, and given to fortune-tellers and fanatics an influence over their minds, which not even self-interest, much less reason, can overcome. We therefore think it *infra dignitatem*, for the Clergy to notice such things in the solemn form of this pamphlet, however deeply the mischief of them may obtain, because reason can have no influence upon minds not governed by reason. The preachers *must* alienate the people from the Church, otherwise they ruin themselves; and perhaps the only remedy for it (if there be any) is education, and the dispersion of rational books. Our author enumerates various civil and political evils, into which we cannot enter, because under toleration they must prevail; and therefore we shall end with the notice of a most preposterous dogma of a society calling themselves the "Protestant Society for the protection of Religious Liberty." They assume (see our author, p. 30),

"That the unrestricted allowance of ALL RELIGIOUS OPINIONS AND DIVERSITIES OF WORSHIP is *essential* to the rights of conscience, *favourable* to the promotion of piety, and *propitious* to the harmony and improvement of mankind."

Now under this postulate the Devil himself might demand an unrestricted privilege of propagating HIS religious opinions; and we are inclined to think that he does so; and that he is actually a leading member of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, to whom he appears as an angel of Light. Most assuredly we have a right to think so, for by their dogma we are called upon to allow blasphemers and Mahometans to circulate their demoralizing mischief *ad libitum*. It is very true that fanciful men have maintained such a dogma, but they could only vindicate it by an impossibility, viz. the disjunction of morality from religion. Now until opinions cease to influence actions, this disjunction can never ensue; and to say that laws must have no application to morals, provided it be part of a man's religion to be immoral, then is this dogma the Devil's own doctrine, as it is also that of the "Society for protecting Religious Liberty."

However we disapprove of any formal argumentative discussion, for the reasons before given, we are bound to do Mr. Merewether the justice of commending his zeal, good sense, and temper. His book, if he can get people to read it, and it well deserves perusal, may do good among the very few dissenters who are able to understand it, and are unprejudiced and honest in their dissent. Generally speaking, dissent in all above the vulgar is founded upon club principles, or principles with which the world or human error has far more concern than religion.

57. *Early Prose Romances: A Collection of Ancient English Fictions: edited by William J. Thoms. Nos. I. to V. 12mo. Pickering.*

TO bring together a variety of the innumerable and diversified relics of the literature of ancient days is a laudable and agreeable task, as they present a view of the manners, the tastes, and the feelings of our ancestors. It is on this account that the extensive, interesting, and valuable collections of Letters on English History are so highly estimated, as well as for the historical information they convey; and it is on this ground that the series of Romances now in the course of publication will be sure to receive the encouragement of the public—of those men who contemp^t the

character of a period and people from the passions which were exhibited and the tastes which were cultivated; who have been accustomed to watch the gradual efforts of civilization to burst the barriers of barbarism and ignorance; and who have noticed the wonderful contrarieties which marked its progress. To such this collection will afford much intellectual entertainment and delightful amusement.

To us it has often been a matter of surprise that in any age when chivalry reigned the "lord of the ascendant" amongst polite acquirements, when a luxuriant feeling pervaded the effusions of its bards, and marked the conduct of its heroes, that such tales as that of Virgilius should ever have found admirers. It is the widest remove from reason, and the most stupid production we ever read. That of Robert the Deuyll, from the superstitious notions which are imbibed by bold and ardent minds when subjected to the domination of a crafty and despotic priesthood, could not fail of being a popular narrative; yet it presents much contemplative matter; and is calculated to excite both pity and disgust. We have not room to enter into any analysis of those tracts already published, or to give any detailed observations on their character, their tendency, or their effect in forming the literature of subsequent ages; though it would be a pleasing task to shew how the art of fictitious embellishment had descended from those remote periods to a Scott, a Moore, or a Cunningham. We, however, heartily wish success to this collection, and agree with the Editor, whose talents and acquirements we respect, and who has now proved himself a worthy disciple of the Percys and the Ritsons of the past century, in the following just observations in his Address:

"The ancient Romances and Tales, which formed the recreative reading, and were the delight of our ancestors, have exercised so sensible an influence in the formation of the character of our National Literature, as to render them, independently of their intrinsic merit, highly interesting, as well to the man of letters as to the literary antiquary. Of these 'Classics of an age which knew of none,' few are to be obtained even at considerable trouble and expence, and many from their rarity are totally inaccessible. These considerations will sufficiently explain the motives which have induced the present undertaking, which it is hoped will form a highly interesting collection of fic-

titious narrative, and supply an hiatus in the History of English Literature."

Those already published are, 1. Robert the Deuyll. 2. The Lyfe of Virgilius. 3. Thomas of Reading. 4. Robin Hood, with life from MS. in British Museum. 5. George à Green, Pinder of Wakefield; and 6th, Doctor Faustus.

58. Sir WALTER SCOTT'S *Life of Napoleon Buonaparte*.

(Concluded from p. 245.)

WE are not in a condition, with exhausted limits, to trace the last efforts of this extraordinary man. Overpowered by numbers, he still fought hand to hand, or effected those masterly retreats which added to his military fame. With a force not exceeding 30,000 men, he retired in the face of an army of 80,000. But the stake for which he played the bloody game was now beyond redemption; his desperate efforts were unavailing, and the surrender of Paris, after an action in which the defenders lost 4000 in killed and wounded, left him no alternative but submission. Frequently indeed with the relics of his army he was resolved to march and rescue the capital, but he was as frequently overruled by the Marshals who surrounded him. The Allies published a proclamation, in which they refused to treat with him, and at length he consented to a personal abdication of the throne.

"With considerable reluctance, and after long debate, Napoleon assumed the pen, and acquiescing in the reasoning pressed upon him, wrote the following words, which we translate as literally as possible, as shewing Napoleon's power of dignity of expression when deep feeling predominated over his affectation of antithesis and orientalism of composition.

"The Allied powers have proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace in Europe—the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France, and even to relinquish life for the good of the country, which is inseparable from the rights of his Son, from those of the Regency in the person of the Empress, and from the maintenance of the laws of the Empire. Done at our Palace of Fontainebleau, 4 April, 1814."

Commissioners were charged with this important document, and appointed to treat with the Allies. When desirous of ascertaining what stipulations they were to require for Napoleon;

"None—replied he. Obtain the best terms you can for France—for myself I ask nothing."

The negotiation was unsuccessful, and his unconditional abdication followed. The Isle of Elba was all that remained to him of imperial dignity, as if in mockery of his former power. Friends and retainers, it is said, dropped from the unfortunate Napoleon, like leaves from the fading-tree. Courtiers and domestics deserted him. His farewell to the Imperial Guard is as pathetic a scene as the pen of the Historian, or the imagination of the Poet ever drew.

During his melancholy journey to the Coast, the unkindness of the people made a sensible impression on him. He is stated to have shed tears. He embarked on board his *Britannic Majesty's* ship, the *Undaunted*, commanded by Captain Usher. He went on shore with the Commissioners appointed to attend him at Elba on the 4th of May, to the limits of which his empire was now contracted. During the early part of his residence here his mind appears to have found occupation in planning improvements, to which indeed his resources were inadequate, but the restlessness of his nature was not to be so easily satisfied, and it is more than probable that he was even then nourishing some secret purpose of occupying the throne he had lost. It was notorious that the soldiery of France were still attached to him, and many agents were employed in preparing the way for his re-appearance. On the night of the 26th of February, during the absence of the British Commissioners, he embarked with his guards on board the flotilla, and after narrowly escaping a French Royalist frigate, and the pursuit of an English sloop of war, he disembarked at Cannes, a small sea-port in the gulf of St. Juan. His party increased as he advanced; the soldiers who were sent to oppose him received him with shouts of congratulation. His progress was uninterrupted, and amidst the acclamations of the military he entered Paris.

The events that followed are matters of general notoriety. Europe appeared in arms against the disturber of her repose; and the victory of Waterloo saw Napoleon again a fugitive, and at the mercy of the conqueror. The events of a century seemed com-

prised in a hundred days; and an enterprise that threatened Europe with convulsions to her very centre, was terminated at a single blow. The reign of Napoleon was now ended for ever, and henceforward it is the province of his Biographer to speak of him as General Buonaparte, the captive of St. Helena, fretting away his existence amidst petty provocation, partly engendered by his own irritability, and partly by the fears of the Governor, to whose keeping he was entrusted.

A very full and interesting account of the interview between Napoleon, Lord Keith, and Sir Henry Bunbury, the latter of whom brought with him the intentions of the British Government respecting Buonaparte, is given by Sir Walter Scott.

The public opinion we believe even at this day to be divided as to the measure adopted by the British Government for securing the person of Napoleon. It is defended at some length in the volume under consideration, and with some ability.

We pass over the squabbles that ensued between Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe, by which the captivity of the former was greatly aggravated, and the situation of the other more embarrassed. It was clear that the prisoner was aware of that infirmity of temper in his keeper, which would be easily ruffled, and he lost no opportunity of inflaming it.

"We might have thought (says his Biographer) that the Conqueror in so many bloody conflicts would even upon provocation have thought it beneath him to enter on a war of words with the Governor of an islet on the Atlantic, where foul language could be the only weapon on either side, and have held it a yet greater derogation so far to lay aside his high character as to be the first to engage in so ignoble a conflict.* * * But the loftiest and proudest beings of mere humanity are like the image which the Assyrian monarch beheld in his dream, blended of various metals, uniting that which is vile with those which are most precious, that which is frail, weak, and unsubstantial with what is most perdurable and strong. Napoleon, like many an emperor and hero before him, sunk under his own passions after having vanquished nations, and became in his exile the prey of petty spleen, which racked him almost to frenzy, and induced him to hazard his health, or perhaps even to throw away his life, rather than submit with dignified patience to that

which his misfortunes had rendered unavoidable."

The concluding pages are devoted to an estimate of the character of Buonaparte, and it has been drawn with great truth, much impartiality, and considerable talent and discrimination.

"The faults of Buonaparte, we conclude as we commenced, were rather those of the sovereign and politician, than of the individual. Wisely is it written, that if we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us. It was the inordinate force of ambition which made him the scourge of Europe; it was his efforts to disguise that selfish principle that made him combine fraud with force, and establish a regular system for deceiving those whom he could not subdue. Had his natural disposition been coldly cruel, like that of Octavius, or had he given way to the warmth of his temper, like other despots, his private history, as well as that of his campaigns, must have been written in letters of blood. If, instead of asserting that he never committed a crime, he had limited his self-eulogy to asserting, that in attaining and wielding supreme power, he had resisted the temptation to commit many, he could not have been contradicted. And this is no small praise.

"His system of government was false in the extreme. It comprehended the slavery of France, and aimed at the subjugation of the world. But to the former he did much to requite them for the jewel of which he robbed them. He gave them a regular government, schools, institutions, courts of justice, and a code of laws. In Italy, his rule was equally splendid and beneficial. The good effects which arose to other countries from his reign and character, begin also to be felt, though unquestionably they are not of the kind which he intended to produce. His invasion, tending to reconcile the discords which existed in many states between the governors and governed, by teaching them to unite together against a common enemy, have gone far to loosen the feudal yoke, to enlighten the mind both of prince and people, and have led to many admirable results, which will not be the less durably advantageous, that they have arisen, and are arising, slowly, and without contest.

"In closing the *Life of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE*, we are called upon to observe, that he was a man tried in the two extremities, of the most exalted power and the most ineffable calamity; and if he occasionally appeared presumptuous when supported by the armed force of half a world, or unreasonably querulous when imprisoned within the narrow limits of St. Helena, it is scarce within the capacity of those whose

steps have never led them beyond the middle path of life, to estimate either the strength of the temptations to which he yielded, or the force of mind which he opposed to those which he was able to resist."

When we look back on the Nine Volumes through which we have passed, and consider how little we have done towards giving our readers even a faint sketch of their contents, we dare not ask them to form an estimate of the whole by the specimens we have presented. But we do earnestly invite them to the perusal of a life which has no parallel in history for the splendour of its materials, and which no human imagination could follow in the variety of its features. The patient industry with which facts are collected; the collation of discordant statements, the clear-sighted perception of motives, the weighing, the sifting, the adjusting, all appear to us admirable, nay, wonderful. The author has not "grubbed for anecdotes in the libels of private scandal of the time," and no apocryphal story is circulated without scrutinizing its probability. Sir Walter Scott has neither written an eulogy on Napoleon, nor has he handed him down to the execration of posterity as the monster he was represented during that long period, when it was the interest of Great Britain so to represent him. There is no depreciation of that which is meritorious; there is no blind devotion to that which, though dazzling to the senses, is morally unjust. It is well for the fame of Buonaparte, it is better for the cause of truth, that within six years of his death a writer could be found capable of grappling with the events of his wonderful life. It is well for posterity, that in its estimate of the character of Napoleon, it will have the advantage of materials which have undergone the process to which they have been subjected, and to which they will probably be still further exposed. It is evident that the Author of *Waverley* has brought to the task all the great requisites of an Historian—impartial justice, and a correct judgment, and to these may be superadded a felicity of expression, a lucid arrangement, and a sober reasoning on the facts presented to him, which have never been surpassed. Inaccuracies of

style, and inelegancies of diction there are, but they are as mites in the sun-beam; and we consign these volumes with confidence to our readers, as honourable to their author, and to the age in which we live.

Our notice of their contents has necessarily been hurried and inefficient; but we think enough has been shewn to vindicate the praises we have bestowed—enough we trust has been said to lead the reader to those pages where the wonderful events of thirty years are discussed with calmness of philosophic investigation, and in which the dignity and sobriety of truth has never been sacrificed to the love of illusion and display. Our task has been long, but it has been a cheerful one; and this was not the fault of the author, but of his subject. The career of ambition is always written in characters of blood, and it is in this path he must move who tracks the steps of Napoleon Buonaparte.

59. *The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or a Guide to the Formation of a Library of select Literature; accompanied with original Notices, biographical and critical, of Authors and Books.* By William Goodhugh. 8vo. pp. 363.

THE denomination "Gentleman's Library," must properly be considered as here used in contrast to a Lady's library, i. e. a library consisting of trash. We wish, however, that Mr. Goodhugh had avoided the term altogether, for it bears the construction of being a catalogue of works fitted for *gentlemen in particular*, limiting the term to men of independent fortune. Now the the musea, works of plates, antiquities, topography, and genealogy, have peculiar claims to the patronage of the nobility and gentry, and very useful books they are; but Mr. Goodhugh contemptuously heads a short article concerning the subject of British Antiquities and Topography,—subjects very dear to us Antiquaries,—with a quotation from Mallet, uncalled for, and senseless and tasteless, stating that he who labours in Archæology "only toils, and toils to be a fool." (p. 61.) Accordingly Mr. Goodhugh gives us, after another sneering quotation, only five pages on the subject of "British Antiquities and Topography," among which *Antiquities* he classes Capper's *Census*, Gilpin's *Picturesque Works*, and Johnson's *Tour to the Hebrides*;

and in his catalogue of Strutt's works, omits the *Horda Angel-Cynnian*;—but in *Theology* the catalogue extends to *twenty-nine pages*, and Mr. Goodhugh's gentleman is recommended to expend upon this science alone not much less, upon a moderate computation, than *one thousand pounds*, as if there was a layman in England who would be as great a fool as we Antiquaries. In every class numerous writers of merit are omitted, and when the gentleman had collected Mr. Goodhugh's whole "List of Books," at the moderate cost of about *forty or fifty thousand pounds*, he would find that he had *ten or twenty thousand pounds more* to sacrifice, in order to include the ill-used and insulted *omittees*. The fact is, that there is a wide difference between forming a valuable library, and laying in a large stock, the mistaken principle upon which Mr. Goodhugh's manual is constructed, and through which it is converted into a mere stock in trade list for a vender of books. In that view, or as a tolerably copious Index, it is very useful. No scholar of taste will put a school Biographical Dictionary along side of Chalmers's, or Murray's Grammar next to Harris's Hermes, and Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley, though all this is perfectly proper in a bookseller, who has customers of all sorts to please. It is absurd to deter gentlemen from purchasing, by laying before them enormous cost as the sole means of acquiring a good library, as if it was only the same thing as storing a warehouse. For a gentleman's library, a few of the best works on every subject, of extensive compass of information, are sufficient, if the purchaser does not mean to study the subject; and he who does that will not like a catalogue which does not distinguish synonymous books and works compiled from one another, because no man likes to waste his money. Besides, we should injure numerous excellent authors and enterprising booksellers, if we approved of the taste of Mr. Goodhugh, or pronounced him to be sufficiently *imperio dignus* for the high rank which he has taken. We shall not deny, however, that his notes are useful and amusing.

The poor Authors of Grub-street.

"From this street has proceeded an infinity of wit and humour, and which has

absolutely denominated a sect of authors and a species of literature that has not a little benefited mankind. It is impossible to say when authors first settled upon this their once favourite spot, but if we suffer conjecture to occupy the place of certainty, I should suppose they were poorer in former ages than the present, and chose this place of abode for the cheapness of living; for it is upon record, that about the time that wit and learning fixed their abode in Grub-street, the Steward Magistrate and Leet Jury of the Manor of Finsbury, with all their officers, tenants, &c. amounting to more than fifty persons, dined at the Turk's Head in the Moor-fields, at the expence of twenty-three shillings, a sum now scarcely to be thought immoderate for the ample meal and et cæteras of one person of the same description. This quarter had also for many ages been famous as a receptacle for authors of the lower but still the most useful branches of literature. Here, before the discovery of printing, lived many of those ingenious persons who wrote the small histories then in use; also the A, B, C, or Absies, together with the Ave, Creeds, Graces, &c. When the art of printing made the trade of an author of greater importance, when the black-letter copies were with facility multiplied *ad infinitum*, when volumes and piles of volumes were formed; and stationers, which name they derived from being stationed at the corners of streets, particularly about Long and Hosier-lanes, the Old Bailey, Grey Friars' Wall, Paul's Cloister, Barbican, and many other places, became booksellers, and collecting themselves into a fraternity, chose for their residence Little Britain and Aldersgate-street, for in those early periods not one had crept so far as the Black Horse without Newgate. When their best patrons, the booksellers, had so snugly seated themselves, they thought it was high time to look about, they therefore chose for their altitudes the houses of Grub-street, from its vicinity to the different presses, and from being the centre of a great number of convenient alleys, courts, and backways, by which a man who had any turn towards topography, might get to or escape from his publisher's shop without exposing his person to more hazard than that of once crossing the High-street. In this street lived and died Fox the martyrologist, Speed the historian, Richard Smith, a learned Antiquary, and the immortal Milton." P. 84.

The following anecdote of a country Clergyman may be useful to such of them as are inclined to print their sermons. A poor Vicar had been desired by his parishioners to publish a particular sermon. Highly elated with the compliment, he made a journey to

London, and agreed with Mr. Rivington to undertake the publication. He was asked how many copies he would choose to have struck off. The Clergyman observed, that as there were ten thousand parishes in England, each parish would take one copy; some more, and therefore he should venture to print about 35 or 36,000 copies. The Bookseller in vain remonstrated. The Vicar was peremptory. After two months' patience, he wrote for a debtor and creditor account, expecting a glorious golden balance in his favour. What were his mortification and anguish, when he received the following account:

"The Reverend — Debtor to C. Rivington. £. s. d.

To printing and paper, 35,000
copies of Sermons - - 785 5 6

Creditor.

By the sale of seventeen copies
said Sermons - - - 1 5 6

Balance due to C. Rivington £.784 0 0

The Bookseller, however, in a day or two sent a letter to the following purport:

"Reverend Sir,—I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expence, but you need not give yourself any uneasiness. I know better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but one hundred copies, to the expence of which you are heartily welcome."

This anecdote is not, however, *new*. It is here given to a highly respectable *living* Bookseller. Why the name of the party was altered we know not; but we believe it really occurred to a late celebrated Typographer; but whether to Mr. Bowyer or Mr. Strahan, we do not at this moment recollect.

We have given a fairer view of Mr. Goodhugh's book than his insults to Antiquaries deserve. Not contented with calling us "fools," he says of Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, that it contains "*many remains of obscurorum virorum*" (sic p. 97); and in p. 64, we have Lysons's "*Reliquiæ Britannicæ Romano*." As, therefore, we are no doubt in Mr. Goodhugh's critical acumen and curious Anglo-Latinity "*AN obscurorum virorum*," we solicit that gentleman in pity to attribute our remarks on his work "*TO obscurorum virorum mirati!*" *Latinity*

in his own style. To be serious. We protest against his dictation in making his book an *Index Expurgatorius*: still, though we should be sorry to see any gentleman form a library upon his plan, it is a very useful catalogue for reference.



60. Ellis's *Letters on English History*.
(Concluded from p. 160.)

POLITICAL intrigue is in detail little valued, except it be connected with public events of great interest. Every body expects in a politician what he is sure to find, one man trying to overreach another; and he attends to the general result with triumph or vexation, according to his party or prejudice. But the conduct of a great monarch or commander, in the achievement of grand exploits, because the incidents have great interest, shows the wonderful power of reason (as to human affairs), and occupies the attention with intensity, because the detail implies the process by which wonderful phenomena are developed; and certainly the object of all curiosity is knowledge.

But these are not exclusive concerns of History. That embraces every thing which man can do or suffer; nevertheless there is a particular reflection to be made, which is of rare occurrence; *viz.* that there is no such thing as *pure* abstract reason; only *pure* so far as the circumstances to which it refers are in themselves *pure*, that is, capable of only one construction and definition. Thus, in all stages of History, there are certain things of which the conclusion is sure to be correct; but when men cannot see their way to such a plain and infallible conclusion, then reason fails, gropes in the dark, even stumbles into follies. A matter of this character opens the volume before us.

It is well known that the old Covenanters, not admiring the passive doctrines of Christ, saw their purposes better served by "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and that they moulded their conduct and propagated their opinions chiefly under the sanction of the Old Testament. There they could find precedent and authority for political and military acts, of which the New Testament said nothing. Perhaps this attention to that part of the Bible, influenced Cromwell, who, says Mr. Ellis, brought

back the Jews to England; and the consequence was, that the Asiatic Jews sent here Rabbi Jacob Ben Azahel, and others, to inquire whether he (Cromwell) was not the Messiah who had been long expected, and whether he was not descended from a Jewish family (p. 6). Cromwell saw that this opinion was not likely to suit the Saints of the day, and dismissed the Jews hastily. The lawyers were for receiving them with civil privileges; the Citizens indifferent, the Clergy hostile, and the wily Usurper, with great dexterity, preserved his own autocracy, by professing, that HIS CONSCIENCE was troubled with the question, and that he must seek the Lord, to know what it was best for him to do. He died soon afterwards; and Mr. Ellis says, it is not unlikely that Cromwell would have done nothing more to serve them.

The leading events of the reign of James II. are amply known; and most interesting details are given here of latent incidents. The qualifications of Citizens for soldiers have been often ridiculed; they have been considered as peculiarly susceptible of bodily fear, and there appears, if we do not mistake the motive, an extraordinary instance of this, in the following anecdote:

"When Judge Jeffries was brought, amid universal execration of the people, before the Lord Mayor, he, when in sight of the prisoner, fell into a violent paralytique fit, so as to hinder him from examining him, and continued ill afterwards." P. 174.

The reign of Anne is chiefly noticeable for the violence of political party, but which was just and reasonable, on account of the danger of re-admitting the House of Stuart. The national gratitude seems, in common opinion, to have been dishonoured by the Court's neglect of the great Duke of Marlborough; but we here find a palliation. Lord Sunderland, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, says,

"If there is not a just spirit shown in Parliament, we had as good give up the game, and submit to my Lord Treasurer and Lord Marlborough's bringing in the *Prince of Wales* [i. e. the Pretender]." P. 250.

Consideration was, however, entertained for his heroic services. On the disgrace of his turbulent Xantippe Duchess, the Queen *indulged* the Duke with his choice of either bringing the

gold key, or having it sent for; notwithstanding which, he was so Jew-minded, "that he resolved to accommodate himself to the Queen's pleasure" (263). *Otium cum dignitate* would have been more suitable to his glory; but there are spots in the sun. Would that they did not convey to the Philosopher an opinion, that military excellence is, *in se*, only an excellence in trade, a medium of personal aggrandizement. In our judgment a conqueror should be a patriot also.

We have been much gratified in succeeding letters, with the wise political measures of George the First and Second; and somewhat amused with the pomposity of that solemn coxcomb Dr. (afterwards Bp.) Kennet, in dispatching *his own* bulletins full of old women's gossip, about the minutiae of the Princess of Wales's accouchement, and his consequential observation, "that Courts and Crowns have so many cares and troubles appended to them, that HE began to affect privacy" (p. 310). No doubt the Court could not have done without him. Equally laughable is the conduct of Dr. Bentley, who "with a reinforcement of devils almost as wicked as himself (says the letter), gave himself great airs upon the King's coming to Cambridge." Pp. 311—314.

Ireland in 1714 was precisely in the same situation as at present. Bishop Nicolson, in going to take possession of the See of Derry, says,

"They were also pleased to grant me a guard of dragoons, with whom I travelled in great security through a country said to be much infested with a set of barbarous and pilfering Tories. I saw no danger of losing the little money I had: but was under some apprehension of being starved; having never beheld, even in Picardy, Westphalia, or Scotland, such dismal marks of hunger and want as appeared in the countenances of the poor creatures that I met with on the road. The wretches lie in reeky sod-hovels; and have generally no more than a rag of course blanket, to cover a small part of their nakedness. Upon the strictest enquiry, I could not find that they are better clad or lodged in the winter season. These sorry slaves plough the ground to the very top of their mountains, for the service of their lords; who spend truly rack rents, as somebody supposed those of this diocese would be spent in London. A ridge or two of potatoes is all the poor tenant has for the support of himself, a wife, and commonly ten or twelve bare-legged children. To complete their misery, these animals are bigotted Papists;

and we frequently met them trudging to some ruined Church or Chapel, either to mass, a funeral, or a wedding, with a priest in the same habit with themselves." P. 319.

In another letter, it appears that Voltaire made use of his talents in no better form than a pettifogging lawyer or clever swindler does his; and that his admission into respectable society was therefore most dangerous. The correspondence of the King of Prussia with this human serpent, was betrayed to the French ministers, and thus Voltaire degraded himself into a spy. Sir Andrew Mitchell asked his Majesty for an explanation concerning some particular matters which had transpired; and received for answer, that the King had written about them *to no one but Voltaire*. Hereupon Sir Andrew observes,

"I believe the Court of France makes use of the artful pen of Voltaire to draw secrets from the King of Prussia, and which that Prince writes as a wit, and to a wit he is capable of great indiscretions. But what surprises me still more, is, that whenever Voltaire's name is mentioned, his Prussian Majesty never fails to give him the epithets he may deserve, which are, the worst heart, and greatest rascal now living; yet with all this he continues to correspond with him. Such in this prince is the lust of praise from a great and elegant writer, in which however he will at last be the dupe; for by what I hear from good authority, of Voltaire's character, he may dissemble, but never can nor never will forgive the King of Prussia for what has passed between them." P. 425.

One would suppose that Voltaire's mother, like, as commentators say, her ancestrix Eve, had an affair of gallantry with the devil, whence issued a son worthy such parents.

The following character is given of the late Queen Charlotte, when a bride, by Lord Harcourt.

"Our Queen that is to be has seen very little of the world, but her very good sense, vivacity, and cheerfulness, I dare say, will recommend her to the King, and make her the darling of the British nation. She is no regular beauty, but she is of a very pretty size, has a charming complexion, very pretty eyes, and finely made. In short, she is a very fine girl." P. 439.

No man living can safely say that omens are purely superstitious, because he knows not all the modes of action used by Providence; nor can know or found data where there is ignorance. It is certain that a comet appeared in the year when Napoleon

was born; before he crossed the Niemen to enter Russia, "his horse fell and threw him upon the sand." "That," said a solitary voice, "is a bad augury; a Roman would go back." Whether it was spoken by himself or one of his suite, is unknown*. Just before he arrived at Moscow, the attention of the inhabitants was occupied by a vulture, who had entangled himself in the chains that supported the cross of the principal Church, and remained there in a state of suspension. The Russians then thought, that, in the same manner as the Vulture, God was going to deliver Napoleon into their hands†. When the very same cross was in the process of being removed for conveyance to France, as a trophy, a vast flight of ravens were incessantly hovering around it; and Napoleon, annoyed by their ominous croakings, observed, "It seems as if these unlucky birds were resolved to defend it." It is known that he was strongly inclined to the doctrine of presentiment‡.

After this introduction, we shall venture to give the following coincidences which attended the birth of GEORGE THE FOURTH, and presignified the wealth and glory of his reign; *wealth* we say, because if people chuse to oppose the *National Debt* as an evidence to the contrary, we beg to say, that no such debt could ever have been contracted, if there had not been the money to lend, nor the interest be paid, if there were not great comings in.—Of victories, nothing need be said.

A Mr. Symmer, in a letter dated 20 Aug. 1762, writes,

"Sure, if ever the birth of a Prince was ushered in with favourable omens, his is. He is born at a time when the glory of the British arms is at a higher pitch than it was ever known to be before. He had not been come into the world above an hour, when near a million of treasure taken from the enemy, passed in a procession of twenty loaded waggons before his windows. And before he was six days old, an account comes of one of the most important victories that has been obtained during the war, that of Havannah." P. 447.

Soon after this follow "the affair of a very impudent worthless man, named Wilkes" (p. 464); prognostics of the French Revolution so far back as 1766 (p. 483); and the just satire, that while

France spewed out Rousseau, England (whither he had flown) licked up the vomit" (p. 486). However, though the distressed Manchester operatives petition the Clergy *one day* to solicit subscriptions for their relief; and the next hold meetings to beg that the livelihood of these their benefactors may be confiscated, as if by attainder, such bad principles as those of Rousseau, and these Manchester rogues (we will not qualify the term), have no political effect here.

There are two letters of Edmund Burke, which contain some wise remarks. Speaking of the anonymous scribblers of paragaphs in the newspapers, he says, "we know of no public to which we are accountable, because it is a vague name; and a sort of fictitious tribunal *before which we can never be acquitted*" (p. 537), i. e. in other words, fair dealing is not to be expected from newspapers.

Concerning *old* officers, he corrects a popular error. Writing in 1795, he says,

"We want energy, we want enterprise, much more than we want experience; for if that could have saved Europe, it was full of old officers. In a case like ours, I have no opinion at all of old men. If nothing can be done by the young, nothing can be done at all. I verily believe there is not in the Government of France, or in the command of its armies, a man of above five and thirty."

Here we must take our final leave. Our praise could add nothing to the justly-earned reputation of Mr. Ellis. It is evident that he confers great honour upon a very honourable situation; and we heartily congratulate him upon his having obtained the applause of every one.

61. *Questions in Roman History, with Geographical Illustrations and Maps; to which are prefixed, Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Institutions of the Romans. By John Olding Butler, Author of the "Geography of the Globe."*

MR. BUTLER'S Questions in Roman History will not disappoint the expectations that our commendation of his "Geography of the Globe" may have excited. (See vol. xcvi. pt. i.) These Questions may indeed be deemed a posthumous publication of the late Mr. Butler, since it appears that they were originally given by him to his pupils, and are now published with the addition of copious notes and geo-

* Segur, on the Russian expedition, i. 108. Engl. Translation.

† Id. ii. 20.

‡ Id. ii. 76.

graphical illustrations, by his son. They are adapted to the abridgment of Goldsmith's Roman History. Some short introductory sketches of the Roman arts and institutions, with a series of appropriate questions, are prefixed.

To all the introductory chapters are affixed a series of correspondent questions, which the pupil is to answer. To the *historical* questions in each number, Mr. Butler has added others relating to the places or countries where the events happened; and thus a large store of ancient geography is brought before the learner. This plan is judicious. No geographical field is more extensive than that of Rome and "her attendant realms:" the geography of Rome is, in truth, the geography of nearly the whole ancient world, for nothing less than the world satisfied Roman ambition. Two maps, the one of ancient Italy, and the other of the Roman empire, are given as accompaniments of the geographical illustrations. As a further attraction, nearly every one of the historical numbers has prefixed to it some well-chosen verses, and there are also numerous notes illustrating the history of Rome, its manners, and customs, as well as the lives and characters of eminent persons.

We have discovered a few errors; these do not, however, materially affect its general merit. Mr. Butler, in his account of the Capitol, says, that "the laws which Rome and the Roman world obeyed, were exhibited to public view in the Capitol." This is not true; they were *preserved* in the Capitol, but *exhibited* in the Forum. We also think that an introductory chapter, giving some account of the Roman judicature and laws, would have been a valuable addition. In conclusion, we can safely recommend these "Questions," as an almost essential appendage to the school library.

62. *Irish Antiquarian Researches.* By Sir William Betham, F.S.A. L.S. M.R.I.A. &c. &c. *Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland,* &c. &c. Part II. 8vo, pp. 442.

IF the Missionaries to a South Sea Island were by any misfortune murdered, and bibles, letters, furniture, &c. were discovered some centuries after, such circumstances might give birth to opinions, that the island had been once civilized, and that such civilization had been lost. But Gibbon says, and Phi-

losophers know, that the ingredients of real civilization, the useful arts, are never lost. The benefit of the plough and the axe perpetuates their use. Upon these presumptions, we conclude that Ireland was never, properly speaking, civilized, but that colonies of religious persons, possessed of continental knowledge, emigrated thither in early periods, formed religious societies, and communicated a knowledge of the Gospel. Such emigrations were common in the perturbed state which attended the decline of the Roman empire. Jordanes (Lib. i. § xi.) says, "Valens Imperator, lege datâ, ut monachi militarent, nolentes jussit interfici." Upon this edict, Leunclavius in his *Apologia pro Zosimo*, makes the following comment:

"Cavit [Valens] ne sub religionis scilicet specie numerus captantium solitudines nimium excresceret, ut rebus gerendis et propugnandæ reip. idonei, de latebris illis extraherentur, et vel armatæ militiæ, pro cujusque scilicet genio et indole, vel civiles obiremunia cogerentur. Hac ego de caussâ Valentem immerito reprehensum arbitror."

And again:

"Monachos denique, quos a matrimoniis legitimis abstinere commemorat, et in urbibus atque vicis collegia complere hominibus innuptis, nec ad bellum nec alium reipublicæ necessarium usum idoneis, nisi quod via quadam progressi ab eo tempore in hunc usque diem, magnam terræ partem ad se transtulerint, et sub prætextu, quasi cum pauperibus omnia communicent, omnes prope modum ad inopiam redegerint."

Through this state of circumstances, chiefly a wish to avoid military duties, which were very arduous during the barbarian irruptions, personal care and safety prompted the emigrations alluded to, and filled our country with those numerous Welch, Scotch, and Irish saints, who are still commemorated in the names of various parishes.

In the case before us, the Slave trade, as will hereafter appear, had the same effect. The Christian slaves converted the barbarian masters. That they might and did bring with them sundry useful arts, is very probable; but that they civilized the people at large in a temporal view, is a mistake. They knew that superstition and wonder could alone influence barbarians, and on purpose that they might insure personal respect, security, and an opinion that they were superior beings, they propagated fictitious miracles. But no-

body will say, that because the people of the factory at Hudson's Bay are civilized, that therefore the surrounding Esquimaux are civilized also. Thus we think that the disputes concerning the ancient civilization of Ireland are resolvable into a very simple illustration. There were societies of religious who possessed all the knowledge of the æra, while the people at large remained in darkness. Sir William Betham, however, says,

“The book of Armagh contains evidence of learning beyond even the most sanguine hopes and expectations of the most patriotic Irishman. It exhibits an acquaintance with the Greek as well as the Latin tongue; and more, in it will be found evidence to convince the most sceptical, that Ireland in the seventh century was a *cultivated and civilized* country, and had been so for *centuries*; that Christianity had long before enlightened her people, and that not in isolated and individual cases, where its professors shrunk from its avowal, not here and there in a monastery, on the coast, or in fortified places, surrounded by paganism and persecution, like an *Oasis* in the Desert; no, Ireland was then, and long had been a *Christian nation*, governed by wholesome laws, which protected the lives and properties of its inhabitants, and respected and shielded the stranger.” Pp. 245, 246.

Now Sir William's definition of civilization greatly differs from ours. The Irish modes of living, with the exception of such Christianity as was then taught, were similar to those of the other *Celts* of Wales and Scotland. If any dependence is to be placed upon the records of our Nation, upon Giraldus Cambrensis, Froissart, Holinshed, and many other authors of high character, the *manners* of Wales and Scotland continued to be savage, till even a very recent period; and in the Book of Armagh, we do not see that Ireland ever had more lofty pretensions. But we estimate civilization by the arts and manners of a people; Sir William may have a different test.

Sir William shows, in a most luminous manner, that there was a genuine original Patrick, who lived before the Romans left Britain (pp. 277, 278), which Patrick was the son of a *Decurio*. This word Sir William renders “Captain of Ten in a Roman Legion” (p. 278), but as Patrick describes himself to be a Roman of the Patrician order, and speaks of his nobility and citizenship, we are inclined to think that by Decurion is here meant the

civil dignity in Municipia and Colonies, answerable to the Senators in the metropolis. See Encycl. of Antiq. i. 378.

Sir William says, that there are “the most *genuine* and *positive evidences* of the existence of St. Patrick, and the faith he taught; the *Confessio* of St. Patrick, and his letter to Coroticus. The first was copied into the Book of Armagh, from the original *in Patrick's own writing, his own autograph!* and is now published from a MS. nearly twelve hundred years old; the last from Sir James Ware's and Dr. O'Connor's publications, which were accurately collated with antient MSS.” P. 270.

Now we find that Archbishop Usher *does* collate the various accounts of Josceline and other authors concerning Patrick, with these documents, *the Confession and the Epistle*, as the best authority, and that he only notices, in abatement, corruption of the copy of the Confession (Antiq. Eccl. Brit. c. xvii. p. 432). We shall therefore give some biographical notices from these two documents, as they appear in our author, p. 417 seq. Patrick states that he was the son of one Calphurnius, who lived in the village of Banavern Taberniæ; and that when sixteen years old he was made a prisoner by the Irish, and employed in attending cattle. After he had been six years in that service, he was instigated, through a dream about a ship, to run away. This he did, and miraculously found the vessel. The master at first would not receive him; but upon his going away, recalled him, and took him on board. In three days he and the crew landed, and for twenty-eight days they travelled through a desert. Their food then failed them. These men were heathens, and observed to Patrick, that as he was a Christian, and said that his God was all powerful, he could procure them food. Patrick, in answer, recommended them to be converted, and then God might send them food. He had scarcely spoken, when a herd of swine appeared, and they killed many of them, and fed their dogs also. They also found wild honey. During his sleep afterwards, Patrick evidently had the night-mare* (possibly from being previously famished), but not knowing what it was, makes of it a miracle. He was, he says, asleep, and

“Satan strongly tempted me, which I

* It was deemed a Demon in Patrick's æra.—REV.

shall remember as long as I shall be in this body. *And he fell upon me like a huge rock, but hurt none of my limbs. But how it suggested itself to me in the spirit to call Helia (I know not). Meanwhile, I saw the sun rise in the heavens, and while I was exclaiming Helia with all my strength,—Lo! the splendour of the Sun fell upon me, and immediately released me from the oppressive weight.*" P. 426.

Some years having elapsed, he again suffered captivity; but after sixty days (according to a prophetic communication) was liberated. After that he was among the Britons with his parents, who solicited him never to leave them again; but in the midst of the night

"He saw a man, as if coming from Hibernia, whose name was Victoricius, with innumerable letters, and he gave me one of them, and I read the beginning of the letter containing the cry of the Scots, *vox Hyberionacum*; and whilst I was perusing the commencement of the letter, I thought in my mind that I heard the voice of those who were near the wood of Focluti*, which is near the western sea, and they thus cried out, 'We intreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk among us,' and I was very much pricked to the heart, and could read no more: and I then awoke.—God be praised, that after so many years, the Lord performed to them according to their entreaty."

This is all that Patrick here says of himself; and through a Jesuit (in character we mean) named Palladius coming over to Ireland from Rome, and cunningly assuming the name of Patrick, the accounts become so confused, that we must refer our readers to Josceline, Usher, and our author.

The Epistle is in the querulous style of Gildas; and relates to the accursed slave trade carried on by Coroticus, a Welch petty king or tyrant. Patrick says, that he and his fellow ruffians landed upon the Christian coasts, deported free-born Christians, and sold them to the Scots and Picts. P. 439. See Enc. of Antiq. ii. 554.

Here we shall leave this curious book. How Sir William can arrange matters with Mr. Godfrey Higgins, concerning his manuscripts being of the seventh century, *and of the pure Irish character* (which, as Mr. Higgins thinks, belongs to the *Oghams* only),

* Est autem nominatus ille locus apud Maionenses in Connacia: Terechano *Sylva Fochloth* vel *Fochlithi*. Fiecho Slebthiensi *Ciaille Fochlad* dictus. Usser. Ecc. Antiq. p. 433. REV.

it is not for us to say. In *318, we have the number of verses in the four Gospels. Sir William will very easily discover, from White's History of Inventions, 109, 110, when this division into verses first ensued, and ascertain whether it does not imply an anachronism, which brings his MS. far below the period supposed. We should place it in the twelfth century. Nevertheless, differing as we do concerning the æras ascribed to his MSS. by Sir William, those manuscripts are very great curiosities, and are edited by a man of taste and research.

Historical philosophy is also improved by it. For men in those days had no means of escaping the horror of servitude in its vilest forms, but by taking up a religious profession; and it thus becomes evident that Providence goaded men with misery, in order to make them embrace and propagate Christianity. Patrick, when a slave, employed in feeding cattle, said his prayers, found it prudent to be also a preacher, qualified himself in Italy with human learning, became a Bishop, and died an Apostle; all this may be (perhaps unjustly) ascribed to ambition or enthusiasm; but how many lives did he save, and how much misery did he prevent? That is the light in which we are to view the question with regard to Providence. In civilized ages, men far superior to Patrick, in mind and knowledge, are necessary.

63. BRITTON'S *Edifices of London.*

(Continued from p. 251.)

St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, is illustrated by elevations and sections, shewing the detail and proportions of this handsome Church and its elegant spire. The description we have already extracted (vol. xcv. part i. p. 18), and we will only add, that if all the Churches built by Sir Christopher Wren were published with similar illustrations, we feel certain a more interesting volume to the architect and the connoisseur would not exist. It is not only the more splendid and magnificent productions of this great master which are interesting, but every Church erected from his designs, however humble its appearance or obscure its situation may be, displays in some degree the hand of a superior genius:

and though we are not altogether pleased with Church architecture in any other style than the pointed, we have derived pleasure from the examination of this great architect's buildings, second only to the feelings produced by our ancient English architecture. Sir Christopher had imbibed the prejudice of his day against the Pointed style: he was as ignorant of its detail as he was of its history; but at the same time he borrowed some of his bestide as from its buildings; witness the spire of the present Church, the outline and proportions of which are wholly and entirely copied from the old English steeple. Is St. Bride's, we would ask, any thing more than a Romanized imitation of a Salisbury spire?

St. Mary's Church in the Temple, one of the most curious specimens of architecture in existence, is so well known to our antiquarian readers, that we have no further occasion to notice the description than to copy a note by Mr. Britton appended to it.

"In contemplating the organ screen, and other portions of the fittings-up of this Church, but more particularly the slovenly and tasteless modes of plastering, white-washing, &c. I cannot (says he) but sincerely lament the want of propriety, and even judgment, that is thus manifested. The architecture, form, and peculiar beauty of this edifice challenge not only the respect of every real antiquary, but the admiration of every artist. *It should therefore be sacredly preserved and protected from every species of injury and innovation.* Its walls and roofs should be kept in good repair, *its ornaments scrupulously guarded*, and a simple but judicious tone of colour should prevail throughout the whole interior." Vol. I. p. 144.

No "real antiquary," to use Mr. Brit-

ton's language, could quit the building to which his observations refer without coming to similar conclusions. We make this extract therefore, not so much to shew our participation in the sentiments contained in the note, as to point out to our readers' attention the repairs and restorations, ("a plague on all their restorations,") now in progress at that building, a subject to which we shall have occasion to recur when the works are completed.

The magnificent temple of St. Pancras forms an interesting subject in this volume; the description is the joint work of Messrs. Britton and Brayley. As this Church is undoubtedly the most expensive ecclesiastical structure of the present day, and St. Martin's in the Fields was the most costly edifice of the last century, it will be interesting to compare the expense of the two buildings, and by this means to shew how considerably the value of labour and materials have increased within a century. St. Martin's, as we have before observed (see Mag. for Aug. p. 136), including all contingencies, cost no more than 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The expense of St. Pancras, the present work states to have been 68,076*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; we have, however, reason to believe that this sum is below the actual expense. As the dimensions of the latter Church are less than those of St. Martin, and the ornaments even of the exterior of St. Pancras are worked in composition, the increase in the value of money in such a comparatively short interval is most surprising.

The dimensions of St. Martin and St. Pancras Churches are given to shew the superior magnitude of the former building:

	St. Martin.		St. Pancras.	
	feet.	in.	feet.	in.
Exterior length, including stylobate	168	4	160	0
----- breadth	79	4	66	0
----- including wings at St. Pancras			121	0
Exterior height to apex of pediment.....	58	6½	54	0
Interior do. to crown of vaulting	42	6		
----- to naked of the ceiling			39	0
Height of steeple	185	0	157	0
----- columns	33	0	36	6
Portico of St. Martin's, octostyle.				
Portico of St. Pancras, hexastyle.				

We shall not here enter into the subject of the architecture of the Church, it being our intention in an early number to give an original description

of the building, accompanied by an engraving. As a copy of one of the most antient and beautiful temples in Athens, it is highly interesting, and

the more so, as the matchless original, we have every reason to believe, has fallen before the cannon of the barbarian Redschid Pacha. The public voice must now confess the injustice done to Lord Elgin, and applaud, instead of censuring the man who has rescued from ruin specimens of sculpture and architecture sufficient to enable an architect to produce exact copies of the embellishments of the original building from original sources at home. The destruction of so fine a specimen of ancient art, calls to our mind the barbarous destruction of our own Abbeys, and the Cathedrals of a sister kingdom, not in this case effected by the blinded and cruel followers of a false prophet, but by men who bore, but disgraced, the name of Christians. Such actions committed by a Turk or a Saracen, would but be in character with the creed he professed, and the brutal ignorance in which he was nurtured; but when the same acts are performed by a Knox or a Cromwell*, we feel ourselves humbled by the consideration that we possess any thing, even a name, in common with such beings.

St. Mary-le-bone Church. The largest place of worship belonging to the Establishment in the Metropolis, next succeeds. It is curious to contrast this building with the meeting-house-looking little edifice, which was its predecessor, and to view the increase of population in this parish in the last eighty years. In 1741, the building now known as the "Parish Chapel," was erected as a Church for the population of that time. In 1818 the present Church was called for by the increased and increasing population, notwithstanding there were eight private Chapels, "independently of several Dissenting Chapels, belonging to the Church of England," though what description of buildings the last-mentioned Chapels were, Mr. Brayley, the writer of the account, has not informed his readers; and since this latter period four other spacious Churches have been erected in different parts of this extensive parish.

In the construction of the new edifice, the architect has taken his interior arrangement jointly from the conventicle and the theatre. Since the ori-

ginal design was completed, some alterations have taken place which give to the building a more Church-like, or rather we ought to say, a more Meeting-house-like character; at all events the theatrical appearance has been done away, and so far the building has been greatly improved by the alterations.

We shall pass over the architectural character of the edifice without further comment, as a minute description has already been given to our readers (July Mag. p. 9), and which details the alterations before mentioned.

In the account of *James's Church, Westminster*, we again meet with Mr. Gwilt, to whose pen we gladly see committed the task of elucidating the works of Sir Christopher Wren. And "who would conceive," adopting the words of Mr. Gwilt, "that the barbarous brick-cased and ill-shapen pile which stands on the south side of Piccadilly encloses one of the choicest and most elegantly-formed interiors which this Metropolis can boast?—one which displays, in the highest degree, the extraordinary talents of our great architect Sir Christopher Wren." Vol. I. p. 180.

Its mean exterior, however, is accounted for by the circumstance of its being erected as a Chapel of Ease by private subscription. Few brick buildings retain any thing like an appearance; they soon become dark dirty-looking masses of deformity; those alone built with red brick, which retain their primeval ugliness, are exempted from alteration from the effects of time and the weather.

"The interior of the Church is an example of Wren's love of harmony in proportions. Its breadth is half the sum of its height and length, its height half its length; and its breadth the sesquialtera of its height, the numbers being 84, 63, and 42 feet. The height of the steeple, which consists of a tower and clock spire, is 149 feet." Vol. I. p. 182.

We here pause to take Mr. Gwilt to task for his heterodox opinions upon the subject of spires. In a note appended to the above extract, we were greatly annoyed by the following attack upon these appendages to our Churches:

"The horrible deformities called steeples, which are perhaps in some measure necessary in these sectarian days, in order to dis-

* The observation will equally apply to the Vicar-General and the Protector.

tinguish the buildings of our Establishment from those of the Conventicle, are unfortunately ever introduced in such situations as to ruin the effects of the porticoes over which they stand, by an arrangement which in most cases interferes with the leading lines of the main feature. The Italian campanile is preferable." Vol. I. p. 182, note.

Now, however we have been amused, and we are not ashamed to say edified, by the perusal of Mr. Gwilt's scientific essays comprised in the present work, we have at last arrived at a point, beyond which we can go no further in company. If Mr. Gwilt had confined the epithet he has chosen to St. James's steeple, we should have said no more, nor should we have differed from him, if he had included in the censure many of the steeples of the new Churches; but we cannot go the length of condemning the whole of this class of buildings "in one fell swoop." To say nothing of Salisbury or Chichester, or the Coventry spires, we should deem it a most outrageous act if we were to allow that Bow, or St. Bride's, or St. Vedast, or St. Antholine's steeples deserved the appellation of "horrible deformities." If the effect of porticoes or buildings are ruined by the appendage of a steeple, it is the fault of the architect, and not of the structure. To instance St. Martin's in the Fields:—The portico of this Church has a noble projection, it stands out from the main building on its grand and lofty columns, as if claiming to itself an independence of the structure to which it is an appendage. The tower and spire rising from the body of the Church, and ranging with the attic, appears in every point of view, except a direct western elevation, separate and distinct from the portico, and no way interfering with it or its outline. Not so, we are ready to admit, in the Churches of the present day; in them half a dozen columns are set up at a short distance from the buildings, so close to the walls that the architects appear to have forgotten that it was ever intended a passage was to be preserved through the portico in a lateral direction; in such cases, a steeple situated just behind the pediment has certainly an awkward effect, especially when it appears to rise from the ridged roof; and therefore whenever the por-

tico, with its pediment, serves as a finish to the roof of a building, the steeple will ever appear an excrescence, and in such a case it had better be placed, as at Brixton, at the opposite end of the Church. In Grecian Churches a difficulty certainly exists in assimilating the steeple to the structure, but surely an architect is at liberty to build a Church of Roman architecture, and in such a building no great difficulty would arise. Are any of Wren's Churches, we ask, injured by the addition of steeples? On the contrary, we are inclined to think that the Churches, and the Metropolis itself, would make but a very poor figure, if the "horrible deformities" had been omitted. We have no objection to an insulated campanile in some situations, but as steeples are the proper and characteristic features of a Church, and have ever been used for distinguishing such buildings from secular structures, and as they are the only class of buildings which are purely ornamental, we again repeat that we should be very sorry to see them discontinued, and the more so, if the plea for their destruction was the inability of modern architects to accommodate them to their buildings, a plea which will never be held sufficient when they have before their eyes such excellent examples in the Pointed style, and the works of Sir Christopher Wren. If Grecian architecture does not allow of steeples, which however we do not admit, why is Grecian architecture adopted? but we are sure no architect of genius would wish to avail himself of this evasive plea. Let us suppose that steeples existed in the days of Pericles, would the architect of the Parthenon have said to his employer, I cannot attach a steeple to the temple, I do not know how to construct one; no, if such appendages had found a place in classical architecture, they would have been lauded for their beauties by the very men who call them deformities. We should then have heard them held up as the best sort of buildings for the exercise of an architect's skill and taste. If there is no architect in existence who possesses sufficient talent to unite this splendid feature of the mediæval structures with those of the classical ages, let the architecture of Churches be confined to the Pointed style, in which every variety of steeples may

be raised without injury to the main building. A Church without a steeple is an anomaly in building; it is a violation of propriety; and, without reference to the conventicle predilections of the day, we think the inconsistent and uncharacteristic appearance of the building would not be compensated by the possession of the utmost classical merits.

We shall resume this review in our next, with a notice of the Theatres of the Metropolis.

(*To be continued.*)

64. *Forget Me Not, for 1828.* By F. Shoberl. Ackermann.

OUR opinion of this elegant little annual, commenced five years ago, and intended for a Christmas and New Year's present, has been repeatedly expressed. The present volume is no way inferior to its predecessors either in matter or embellishments. The most celebrated literary characters of the day are enrolled among its contributors, and have enriched the work by their respective productions in prose and verse. As a specimen we shall extract the following characteristic piece from the pen of THOS. HOOD, esq. entitled "DEATH IN THE KITCHEN." It is accompanied by an exquisitely-finished engraving, designed by Stothard, and executed by Finden, representing "Corporal Trim moralizing in the kitchen."

TRIM, THOU ART RIGHT.

Trim, thou art right!—"Tis sure that I,
And all who hear thee, are to die,

The stoutest lad and wench
Must lose their places at the will
Of Death, and go at last to fill

The sexton's gloomy trench!

The dreary grave!—Oh when I think
How close ye stand upon its brink,

My inward spirit groans!
My eyes are fill'd with dismal dreams
Of coffins, and this kitchen seems

A charnel full of bones!

Yes, jovial butler! thou must fail,
As sinks the froth on thine own ale;

Thy days will soon be done!

Alas! the common hours that strike
Are knells; for life keeps wasting, like

A cask upon the run.

Ay, hapless scullion! 'tis thy case:
Life travels at a scouring pace,

Far swifter than thy hand.

The fast decaying frame of man
Is but a kettle or a pan

Time wears away with sand!

Thou need'st not, mistress cook! be told,
The meat to-morrow will be cold
That now is fresh and hot:
E'en thus our flesh will, by and by,
Be cold as stone:—cook, thou must die;
There's death within the pot!

Susannah, too, my lady's maid!
Thy pretty person once must aid
To swell the buried swarm!
The "glass of fashion" thou wilt hold
No more, but grovel in the mould
That's not the "mould of form!"

Yes, Jonathan, that drives the coach,
He too will feel the fiend's approach,

The grave will pluck him down:
He must in dust and ashes lie,
And wear the churchyard livery,
Grass-green, turn'd up with brown.

How frail is our uncertain breath!
The laundress seems full hale, but Death
Shall her "last linen" bring:
The groom will die, like all his kind;
And e'en the stable-boy will find
His life no stable thing.

Nay, see the household dog—ev'n that
The earth shall take!—the very cat
Will share the common fall;
Although she hold (the proverb saith)
A ninefold life, one single death
Suffices for them all!

Cook, butler, Susan, Jonathan,
The girl that scours the pot and pan,
And those that tend the stews—
All, all shall have another sort
Of service after this—in short,
The one the parson reads!

The dreary grave! Oh, when I think
How close ye stand upon the brink,
My inward spirit groans!
My eyes are fill'd with dismal dreams
Of coffins, and this kitchen seems
A charnel full of bones.

65. *A Sequel to the Encyclopedia of Antiquities. Foreign Topography; or an Encyclopedick Account, alphabetically arranged, of the Ancient Remains in Africa, Asia, and Europe (the United Kingdom excepted).* By the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A. F.A.S. Hon. Assoc. Roy. Soc. Literat. Hon. Member of the Bristol Philosoph. Institution, &c. &c. 4to. Numbers 1, 2. Plates. pp. 80.

WHAT experiments and cases are in Philosophy and Medicine, ancient remains are in Archæology. They are the *data* upon which the science is formed; and any attempt to posit it upon any other foundation would be just as rational as to describe the forms of animals or vegetables from imagination, without having seen any specimen of either.

To furnish such valuable specimens, and exhibit the general Archæology deducible from them, is the intention of the work before us. There were two things wanting to effect this purpose. One was to bring the various objects into the compass of a single work; the second to show where the best representations of them are to be found. As to the first, a collection of the books quoted would cost an enormous sum; and as to the second, the prints and works themselves are to be seen at the British Museum, by which means the admirers of the Antiquities of Egypt, Greece, and Italy, may easily be gratified. Now it is utterly impossible that any correct idea of the arts of antiquity can be formed by the classical student, if he has no assistance from works professedly illustrative of those arts. It may be truly affirmed, that the most complete scholar in the ancient philosophy and languages, unless he has at least an elementary acquaintance with the arts of antiquity, cannot understand the descriptive parts. But by works of this kind he can *travel* without leaving the fireside. The hundred gates and enormous circumference of *Thebes*, for instance, was disputed, through this ignorance; but the knowledge now possessed of its remains, shows that the contested points were not only probable, but possibly below the reality—indeed the magnificence of the ancients is so far from being exaggerated, that investigation of the actual remains, or of correct representations of them, surpasses, not disappoints anticipation. And the knowledge of such remains is attended with a most important and public good; it forms an elevated taste, where such a taste is most desirable; *viz.* in the elegant arts; such a taste as Wedgwood disseminated, when he substituted the cameos of Greece and Rome for the vulgar trash of Dutch milkmaids.

But to give prints of every object described would, through expence, be impracticable. The obvious remedy of this desideratum is therefore to give such general elementary plates, as render the letter-press, upon reference, easily intelligible. These too may be relieved by representations of singular objects, utterly unknown in English books; such as are the Alban-house, (the *tecta pauperis Evandri* of Virgil), and other matters of curiosity. Such

is the plan pursued in this work with regard to the plates.

We must add another important circumstance. The descriptions here given are not made up from passages in books; for instance, Tempè is not described from Ælian, but from the existing vase itself; in like manner the contents of this work are (if we may so say) in *verbal models*, the objects described; and, with the aid of the plates, easily understood.

When the work is wholly before the public, we shall be able to give it a more ample notice; for that it will contain a vast mass of information and instruction, is beyond doubt. The especial points will, we infer, be *direction-posted* in the introduction. Of another great advantage we are also certain; *viz.* that various specimens of the same genus will be brought under collation, and thus we shall see, at once, their distinctions and varieties; a very speedy mode of acquiring knowledge, which has also the virtual character, because it gives the materials of essays and dissertations upon the several subjects. For the present, however, we think it only necessary to observe, that in our opinion, the utility of the work speaks for itself, because no reasonable man can any more blame the concentration into one book of the Antiquities of Africa, Asia, and Europe, than he can those of our own country, in the *Britannia of Camden*.

We ought not, however, in justice to the author, to forbear observing, that the work, with regard to its execution, contains well-digested abstracts of all the articles mentioned in the superb “*Grande Description de l’Égypte*,” the “*Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*,” and other foreign works of the first character and greatest rarity; besides the modern valuable authorities of our own travellers and architects.

66. *Poems on various Subjects.* By John Taylor, Esq. In two Vols. 8vo. Payne and Foss.

THE worthy and good-tempered author of these Volumes is as generally known in literary and theatrical circles, as any individual whatever, and as generally respected. It was therefore with sincere regret that we saw him compelled, by adverse circumstances, through the treachery of

a seeming friend, to quit the post he had so long occupied; as editor and proprietor of a daily influential Evening Newspaper. A respectable number of Subscribers have come forward to his assistance; and we trust that his other numerous friends will rally round him, to cheer the evening of *his* life, who has for so many years contributed to the gratification and innocent amusement of others.

Mr. Taylor's principal Poem, "The Stage," was originally published in 1795, and excited much attention at the time it first appeared.

"All the performers who are mentioned, except Quin, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Cibber, who died in the infancy of the Author, he saw; and though he was young at the time, yet a constant opportunity of attending the theatre enabled him to form such an estimate of their several merits as his memory faithfully retains."

This Poem is written with much of the ability of his predecessor Churchill, but does not with such unbending severity lash both friends and foes. On the contrary, it gives every actor his due meed of praise; and the numerous poetical characters it contains will long be referred to with interest by lovers of the drama. From personal observation we can testify to the truth of many of the portraits. One of Mr. Taylor's happiest efforts we shall transcribe, and it gives us pleasure to observe that the name of Mrs. SIDDONS graces his List of Subscribers.

"Blest with a form for happy sculpture's hand,

To fix the lines of graceful and of grand;
A harmony of face, and power of eye,
To image all that feeling can supply;
A voice, each change of passion to engage,
From tend'rest pathos to the wildest rage;
Soft as the breeze that wantons with the flower, [pow'r;
When on the heart she tries her gentle
Strong as the storm, when fury takes its course,
And madness strains it to the utmost force;
Beyond all sense of fiction she can soar,
And real horrors scarce could 'whelm us more."

The Poet then evidences the powers of this wonderful actress in the characters of Zara, Jane Shore, Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, &c. &c.

The character of John Kemble is still more happy; but it has often been quoted.

Mr. Taylor's Muse has furnished

more Prologues, Epilogues, and Occasional Addresses for the Stage, than, we think, were ever written by any other individual. More than seventy Poems of this description are printed in these volumes.

The "Sonnets" and "Epistles" are extremely numerous; and are generally addressed to the Poet's friends. Many specimens have occasionally appeared in our pages. Having already extracted the character of Mrs. Siddons, we shall copy a "Sonnet on her taking leave of the stage in the part of Lady Macbeth, June 19, 1812."

"Ah! Siddons, when at length thy wearied mind,

Resolv'd from cares of public life to fly,
No more to raise the sympathetic sigh,
And move the passions as thy will inclin'd,
Completing all the poet e'er design'd;

Ah! why not leave on the delighted eye
A part where Virtue might with Genius vie,
Energic, gentle, dignified, and kind!

Such, not the ruthless partner of the Thane,
Had sooth'd the heart when clos'd thy
bright career,

For then would Mem'ry, cherishing the strain,

Where Art and Nature blended would appear,

A faithful model of thyself retain,
And oft review it, glist'ning through a tear."

The Second Volume contains "Miscellaneous Effusions," "Imitations," "Tales," "Elegies and Epitaphs," and Fifty-five "Odes of Anacreon," with fragments of Sappho and Alcæus.

The work is ushered in by an extract from a highly complimentary epistle of Lord Byron.

"Dear Sir,

"I have to thank you for a Volume written in the good old style of our elders and our betters, which I am very glad to see is not yet extinct."

And with the following paraphrase of "The Last Words of Lord Byron," we shall conclude our quotations. Happy are we, that the dying wishes of the highly-gifted Noble Bard are likely to be so soon fulfilled.

"I die content, with the sweet hope that
Greece [peace;

Will triumph o'er her foes, and dwell in
Drive all oppressors from her classic land,
That Liberty may there securely stand.

May Christian sovereigns, who deserve the name,

Her independence cheerfully proclaim;
Deem it the duty that to man they owe,
A just return for all their state below.

And may those kings, detested by the wise,
Those holy hypocrites, in pride allies,
Become less haughty when they hear my
fall, [all;
And feel that they must share the fate of
Feel, too, more kindly towards the Grecian
race,

And die less mark'd by hatred and disgrace.

But you, brave Greeks, pursue your bright
career, [fear.

Your savage foes will fly, distraught with
Let Freedom's emblems on your banners
shine, [shrine;

And e'en be stamp'd upon the hallow'd
And let your heroes, till their latest breath,
Exclaim "Deliverance to Greece, or Death!"

P. 5.

One of the most generally circulated of Mr. Taylor's effusions is his Tale of "Monsieur Tonson;" and when recited with the comic powers of Mr. Fawcett, must have been irresistibly laughable. It will be found in the present collection.

In conclusion, we heartily recommend our readers at once to contribute to their own amusement, and perform a kind action to a most worthy man, by possessing themselves of this work.

67. *Horatii Flacci Opera: containing an Ordo and Verbal Translation interlineally arranged; with Preliminary Dissertations illustrative of the Life, Writings, and Versification of Horace. By P. A. Nuttall, LL.D. Editor and Translator of Juvenal's Satires, Virgil's Bucolics*, &c. (In 4 vols. 18mo.) Vol. I. Ward.*

THE Editor, in a brief Advertisement, thus observes:

"The encouragement which the literal and interlineal Translation of Juvenal's Satires has received, has induced the Editor to undertake the Works of Horace with an interpretation executed on the same plan. Experience has proved how much superior a version, founded on sound and grammatical principles, is to the barbarous renderings of those pretenders to learning who have obtruded their crude systems on public notice. Indeed some exertion of this kind was necessary to counteract their wild theories and extravagant pretensions.

"The present work, like that of Juvenal, is founded on the translation of Stirling. The Editor has revised and corrected the original throughout. He has endeavoured to render the periods more flowing; to develop the sentiments with greater clearness and precision; and to bend a language, so strictly transpositive, and so ambiguous and stubborn, to the simple distinctness of his own.

"In the preliminary dissertations, the writer trusts that much new and interesting matter will be found. He has devoted particular attention to the Treatise on Latin Versification—the Analysis of the Metres—and the Synopsis of the Odes of Horace, because these subjects are seldom practically understood, even by the first scholars; and our grammars, in this respect, are miserably defective."

In the above Advertisement the Editor's self-assumption, in holding forth his own superiority over contemporary rivals, is but too manifest, and in our opinion savours more of bombast than of true dignity. When speaking of "the barbarous renderings of pretenders to learning," we presume he alludes to Mr. James Hamilton and his imitators; for in the subsequent "Strictures on Translation," Dr. Nuttall notices Mr. Hamilton's critique on his edition of Juvenal, with as much assuming pride, as if he imagined he were actually honouring the object of his castigation. He states that "Mr. Hamilton's remarks are beneath contempt," and scarcely condescends to a reply; but contents himself with copying a vindication of his translation of Juvenal, written by the late eminent scholar Dr. Jones, author of the "Hamiltonian System Exposed." Now as friends to the *sua viter in modo*, we must protest against this dogmatic pride, which, however conspicuous the qualifications of the scholar may appear, too frequently compromises the manners of the gentleman. The truth is, that Mr. Hamilton has little or no knowledge of the classical languages, and has consequently produced translations utterly unintelligible, because he has given the meaning of each word disconnectedly, and always the same, without any regard to the context, precisely as as an ignorant school-boy would find them in a dictionary and grammar†; but Dr. Nuttall, aware of the ever-varying nature of words, and of the different senses of the same word in different sentences, very justly takes the context of the whole in view, and thus gives an ease and fluency to his periods, which, in translations so

† The following passage from his edition of the Greek Testament (St. John, ch. i. 6.) the easiest of all Works to translate, will afford a specimen:

"6. Man was having been sent away from of God, John name to him!"

* Reviewed in vol. xcvi. i. p. 253.

strictly verbal, we should have imagined almost impossible. Thus Dr. Nuttall's plan appears the reverse of Mr. Hamilton's, though Mr. H. assailed his Juvenal as if he considered it a rival. Moreover, Mr. Hamilton dispenses with grammatical acquirements, and Dr. N. enforces their necessity. In fact, the Doctor's object is evidently to introduce the admirable plan of education, with respect to the Classics, which has been recommended by Locke, Milton, Ascham, Dr. Marsais, and other eminent scholars.

As a specimen of translation, we present ode xxii. lib. i. "Integer vitæ," &c. omitting the interlinear ordo. It betrays none of the awkward stiffness of Stirling, though equally literal.

"*He who is pure of life, and devoid of wickedness, O Fuscus, requires not the darts of the Moor, nor the bow, nor quiver loaded with envenomed arrows; whether he is about to make his journey through burning quick-sands, or through the inhospitable Caucasus, or the places which the fabled Hydaspes laves. For lately a wolf, in the Sabine wood, fled from me unarmed, while I was singing my Lalage, and, divested of care, was straying beyond my boundary; such a monster as neither warlike Daunian fosters in her spacious beech-groves; nor the land of Juba, the parched nursery of lions, produces. Place me in the barren fields, where no tree is refreshed by the summer breeze; a climate of the world which clouds and angry Jove infest: place me under the chariot of the too nigh approaching sun, in a land destitute of houses; I will love my sweetly smiling, sweetly speaking Lalage.*"

The Preliminary Dissertations extend to 120 pages. They consist of, 1. Strictures on Translation; 2. Life of Horace; 3. Critique on his Works; 4. On Latin Versification; 5. Analysis of the metres of Horace; 6. Synopsis of the Odes; 7. Ordo Chronologicus.—Of these, the most important and original are the dissertations on the Metres and Odes of Horace, in which


the writer shews that the poetic melody mentioned by the Ancients, is almost lost to the Moderns in consequence only of their sacrificing quantity and accent to a false and vicious pronunciation*. In analysing the metres, he states that they are extremely simple when properly read, being mere combinations of feet formed from the common heroic and iambic versification, and he classifies them accordingly. In the "Synopsis" the Doctor says that he has endeavoured "to illustrate the metrical proportions of the principal Odes by English examples and musical notes, so as to render the versification of Horace as familiar to an English ear as the lyric measures of Burns or Moore." How far he has succeeded our classical readers may form some opinion from the following extract:

"ODE I. LIB. I.

"Mæcēnās, ātāvīs—ēdītē rēgībūs.

"This is an asclepiadic verse (see No. VII. p. 75.) without any addition, of which Horace has three odes.

"Throughout this ode there is a continual recurrence of the cæsure, or emphatic rest, after the penthemimeris, or fifth half-foot, which is denoted by the sign of division [\div], as dividing the verse into two parts, or hemistiches. In reading the verses metrically, or beating time according to the true laws of prosody and ancient quantity (see p. 68.), the thesis, or emphatic syllables, will always fall at the beginning of each foot, or bar; thus,



 Mæ-ce-nas, a-ta-vis \div e-di-te re-gi-bus \div

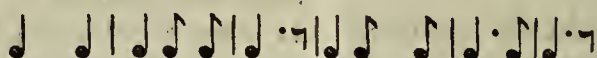
"I have previously explained that in this measure a prolongation of voice, or rest, always takes place after the two cæsuras†, which should occupy the time of the arsis, or elevation of the foot, in beating time. In the above musical scale I have denoted this intervening time by a dot and a quaver rest, thus $\cdot\gamma$. The dot after the crotchet shews that the time of the note, or syllable which corresponds with it, is half as long again; and the quaver rest de-

* We must here again censure the dogmatism with which the writer maintains his opinions on a subject which many learned men have discussed with the utmost diffidence. Dr. Carey, who is himself a zealous advocate for ancient quantity, declares, in his "Latin Prosody," that "the accent of the old Romans is irrecoverably lost." Dr. Nuttall, on the contrary, proceeds to demonstrate quantity and accent with the same confidence as he would the simplest problem in mathematics, and attributes their non-observance to sheer ignorance, or inveterate prejudice. The University Professors, and all who violate quantity and accent, are treated with ineffable contempt.

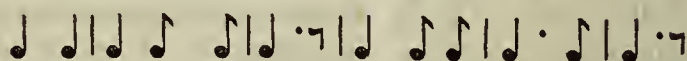
† "Respecting the cæsure being necessarily long, see p. 76.

notes that there is a pause equal in time to a quaver, or short syllable; the time of both being equal to half a bar or foot, or half a second of time. When a stop denoting the termination of a sentence occurs, the crotchet rest [r], which is equal in time to a crotchet or long syllable, will complete the musical time or rhythmus, in the same manner. I shall here quote the following eight lines, in which the emphatic or heavy syllables, constituting the the-

sis of the rhythmus, are printed in Italics; and the intervening syllables, in the usual Roman type, form the arsis, or elevation of the foot, in beating time according to the system of the ancients, explained in p. 68. To this extract I annex a free translation, adapted to the same measure, from the octosyllabic version of Francis; the rhymes of which exactly correspond with the cæsuras of Horace.



Hunc, si mo-bi-li-um—turba Qui-ri-ti-um—
Certat tergeminis—tollere honoribus;
Illum, si proprio—condidit horreo
Quicquid de Libycis—verritur areis;
Gaudentem patrios—findere sarculo
Agros, Attalicis—conditionibus
Nunquam dimoveas,—ut trabe Cypriâ
*Myrtoum pavidus—nauta secet mare.**



One by factious de-bate—aims at employs of state;—
This from Lybia's plain—sweeps to his barns the grain;
That with labouring toil—ploughs his paternal soil;
While in wishes thus blest—riches by kings possess
Would not tempt them to brave—dangers of ocean's wave.

“On reading the four first lines of the preceding Latin extract, according to the metrical rhythmus intended by Horace, we shall perceive that the first, third, and fourth lines are perfect rhymes, and jingle on the ear precisely in the same manner as the annexed English translation. We shall also find, on reading with due emphasis the English rhymes which correspond with the penthemimeral cæsura, that it is impossible to avoid a prolongation of voice and faint pause equal to half a foot, though not a single comma intervenes between the two hemistiches; and the same extension of time, after the cæsuras, is absolutely requisite in reading all Latin verse of a choriambic nature.

“In adapting English lyrics to this measure, a short syllable might be occasionally introduced, to fill up the intervening rests, without violating the metrical thesis; as the following stanzaic adaptation of the last two asclepiadic lines will show:

“*Wealth by monarchs possess—*
Never would tempt [them] to brave—
(While in wishes thus blest)—
[The] dangers of ocean's wave.”

We have already exceeded our limits; but we cannot quit the subject without reverting to Ode IX. Book I. where the Alcaic measures, (the favorite versification of Horace,) are ad-

mirably illustrated by musical notes and an English translation in a corresponding Alcaic stanza. We omit the musical characters, but retain the italic syllables, which are intended to shew the metrical ictus prevailing in each line.

Vides, ut altâ—stet nive candidum
Soracte, nec jam—sustineant onus
Silvæ laborantes,—geluque
Flumina constiterint—acuto.

Behold Soracte's—towering height of snow,
Whose weight oppresses—labouring woods
below;

At hoary winter's—stern commanding,
Rivers congeal'd by the cold—are
standing.

Though we have had occasion to censure the uncompromising hauteur with which Dr. Nuttall has treated some of his contemporaries, still we must acknowledge that we feel the highest respect for his talents and learning. In the work before us he has effected more, in elucidating the language and versification of Horace, and curtailing the labours of the classical student, than any preceding editor or translator.

Since Dr. Nuttall's editions of Juvenal and Virgil made their appearance, a series of periodical publications, commencing with Virgil's *Æneid*, have come out, in imitation of his plan, entitled, “Locke's Popular System of Classical Instruction.”

* “The word *mare* must not be pronounced like *Mary*, as vulgarly done by some Englishmen who are ignorant of Latin quantity and accent.

68. HIGGINS'S *Celtic Druids*.*(Concluded from p. 154.)*

Dr. JOHNSON says,

"All that is really known of the ancient state of Britain is contained in a few pages; we can know no more than what the old writers have told us, yet what large books have we upon it; the whole of which, excepting such parts as are taken from those old writers, is all a dream."

Why we have so little information from the Greek or Roman writers is thus explained: They sunk every thing into mythology, and as Mr. Higgins justly observes, "In the *fine arts* the Greeks were giants, but in *science* they were pigmies. What would they have known of science, if their Platos and Pythagoruses had not travelled into the East," p. 109. But as Mr. Dodwell has noted, "Superstition was a source of great profit," and from Socrates to St. Paul, the Greeks, like the craftsmen of Ephesus, persecuted every man who endeavoured to enlighten them, because it might injure their gains. Goddesses and Mythology form nearly the whole materials of their ancient histories of manners, as saints and legends do that of the Catholics, and for the same reason—profit. Indeed Mythology has been as destructive to science as Mahometanism has been to civilization.

Under the defect of information, therefore, we can only proceed as in Natural Philosophy—make experiments—notice remains—and observe phenomena. Things cannot err; for if we excavate a human skeleton, it is plain that it once belonged to a man; and if we find certain customs, common to two nations, we are at liberty to infer, that those two nations had at one period similar habits, because if only a scull be found, it is fair to conclude that it was only part of a body. As to Etymology, we have more than once observed, it cannot be used, but in a collateral way, as auxiliary only.

Under the authority of these postulates, we shall lay before our readers some remarkable analogies, which seem to have a solid foundation. We have all along thought, and do still think, that Stonehenge was the Temple of Apollo*, described by Diodorus Siculus. We shall give extracts

from this author, as quoted (pp. 118), and show that what he says is confirmed by indisputable testimonies.

"In this island, there is a magnificent grove, *τὸ μένος*, or precinct of Apollo, and a remarkable temple of a round form, adorned with many consecrated gifts."

Now every body knows, that votive offerings have been ever made to temples, &c. and it is shown in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities, ii. 921, 922, that the American Indians at the present day make offerings to rock idols, and dress up stone circles with wreaths of herbage and branches, as we still do Churches.

"There is also a city, sacred to the same god, most of the inhabitants of which are harpers, who continually play upon their harps in the temple, and sing hymns to the god, extolling his actions."

That there was a *city, or assemblage of habitations*, around Stonehenge, is plain from the barrows, for the Mausolea of the Celts were near their dwellings; and as to the Harpers, we need only name the Bards and Welch Harpers.

"It is also said, that in this island, the moon appears very near to the earth; that certain eminences, of a terrestrial form, are plainly seen in it, that the god (Apollo) visits the island *once in a course of nineteen years, in which period the stars complete their revolutions*."

In our last notice, we have given from Dr. Borlase and others, instances of contiguous circles of *exactly nineteen stones each*, and have shown that such temples were the most numerous.

The statement of Diodorus is therefore supported by facts.

We come now to other remarkable analogies.

The Druidical temple at Classen-nis is cruciform, with a stone circle in the centre. Every body would suppose, that the cross was a subsequent addition of the Christians. At Banwell, co. Wilts, we have a cross within an enclosure, the meaning of which has puzzled every body. (See Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, ii. 43.) The cross is a symbolic form, far anterior to Christianity, and the two principal pagodas of India, those of Benares and Mathura, are built in the form of crosses. Mr. Maurice says, "that it was an emblem of universal nature, of that world, to whose four quarters its diverging radii pointed."

* That the Scriptural Baal and Druidical Bel was called Apollo, is proved, p. 181.

According to *this* explanation, we *may* suppose (only *suppose*) that the circle in the centre at Classernis might symbolize the world, and the arms of the cross refer to the four points of the compass, N. E. W. and S. The *Cruz Ansata*, however, is the most striking analogy: and the meaning of that is lost.

The Cross at Banwell was a well, not a stone circle in the centre. Sacred wells there certainly were; but the story of Eratosthenes and the Well of Syene, shows that wells were used for astronomical observations.

In Mr. Miles's Deverel Barrow, we have figures of *stones marked with astronomical lines*. They are supposed to have been Phœnician; and near Benares, in India, are the astronomical instruments cut out of the solid rocks of a mountain, which in former times were used for making observations. See our author, p. 156.

We shall now notice the traces of identity between the customs of India and the Druids. The *Maypole* is a Phallic festival (p. 151). The Huli feast, or April Fool-day, is another (152). The Tauric worship, or Mithreæa, a third (153). The Cromlechs of Malabar differ only from our own in having the *Dagop*, or mushroom-shaped covering-stone; but the most remarkable proof is the following identity of the Irish and Indian names of deities, given p. 183 :

“Many of the Irish deities are *precisely* the gods of Hindostan.”

“The Neil corresponds to the Hindoo Naut, and to the Neith of the Egyptians.

Saman, to Samanaut.

Bud, to Boodh.

Can, to Chandra.

Omhe, *i. e.* he who is, to Om or Aum.

Esar, to Eswara.

[This God, “the *Iswara* of India, delighted with human sacrifices, was the *Hesus* of the Gauls and Britons; the Romans having Latinized the termination.” P. 169.]

Chreeshna, the name of the Indian Apollo, is actually an old Irish word for the Sun.

The Irish had a deity named *Cali*. The altars on which they sacrificed to her are at this day named *Leeba Caili*, or the bed of *Cali*. This must have been the *Cali* of the Hindoos. P. 183.

Mr. Higgins says, that it is impossible to doubt the intimate relationship which has subsisted in some way

or other between the natives of Ireland and Britain, and the Asiatic nations in former times. We agree with him. For instance, nothing can be more plain, than that the Phœnicians or Canaanites passed children through the fire of Baal. (See 2 Kings, chap. xvii. 17. xvi. 3. Deut. xviii. 10); and that the same practice does, or recently did subsist in Ireland, where refinement has not exploded the ancient superstitions. We have only mentioned a few instances, because our author has collected many more, and to him we refer our readers.

We promised in our former article that we would notice the opinions of our author, concerning the other Druidical remains. Having already disposed of stone circles, we shall follow the arrangement of our author.

Single Stones. The origin of idolatry Mr. Higgins makes a plain unwrought stone placed in the ground, as an emblem of the generative or procurative powers of Nature (page 209). We have heard this stated; but we think the *Lingham* or *Phallic* formation to be only a second or after-thought. We have read of stones falling from heaven, having been especially worshipped, and therefore we think that *Aerolites* had a great concern in influencing the minds of Barbarians towards the worship of stones.

Our author plainly proves, that in the 2 Kings, chap. xxvi. 1. the Hebrew *Matzebah*, in our translation rendered *images*, and set up in groves, on high hills, means only rude plain pillars, without any effigies, and we agree with him, that plain stone circles are the most ancient of all temples. He says,

“Whenever I meet with a stone of this kind, within the enclosure or outworks of one of the circular temples, I suspect it is sepulchral; but where it is the centre of the circle, or in a remarkable place of the circle, as for instance the odd stone at the back of the altar at Stonehenge, I suspect it is a *Lingham* or *Lithos*: again, where I find that one or two stones stand out of the circles, as at Stonehenge, but that they are necessary to make up the number of stones to be equal to some well-known cycle or astronomical period, and that they do make up such period or cycle, I then suspect that they are not monumental.” Pp. 215, 216.

We do not think that the stones in question were *Linghams*; if they were,

Moses and the Patriarchs would not have suffered them to be erected, because an idolatrous meaning was implied, of the very worst form. It was nothing more, seemingly, than the usual Phœnician form of representing the Sun, a rude obelisk. At Emesa, a city of Phœnicia, Herodian says, “ἀγάλμα μὲν οὖν, ὥσπερ παρ’ Ἑλλήσιν ἡ Ῥωμαίοις οὐδὲν ἔστηκε χειροποίητον, Θεὸν φέρον εἰκόνα· λίθος δὲ τις ἐστὶ μέγιστος, κατωθεν περιφερής, ληγὼν εἰς ὀξύτητα, κωνοδὲς αὐτῷ σχήμα· με λαίνα τε ἡ χροία, διοπετὴ αὐτὸν εἶναι σεμνολογοῦσι. L.S. in Macrino. xxiii. Hist. Aug. iii. 563. ed. Sylburg, i.e. “They made no image with hands in the Greek or Roman manner, in the resemblance of that god [the Sun], but it is a very large stone, round at bottom, and pointed upwards, nearly in the figure of a cone; the colour of the stones is black, *which also may feign to have fallen from Heaven.*” Herodian adds, that this *obelisk* (for such it was) was not made by human artifice.

Our author next proceeds to the *Fire Towers* or *Cloghads*. We think that they have no connection whatever with Druidism. We have seen a Parliament roll, in which an anchoret is directed to reside in a tower, and keep a light in it by way of beacon; and we have no other *evidence* whatever than that they were *watch towers*, used as lighthouses or beacons. It is very true, that other hypotheses are started, but one point blank authority is worth a thousand suppositions. They are of the form and fashion of the Turkish minarets; and their elevation has a meaning fitted to such a purpose.

Rock Idols. That they had a meaning is plain, from there having been a rocking-stone on the top of Wring Cheese, and the present worship of them by the American Indians.

Kistvaens. Our author makes them sepulchral monuments, at which sacrifices have been performed. All our knowledge of them is limited to their being the mere stone cells for the reception of corpses in the interior of barrows; whether the covering earth has been carted off or not. Hundreds of barrows have been thus levelled.

Carns are made by our author, altars, where great fires were made in honour of Apollo. It is not proved.

Rocking Stones. Our author says,

that the *Even-Mascheth*, which the Jews were forbid to worship (Levit. xxvi. 1.) signifies, according to the Chaldaic paraphrase, *Lapis incurvationis*, and attributes the term to the reverential act of *bowing to it*. The Vulgate renders it, *Lapis Insignis*. Pp. 213, 215.

The Rocking-stone, however, may be said to *bow*, and we are not satisfied with our author's explanation.

Tumuli and Dwarf Stone. The flint heads found in the former, our author conceives to be *Talismans*, merely because they have been found at Marathon, after the use of iron and bronze. He forgets, that savages of the Russian empire, armed only with bows and arrows, fought against Buonaparte; and that their flint heads might have belonged to barbarous Persian auxiliaries. The Dwarf Stone is very curious, probably an unique; but Toland is wrong, in assimilating it to the Monolith of Egypt, for they are quite of a different construction, and were merely intended to hold the sacred animals. It seems to have been a mere place of protection, like the Pict's houses against barbarous invaders, to whose attacks the Orkneys were particularly subject. It is a stone, in the island of Hoy, lying in a valley. It is a stone 36 feet long, 18 broad, 9 high, hollowed out within, and at each end is a pillow out in the stone, each capable of holding two persons. At the top, about the middle, is a round hole, to let in light and emit smoke. A hole in the side, about two feet square, admits the inhabitants, and a square stone lies near it, which may have served the purpose of a door. P. 229.

Groves. Stones were set up under trees and in groves, especially of oaks, among the patriarchs, (see Gen. xxi. 33. xxvi. 25. Deut. vii. 5. xii. 2, 3. xvi. 21, 22. Joshua xxiv. 26. Judges iii. 7. vi. 25.) and in such places Abraham worshipped Jehovah.

We shall now notice an elucidation of a curious fact. Skeletons have been found under cromlechs, and the stones of circles. It appears to have been a custom thus to kill and bury human victims for the purpose of consecration. We shall here give our author's proofs. To us they are satisfactory.

“Under each of the twelve pillars of one

of the circular temples in Iona, a human body was found to have been buried.... When I consider the mortifying evidence of Cæsar to the shocking state of degradation with respect to human sacrifices, into which the Druids had fallen, I am obliged very unwillingly to suspect, that the game of *Hiel* was played over again in this temple.

“In Joshua vi. 26, it is written, ‘Cursed be the man before the LORD, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho: he shall lay the foundation thereof in his first born, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it.’”

“In the first book of Kings, xvi. 34, it is thus written: ‘In his days did Hiel the Bethlehemite build Jericho: he laid the foundation thereof in Abiram his first born, and set up the gates thereof in his youngest son Segub.’”

We have always thought that the Collections of Gen. de Vallancey in illustration of Druidism, have been too much undervalued. Our author is a professed imitator of the General, and we doubt not will have better success. If he is now and then fantastic, he is more often ingenious, and has done more towards elucidating his difficult subject, than even Borlase. The deductions drawn from the number of stones, are, we think, his own, and may be considered as discoveries. We must now, however, come to faults, and we regret them the more, because they are unnecessary, and will make enemies both to the author and book. The manner of the former is Pinkertonian; and under the term of priests, he is perpetually railing or sneering at the Clergy. We think that this does not tell in favour of the author; at all events, he is not versed in the Gentlemanship of Lord Chesterfield, who remarks that as a man is neither better nor worse for wearing a black coat, such reflections are not only foolish, but betray bad manners.

69. *Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, July 26, 1827, at the Summer Assizes. By Daniel Wilson, A.M. Vicar of Islington. 8vo, pp. 47.*

FROM 1 Timothy, ii. 1, 2, 3, this excellent parish Priest satisfactorily proves the object of his discourse, which is to show, that “The Christian is the best Subject of Civil Government.”

The directions of the Apostle in the Text comprise the chief part of the Christian character with reference to

the important occasion on which this Sermon was preached,

“1. The DUTY of the Christian, as he stands related to his civil governors, is to pray for kings and for all that are in authority.—2. The great OBJECT and end, as resulting from this duty, is that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.—3. The MOTIVE assigned to animate us to such a spirit of devotion and such a course of conduct is, that it is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour.”

These three branches of his subject are very ably handled by Mr. Wilson; and the whole eloquently displays the virtues of the Christian character. In the notes, Mr. Wilson answers the objections of some cavillers. One of these only we have room to extract:

“With respect to the specific question of the preservation of civil rights, Christianity is so far from forbidding it, that it plainly sanctions the just and temperate assertion of those rights. It interferes directly with no form of government, and neither adds to, nor diminishes, the civil rights of mankind. St. Paul thought it not inconsistent with his own precepts occasionally to resist violence and injustice, to plead his privileges as a Roman citizen, and at length ‘to appeal unto Cæsar.’ In a similar manner the Christian in every age and country, is not only authorized, but enjoined by the spirit of the Gospel, to maintain, and by all just and moderate endeavours to improve, the temporal blessings which the providence of God has bestowed upon him, that he may transmit them unimpaired, and if possible increased to posterity. In securing, however, these great objects, much depends upon the spirit and manner in which he proceeds. The Christian, while he will feel it to be his duty to preserve his just rights and privileges as a citizen, will be reasonable and temperate in his expectations and demands; will not only be anxious to avoid all that is violent and illegal, but will cautiously abstain from all reproach, misrepresentation, and abuse of those who are in great and eminent stations. He will, indeed, speak evil of no man, and much less of the rulers of his people.”

The first volume of an *American Annual Register* has been just published at New York*, on a plan somewhat similar to the English Annual Register. The Editor states that a volume will make its appearance in the spring of each year; and that the publication will be conducted on strictly national principles. The introductory chapter contains a retrospective view of the Foreign and domestic relations of America; and every succeeding chapter is replete with

* And by Ward, High Holborn.

matter of the highest importance, as connected with the political welfare of the western world. On the whole this publication may be considered as highly valu-

able to all who are connected, commercially or politically, with the United States; and may be justly said to form an epoch in the annals of American literature.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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Sermons on the Truth of the Christian Religion. By the REV. W. MALKIN.

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Metrical Essays on subjects of History and Imagination. By C. SWAINE.

Nos. I. and II. of the Tenth Volume of Neale's Views of Seats.

No. III. of FOSBROKE'S Foreign Topography.

The History of Tom A Lincoln, the Red Rose Knight, by RICHARD JOHNSON, author of the "Seven Champions of Christendom," will form part VII. of Mr. Thoms' Early Prose Romances.

Preparing for Publication.

A Help to Irish History: or a complete Synopsis of the Peerage of Ireland, exhibiting, under alphabetical arrangement, every title of peerage which has existed in that country. By Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, Ulster King at Arms. This Work will be formed on the model of the excellent Synopsis of the British Peerage by Mr. Nicolas; and as Sir William Betham possesses abstracts from the original records of the creations, and is known to have been for twenty years collecting materials for a complete Peerage of Ireland, we doubt not the proposed Synopsis will be accurate and complete, as well as highly useful. It is his intention to prefix an Introductory Essay on the origin, history, and peculiarities, of the Peerage of Ireland, which retained its ancient features much longer than of England, and exhibits valuable lights on the difficult subject of Baronies by Tenure and Writ.

The Omnipresence of the Deity; a Poem: designed to illustrate the Presence of God over the Works of Creation, and in Human Life. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Bible Gems. By the Rev. J. STEWART.

A Scripture Diary; or Christian Alma-

nack: comprising, a chronological arrangement of the Holy Scriptures in daily portions, for reading the whole Bible within the year. By the Rev. J. WHITRIDGE.

Skelton's Specimens of Arms and Armour, Part IX.

The Antidote; or Memoirs of a modern Freethinker; including Letters and Conversations on Scepticism and the Evidences of Christianity.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character, literary, professional, and religious, of the late John Mason Good, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. By OLINTHUS GREGORY, LL.D.

Sketch of a Journey through the Western States of North America, from New Orleans, by the Mississippi, Ohio, City of Cincinnati, and Falls of Niagara, to New York, in 1827. By W. BULLOCK, F.L.S. &c. &c. author of "Travels in Mexico."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Wenceslaus Hollar, arranged according to the various classes, with a Biographical Account of his Life, from the MSS. of the late Messrs. Robert Graves.

A third Edition of Mr. Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, greatly enlarged, and containing all recent discoveries.

Introductory Essays on Astronomical subjects.

Hope Leslie; or early times in the Massachusetts. By the Author of "Redwood."

A second Series of "Whims and Oddities." By Mr. HOOD.

Leisure Hours. By the Rev. S. W. BURGESS.

Sylvia; or the May Queen, a Lyrical Drama. By GEORGE DARLEY, esq.

Time's Telescope for 1828; or complete Guide to the Almanack.

Mr. Colburn has in the press the Clarendon Papers; Lady Morgan's Irish tales of the O'Briens and the O'Flahertys; a tale entitled Yes or No; a novel called Herbert Lacy; Angelo's Reminiscences; Vicissitudes in the Life of a Scottish Soldier; the Red Rover; Allen Cunningham's romance of "Sir Michael Scott," &c. &c.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

In Part i. p. 350, we mentioned the preparations for this adventurous expedition. We then stated that "the impervious barrier, which the insurmountable accumulation of ice-bergs and fixed masses, as well as avalanches of snow, present farther to the northward, would probably soon compel the adventurers to retrace their steps." It appears that our prognostics respecting this quixotic Expedition have been really veri-

fied; in fact the adventurers were compelled "to retrace their steps," even before they reached these expected impediments, not by "fixed masses" of ice, but by moving masses! which carried them nearly as fast backward as they proceeded forwards! and perhaps fortunate it was; for had these moving masses carried them northward, they must probably have bid farewell to the southern latitudes; they never could have retraced their steps in sufficient time, when beating against moving islands of ice, which, it appears, they had to encounter.

But to proceed to details: on sailing from this country the *Hecla* appears to have proceeded without anything taking place worth noticing till she reached Hamerfest, on the coast of Lapland, where she took in the reindeer, snow shoes, ice boats, &c. as originally planned, and then proceeded to Spitzbergen. Here the harbour was found to be blocked up; and the wind being high, the *Hecla*, which had got entangled among the ice, continued to drift with it till the 27th of May, when the first attempt was made to quit the vessel, and make use of the boats. The ice, however, soon after breaking up and drifting, further progress at this time became impracticable, and the deer and boats became useless. Captain Parry now reduced the burthen of the boats, while the *Hecla* remained completely hemmed in till the 8th of June, when, getting extricated, she proceeded to the southward as far as the Seven Islands. From this place, the want of a harbour compelled her to return to Spitzbergen, where she found an open harbour in lat. 70 deg. 55 min. long. 16 deg. 54 sec. E.

Capt. Parry left the *Hecla* for his Journey to the Pole, on the 21st of June, with two boats which had been constructed for the purpose; Dr. Beverley accompanied him; the other boat was under the command of Lieutenant Ross, who was accompanied by Dr. Bird; and each boat had 12 men, with a supply of provisions for 71 days. On leaving Table Island there was scarcely any ice in sight; the weather was remarkably fine, and the sea as smooth as a mirror. After proceeding about ten miles they came to a body of ice, through which, however, they sailed some distance to the northward, but were stopped by it at noon on the 24th of June, being in lat. 81 deg. 12 min. 51 sec. from which time their journey over the ice commenced. The ice across which they proceeded to the northward consisted entirely of small detached masses, sometimes just so far separated as to render it necessary to launch the boats and haul them up again—at other times, close enough for them to cross from one to the other by making bridges of the boats—occasionally joined together, so as to enable them to step across, though generally with great risk to their provisions, and in all cases requiring the most laborious exertions to allow them

to make any progress. The surface of the ice also was so irregular, and so covered with deep snow, that even when they did meet with a mass of somewhat longer extent than usual, the boats were moved with difficulty, and it always required two, and often three or four journeys, to transport their baggage; and these journeys were by so indirect a route, that they had often to walk two miles to make good one mile of northward way. Such, indeed, were the difficulties of this travelling, that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the officers and men for eleven hours daily, their progress to the northward did not at first exceed two or three miles a day. Capt. Parry, however, persevered, in the hope of soon reaching the main or field ice, which has always been spoken of as occurring to the North of Spitzbergen, and which Phipps (Lord Mulgrave) upon the same meridian, and even in a latitude thirty miles to the southward, described as "flat and unbroken." They soon found, that, notwithstanding the prevalence, at first, of southerly winds, the ice had so decided a tendency to drift to the southward, that they sometimes lost nearly as much while they were resting as they had gained by the preceding day's labour. In consequence of these united obstructions, they had, on the 10th of July, only reached the latitude of 82 degrees, being then in the meridian of $23\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east of Greenwich. As they proceeded, scarcely any improvement was found in the nature of the ice; indeed, some of the lightest and most broken which was met with during their progress, occurred in lat. 82 deg. 40 min. In this parcel, as far as the eye could reach, nothing at one time could be seen but detached pieces of bay ice, so thin and decayed as to render it extremely dangerous to trust the provisions upon them. In passing from piece to piece of this ice, only one man could be allowed to venture near the edge at a time, for fear of breaking it; and although every care was taken, there was a constant but unavoidable risk of losing their provisions, it being often necessary to leave, for a time, their whole means of existence on a surface of ice quite full of holes, and so thin and decayed that the smallest motion among the surrounding masses would, in an instant, have broken it up, and sent the provisions to the bottom. On one occasion, the ice over which the boats and sledges were travelling, gave way under them, by which accident they narrowly escaped the loss of all their meat, and also some lives;—one of the men was saved only by his drag-belt being attached to the sledge.

On the 22d of July the northerly wind, from which they had been remarkably free, prevailed for several days together; giving the ice so increased a drift to the southward, that they could make little or no advance, even under circumstances in other re-

respects favourable for travelling. In more than one instance Captain Parry found by observation, that after ten hours' labour in travelling northward, he had scarcely gained, or rather had not retained a mile, and had sometimes even lost ground. One day, after a laborious journey of eighteen miles, they found themselves full five miles further south than they were at starting.

From the 21st to the 26th of July, they had only gained one mile of northing, though they had at least travelled 23 miles in that direction; so that a southerly set, exceeding four miles a day, had prevailed during that interval. But it is truly fortunate that their discovery of this fact took place at the time it did, and that the course taken by the ice was that which it pursued; had it set towards the eastward, the most calamitous results might have taken place.

Under the above circumstances, it was in vain to struggle any longer; several of the party now falling sick, and being reported by the doctor incapable of continuing the fatigues of so arduous a journey. The scurvy too, had begun to make its appearance, and a safe return was the only thing that could be hoped for. On the 26th of July, therefore, having travelled northward 35 days, Captain Parry came to the conclusion, that it would only be incurring useless fatigue to the party under his command, to persevere any longer in the attempt.

The highest latitude reached by Captain Parry was 82° deg. 45 min. 15 sec. upon the meridian of 20 deg. east of Greenwich; to attain which, he and his party had traversed 292 miles; but taking into account the number of times they had to return for the boats and baggage in the course of every journey over the ice, in consequence of its broken and rugged surface, the computation of their actual travelling up to this point is 580 geographical, or 668 statute miles.

In returning, the party experienced precisely the same kind of travelling as in proceeding northwards; but they now not merely retained whatever distance they travelled, but daily made several miles more, especially with a northerly wind. They reached Little Table Island on the 12th of August, having been actually upon the ice 48 days; and gained the *Hecla*, on the 21st, after an absence of 61 days. Captain Parry's entire party, although they had undergone such constant exposure to wet, cold, and fatigue, returned to the ship in excellent health, there being only three individuals ailing, one from accident, and two from swelled legs.

While the boats were away, the *Hecla* was not exempt from dangers. She had been wrought into a snug birth near the shore, in one of the few places which afforded this shelter. A-head there was about three miles of ice; and a heavy gale coming on, detached this prodigious mass, and

drove it with terrible violence against the ship. The cables were cut asunder, the anchors lost, and the poor *Hecla* forced high and dry upon the coast, by the irresistible pressure. To get her again to the water occupied a considerable time, which was of course lost to the surveying party.

Lieutenant Foster, besides completing some surveys, made an interesting series of experiments on the diurnal changes of variation and intensity in the magnetic needle, by which an amount was discovered in these phenomena not before suspected to exist at Spitzberghen, and which will form valuable data in this department of science.

A complete collection of specimens of natural history has been made, sufficient to furnish the British, Edinburgh, and Dublin museums.

Captain Parry, accompanied by Mr. Beverley, surgeon of the expedition, arrived at the Admiralty on the 29th of September, having landed at the Orkney Islands from the *Hecla*. On the same day Capt. Franklin, accompanied by Dr. Richardson, arrived at the Admiralty, having just returned from their overland expedition; an account of which was given in pp. 66—68.

THE NETHERLANDS.

There are in the kingdom of the Netherlands six universities; viz. Louvain, Leyden, Liege, Ghent, Utrecht, and Groningen; and three *Athenæa*, or colleges of a superior order, viz. Amsterdam, Franeker, and Deventer. There is, besides, a new theological institution at Louvain, called the Philosophical College. At the head of all the literary and scientific bodies in the kingdom is the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, which was founded at Amsterdam by Louis Buonaparte. It is divided into four principal sections; the first devoted to the exact sciences; the second to the national language, literature, and history; the third to the learned languages, philosophy, antiquities, and general history; the fourth to the fine arts. After the Institute, the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Brussels enjoys the highest rank. The exact sciences, belles lettres, and national history, are subjects of its studies. The Society of Sciences at Harlem is the most ancient of the learned societies in the northern provinces. It is especially devoted to natural philosophy, chemistry, and political economy. There are, besides, the Society of Netherlandic Literature at Leyden, the Zelandic Society of Sciences, at Middlebourg; the Provincial Society of Sciences and Arts at Utrecht; and the Dutch Society of Fine Arts and Sciences, (which is, however, occupied solely with Netherlandic literature) having four ramifications; namely, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, and the Hague.

A society which is superior to every other in a philanthropic point of view, is the Society of Public Utility at Amsterdam. Its object is the dissemination of civil and religious instruction; and in imitation of England, it has lately established savings banks. There are numerous minor societies of various descriptions. The fine arts are closely cultivated in the Netherlands. There are galleries of pictures at Amsterdam, Antwerp, the Hague, Brussels, &c. and two academies for the fine arts, the one at Amsterdam, the other at Antwerp. Public exhibitions take place every year, by turns, at the Hague or at Amsterdam, as well as at Ghent, Antwerp, or Brussels. There are four royal conservatories of music and singing; namely, at Amsterdam, Brussels, the Hague, and Liege. The drama is not so much encouraged as in some other countries. There is, however, a national theatre at Amsterdam, and another in Southern Holland; and there is a French theatre at Brussels.

AURORA BOREALIS.

Sept. 25. At about 11 o'clock at night, the Metropolis was surprised by a splendid display of Northern lights, usually called the Aurora Borealis: the northern part of the heavens displayed so ruddy a blaze as to appear like the reflection of a mighty conflagration. In about an hour the red hue was gone, but the whole horizon, in a circular direction, from the north to the east, was lined with a thin cloud, or condensed mist, from which waves of snowy light rolled up to the empyrean, or sudden rays flashed up, and as suddenly vanished, to appear in a different part. A few small clouds, broken into fantastic shapes, slowly floated (or rather were suspended) in the north-east portion of the heavens, but evidently lower than the region of the fluid, for they remained dark while it spread and heightened above them. The rest of the sky was clear, and the piercing lustre of the stars flashed vividly through the snowy veil which the sportive and ever-shifting light flung and unrolled beneath them. The last which was seen in London was in the autumn of 1804, about the end of September or beginning of October.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 12. This Society met at their apartments in Sackville-street, Sir James McGregor, M.D. President, in the chair. Several presents to the Society were announced. Some Fellows were admitted by the President. The Marquess of Lansdowne was elected an Honorary Fellow, and the Marquess of Donegal, Admiral Earl of Northesk, the Viscount de Haybana, the Count de Mendelsloh, Sir Gerrard Noel, &c. were elected Fellows. The Director (Mr. Frost) then delivered the annual oration, which he commenced by shewing the ad-

vantages derivable from the extended sphere of the Society and its use to the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy; he then pointed out the salutary effects that would accrue from the regulations relative to the study of botany, instituted by Sir James McGregor, Director General of the Army Medical Board. A letter from the King of Bavaria to Mr. Yosy, the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, couched in the most handsome terms, was read; as also a notice, offering a reward of 25*l.* or a gold medal of equal value, for an accurate description of the plant yielding the myrrh, and which is merely supposed to be the produce of the "Amyris Kalaf."

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The Anatomical Museum of the celebrated Professor Soemmering is about to be procured for the London University. There are 700 specimens of diseased bones, above 50 of which are diseased bones of animals: these are great rarities, as animals seldom die of those chronic diseases which affect the bones. The number of the skulls of animals is 260. The number of complete skeletons is uncommonly great, and there is a vast variety of every description of anatomical preparations. The formation of this extraordinary collection was an object to which the attention of Professor Soemmering was devoted during his long and eminent career. The sum asked for the whole is 4,000*l.*

THE LONDONDERRY TESTIMONIAL.

A beautiful pillar, to be surmounted by a colossal statue of the renowned *Bishop of Derry*, Dr. George Walker, is now in progress of erection on the Royal Bastion in the City of Londonderry. The object of it is to commemorate the siege of that city in 1689, the glorious results of which was the securing of the civil and religious liberties of the realm, and the settlement of the Protestant throne in the illustrious House of Brunswick. The subscription is still open, and among those who have already contributed to this great national object, may be reckoned his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, with the Bishops of Derry, Meath, Clogher, and Killala, the Marquis of Donegal, the Earls of O'Neill and Farnham, the Lord Viscount Exmouth, Lords Kenyon, Colchester and Garvagh, Lieut.-General Hart, Governor of Londonderry, General O'Neill, the Archdeacons of Derry and Dublin, Sir William Williams, Right Hon. Sir George T. Hill, Bart. Sir Robert Ferguson, bart., George Robert Dawson, esq. M.P., Sir Hugh Stewart, bart., Conolly Sage and Marcus McCausland, and James Gregg, esq., the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the Rev. Francis Gouldsbury, the Rev. Sam. Montgomery, the Rev. John Graham, the Rev. John Bayden, the Rev. Henry Scott, and the Rev. James Graham.

CHATTERTON'S "REVENGE."

Mr. Upcott, one of the librarians at the London Institution, has rescued from oblivion a great literary treasure in the original manuscript of *The Revenge*, a burletta—written by, and in the hand-writing of, Chatterton the poet—as an entertainment, which was performed at the celebrated Mary-le-bonne gardens; with Chatterton's receipt, given to Henslow, the proprietor of the

gardens, for the amount paid for the drama, appended. *The Revenge* was published many years back by (as George Stevens called him) honest Tom King, the bookseller and book auctioneer; but its authenticity was doubted by several eminent critics. Mr. Upcott found the manuscript on the counter of a cheesemonger's shop in the city, and it now forms a valuable addition to the choice treasures of this indefatigable collector of manuscripts and autograph letters.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ANTIQUITIES AT YORK.

In p. 171, we noticed the excavations now making for the foundation of the Yorkshire Museum. On the site of the ancient Abbey the remains of several clustered columns, and four smaller ones, have been recently discovered. A tomb stone has also been found near these columns, of sandstone, 6 feet four inches in length, 2 feet broad at the head, and 1 foot and a half broad at the foot. It bears no date or inscription, but a floral cross is traced upon it. Under it were found three skulls and a quantity of human bones. A small MS. written on vellum was found, about the size of a bank-note. The writing was contained within a scroll surmounted by three heads, the centre one larger than the others, and two feet were also drawn with spurs affixed to the heels. It was supposed to have been a grant from some baronial court, of a house to the monastery. On the ancient site of Davy-hall some further very singular discoveries have been made. At a depth of nine feet from the surface, a human skeleton was found, the skull of which was wanting, and on his breast was laid an iron box eight inches long by four broad, and over it another box or cover, also of iron, seven inches long by two inches and three quarters broad. These contained a file or rasp eight inches and a quarter long, and a pair of pincers five inches and a half long; but evidently they had formerly been of greater length, as they are much eaten and corroded by rust. In another part of the excavation two skulls were turned up. There has also been subsequently found a sort of weight composed of slate-stone, five inches in length and seven inches and a half in circumference, flat on one side, and in the centre is a hole which is partly filled with a plug of chalky clay. There are holes at the top and bottom apparently for the reception of cords. A circular piece of sand-stone, about two inches and a quarter long and three inches in diameter, with a hole through the centre, was likewise found, and the rim or upper part of an urn.

EDINBURGH ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM.

This Museum (says the *Edinburgh Post*) has been recently opened to the public. It has been formed by private and gratuitous presentations since the establishment of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. The neat manner in which the whole is arranged—the accuracy with which every article is labelled, and kept in the best state of preservation, and placed so as to be open for minute inspection, reflect the greatest credit on those concerned. No one can enter these apartments without having his mind carried back to days of old, and filled with a thousand associations called up in pleasing retrospect. Here is the very identical "maiden," or guillotine, the invention of Morton, and by which he himself first, and many afterwards, suffered—the pulpit in which John Knox thundered forth his anathemas against popery—innumerable swords and battle-axes, which have one day cleft the heads of many foemen, but which are now mouldered into rust, and lying perhaps beside the very inurned dust of those whom they have slain—camp kettles, in which a Roman soldier has one day boiled his rations of beef on the field of battle—and lamps, coins, urns, mummies, and images, without number. There is the original address of the highland chiefs to George I. previous to the rebellion of 1715; containing all their autographs—and many other very curious remains.

Coat of Mail found in the state of Vermont, North America.

We copy the following notice from No. I. of vol. XIII. of Silliman's *American Journal of Science*, to which it was communicated by Professor Hall, from James A. Paddock, of Craftsbury, Vermont.

Coat of Mail. The antiquary would delight to hear, that there has been discovered, about fifteen miles north of this place, a *shirt*, without sleeves, made of wire, a little longer than that of the small steel purses; in fact, a real coat, or shirt of mail, of the ages of chivalry. It was found in the

valley of Black River, I believe, within the limits of the town of Coventry. It was much rusted and decayed, but sufficient of it remains to shew its shape.

Until farther and fuller authenticated confirmation on the subject be received, it would be premature to speculate on the means by which the *habergeon* was introduced into North America.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT
GODERICH, &c. &c.

BY JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

GODERICH, the Country turns its eye
on thee,
That eye which sunk in grief when CANNING died, [tion's pride,
CANNING, the Monarch's choice, the Nation's
Sagacious, eloquent, as all agree;
The People's friend, but firm in loyalty:
Hence in his counsels well might they
confide; [tried,
And since thy merits have been fairly
Another CANNING we may hope to see.
Wisdom is not to age alone assign'd,
And Nature can forestall Time's tardy
pace,
She gave thy youth a shrewd and pregnant
mind,
As in thy conduct we may justly trace,
So may we then a kindred Statesman find,
Thy grateful Country to support and
grace.

REFLECTIONS

ON VISITING THE GRAVE OF MY CHILD.

SILENT beneath my feet thou sleepest
now, [thou
The mould'ring tenant of the grave!—yet
Wert once thy watchful mother's sweetest
care—
The hourly subject of her anxious pray'r.
Then 'twas her joy to see the transient
smile
Rise on thy cheek—rewarding all her toil!
But when pale sickness prey'd upon thy
frame—
When life became a faint and feeble flame—
When on her trembling arm her helpless
child—
The little one that oft her cares beguil'd—
Struggled with death, convuls'd in ev'ry
limb—
What did her feelings then endure for him!
Oh! 'tis a scene to melt the hardest heart,
To see the parent and the infant part—
To see the tenderest tie of Nature sever,
The mother parting from her child for ever!
But time and pious thought can wear
away
The sad impression of the darkest day.
Religion comes, the friend of human kind,
The source of comfort to the wounded
mind,

The sacred fountain of eternal love,
Imbued with wondrous virtues from above;
The great Physician, whose mysterious
pow'r
Teaches that life is but a transient hour.
Where joy itself is but a darken'd shade—
Darker by momentary sorrows made.
Oh! for a glimpse of bliss without alloy!
The perfect scene of everlasting joy!
The promise and the hope of such a scene
Gives to the troubled soul, that long hath
been
Perturb'd by daily and by nightly grief,
Celestial aid, the only sure relief!
And 'tis an antidote for grief to know
That infancy escapes a scene of woe—
The snares of vice, the miseries of strife,
And all the countless cares of human life.

W. HERSEE.

THE BENIGHTED.

COLD blew the wind, and chill
O'er the wide moor;
Long had the curfew bell
Died on the shore;
When weary and spent
With the load at his back,
Alone, a poor traveller
Toil'd on the track.
Damp fell the nightly dews
Fast o'er the heath,
And wet were the sodden'd shoes
On his cold feet.
Grief-worn he search'd in vain
Where he might rest,
Long had the twilight beams
Sunk in the West.
Far distant at length he saw
A light o'er the plain,
And hope gave him courage
His strength to maintain.
He hasten'd his weary steps
Towards the bright flame,—
But it mov'd, as he journey'd,
And went whence it came.
It rose 'midst the vapours
From off the damp sward,
And it fled with the mists
Of the murky night cloud.
Hope fled with the fairy light,
Far distant together;
On the chill turf he sunk
To rest there for ever.

S. N.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM: *

*Respectfully inscribed to G. BYNG, Esq. M.P.
&c. &c.*

By Mrs. CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions."

"Suffer the little children to come unto me;
and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom
of God."

OH ye --- exempt from care, and all the train
Of madd'ning thoughts, that rack the fever'd
brain

Of pining Poverty! ---Ye, who rejoice
On Fortune's sunny height---oh! hear the voice
Of Charity: she pleads, in accents bland,
The infant orphan's wants: her open hand
Is stretch'd, to succour Innocents, who weep
A Father gone to his eternal sleep---
For them, alas! too soon---She calls on those
Who have the pow'r to save. And *who*, that
knows

A parent's hopes, a parent's fears, shall pause,
And coldly ponder---when the orphan's cause
Speaks to the heart---and Pity bids him fly,
To soothe the Widow's grief---to hush the cry,
And stay the tott'ring step, of helpless infancy?

See, round the couch, where prostrate manhood
lies,

With quiv'ring lip, pale cheek, and closing eyes---
An infant group, who, lisping, seek to know
The cause of father's pain, and mother's woe.
See the sad wife, in hopeless anguish, bend
O'er him she loves,---the husband! father! friend!
Her stay! her all!---He, who, in health's bright
hour, [bow'r;

With Plenty's blessings cheer'd their humble
And fondly talk'd of happiness, when Time
Should bless their age with sons, in manhood's
prime,

Duteous and good---when daughters, chaste and
fair,

Should bloom around them, and repay their care,
With all that sweet, endearing tenderness,
That gentle woman sheds on those she loves to
bless.

Fallacious hopes! delusive dreams! that fly,
As air-borne bubbles from the gazer's eye!
The husband sinks in death---the greedy grave
Shuts on its prey---and she, lorn wretch! must
brave

Life's rudest storms, alone---And *who* shall feed
Her craving offspring now? *who*, kindly lead

Their steps aright? Ah! none!---She looks in
vain

For aid or pity, from the worldly train,
Who proffer'd service, when a husband's care
Supplied her ev'ry want; and bright and fair
The vivid landscape glow'd---They turn aside
From the sad scene, where Grief and Want abide:
Or, should they deign to enter, coldly speak
Of hope, and trust, and resignation meek
To God's decrees---words, that, on Sorrow's ear,
Oft fail, from those who love not God, nor fear
His righteous judgments.---But, such words sound
well: [phrase excel.

And those who give but words, should in soft
But raise thine eyes, poor mourner! One bright
gleam [first beam

Breaks through the fearful gloom, like Morn's
Gilding a sable cloud.---Kind hearts, that feel
For woes like thine, now, with one voice, appeal
To British sympathy---to those who love
The lisp of Innocence---the smiles, that move
The soul to tenderness: and *they* will shed
Comforts and blessings on the orphan's head---
Teach him of Piety the joy refin'd,
And grave her precepts on his tender mind.

Delightful thought! Beneath their fost'ring
care,

Babes, yet unborn, shall bloom and flourish fair---
A guileless train, endear'd to ev'ry breast,
That loves the purity a Saviour blest---
That loves to see the infant mind expand,
Like op'ning buds beneath the Florist's hand,
When Reason, darting its all-pow'rful ray,
Clears, like the sun, the melting clouds away,
And gives the promise of a glorious day.

Father Almighty! from thy radiant throne,
Look down propitious! By thy aid alone
Can this good work succeed.---The human heart
Turns at thy will. Ah! deign then to impart
The kindest impulse---move it to bestow
Aid prompt and copious, as the streams that flow
From Mercy's sacred fount, to soften human woe.

Death levels all---The strong---the weak---the
brave--- [slave---

The proud---the fair---the monarch---and the
All sink in turn;---nor can Compassion's sigh,
Love's fervent pray'r, or Sorrow's streaming eye
Arrest his fatal shaft---Th' affianc'd Bride
Dies ere the priest the nuptial knot has tied:
The Virgin weeps her lover's early doom:
The hoary Sire sinks childless to the tomb,---
In Fashion's haunts, where Pleasure rules the
day---

In dungeon dark, where Mis'ry pines away,
Death hovers near, to aim th' unerring blow,
That lays (in joy or grief) his victims low.

Then pause not, ye, to whom indulgent Heav'n
The means of charity has largely giv'n;
But seize the fleeting hour: and, "while 'tis day,
Be diligent." Waste not, in cold delay,
One precious moment: but, with heart and hand,
Assist the efforts of the gen'rous band,
Who claim your aid, the shelt'ring Dome to raise,
Where infant lips shall hymn their Maker's praise.

West Square, Sept. 30.

* It may not, perhaps, be generally understood, that, in the many excellent Institutions for the reception of the Fatherless, the children are not admissible until they have attained the age of seven. In the projected "Infant Orphan Asylum," it is proposed to shelter, feed, nurse, and educate those who are under that age. The particulars of this truly benevolent plan may be learned on application to the Rev. James Rudge, F.R.S. Limehouse, or to the Rev. Andrew Reed, Hackney.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The insurrection in Catalonia, mentioned in our last, appears partly to have subsided. King Ferdinand, it seems, determined on proceeding himself to the theatre of rebellion, with all the troops he could muster, not so much for the purpose of fighting as to show that he was not under restraint, as the proclamations of the insurrectionists alleged him to be, who think him not sufficiently despotic, and insist on the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Ferdinand issued a proclamation reminding the Catalonians of the delusion under which they laboured, when they supposed him under restraint. He calls upon them to return to order and obedience to the laws : to deliver up their arms to the nearest military station, and leave their Chiefs to his royal mercy ; warning them, that should they neglect to comply with this his last warning, the dispositions of the Royal Decree of the 10th of September should be immediately carried into execution, and the remembrances of the exemplary punishment awaiting those who resisted would long be perpetuated.

From the French Journals it appears that Ferdinand passed the Ebro on the 27th ult. in the morning, near Tortosa ; in which fortress, and that of Lerida, there were six thousand of the royal troops assembled, under the command of Generals d'Espagne and Monet ; these troops escorted Ferdinand through the passage of the Col de Balaguer, occupied by four thousand rebels, commanded by the Chief Raffi-y-Vidal ; who disputed the pass, but were compelled to yield, after a battle described to be "most sanguinary." An almost incredible story is here told, of Ferdinand leaving his carriage, to charge the rebels on horseback ; which had such a paralyzing effect upon them, as to produce their total dispersion. He then pursued his way, and entered Tarragona on the 28th. Raffi, in consequence of these proceedings fell back upon Reus. On the day following Ferdinand's arrival at Tarragona, the amnesty was issued ; of which only Raffi and about twenty of his followers availed themselves. Previous to this, the royal troops attacked the village of Reus ; the rebels, under a monk named Pagnal, defended themselves with desperation. Ultimately the chief, and a considerable number of prisoners, were taken, and the village fell into the hands of the Royalists after a "murderous loss." When this fact became known to the Insurgent Junta of Manresa, they swore to perish with arms in their hands, rather than submit without ob-

taining redress for their grievances. On the 1st instant, a rebel force, consisting of four thousand men, presented themselves almost before the gates of Barcelona ; but the French appearing in the neighbourhood, Carajal, who commanded the rebels, thought it prudent to retire again upon Manresa.

On the 8th of October Ferdinand's army took possession of Manresa. The insurgents did not choose to make any stand in that place, and had evacuated it before the arrival of General D'España's division.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal remains in the same unsatisfactory state. The charter exists now only on paper. The editors of all the liberal journals are persecuted and imprisoned ; and in fact every thing appears verging towards the views and interests of the Apostolical party. Gen. Stubbs, late Governor of Oporto, had been tried and acquitted by the Military Commission. The Princess Regent, accompanied by her sisters, paid a visit of congratulation to the Queen Mother, for the purpose of informing her majesty that Don Miguel would shortly arrive in Lisbon to assume the Regency.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The States-General were opened by the King of the Netherlands on the 16th, at the Hague. The Speech dwells on the friendly dispositions of the other Powers—the Convention with the Holy See—the Treaty with the United Mexican States ; and describes the commerce of the country as increasing, the agriculture as reviving, and the manufactures as advancing, notwithstanding competition both in and out of Europe. The fisheries have fallen off ; but, on the other hand, the prospects of Java are described as more promising.

An amicable treaty for the settlement of ecclesiastical affairs in Belgium has been concluded between the Protestant King of the Netherlands and the Pope. Popish priests are to be elected under the King's authority, and to be sanctioned by the Pope. Candidates for the priesthood are not to be compelled to frequent the schools of the Philosophical College.

SWEDEN.

On the 4th of September, Abo, the capital of Finland, was visited by a dreadful conflagration, which, after raging for twenty-four hours, ended with the almost total destruction of the place. The fire broke out in the house of M. Hellman, a merchant, whose people were engaged in melt-

ing tallow; and who, to escape the penalty attached to the carrying on of such business in the town, endeavoured to conceal the fire as long as they could. The Cathedral is totally destroyed, with every thing it contained, the archives of the consistory, &c. Of the University nothing remains but the observatory; all the buildings of the Academy, with the valuable collections, the library of 40,000 volumes, the cabinet of medals, the Custom-house, the Court of Justice, with the archives, the Town-hall, and above nine hundred houses, are destroyed: the bridge has fallen in. Only about thirty houses have escaped, and the inhabitants, eleven thousand in number, have lost every thing. Other letters say that above one hundred persons perished in the flames. The General Insurance Company in Stockholm has to pay 300,000 dollars.

RUSSIA.

The Russian papers contain an account of an action on the Persian frontier, the most serious that has yet occurred during the war. The Russians, who represent themselves as having fought under great disadvantages in point of numbers, acknowledge that they lost upwards of a thousand men; the enemy still more. The action was at Etchmiadzine on the 28th of August, when Abbas Mirza attacked them. They state his army at 10,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, and their own at 3,000. The Persians, it seems, were repulsed at all points, with the loss of 3,000, every Russian having killed his man; but the victors did not advance a step. They admit that they have lost, in killed and prisoners, 1,165, which is more than a third of their army. The Bulletin makes the killed 685, and the wounded but 334, a proportion not at all probable. Lieut.-gen. Krassovsky received a severe contusion in the arm, which damaged the bone. "On entering Etchmiadzine (continues the Despatch) Lieut.-gen. Krassovsky learned that the besiegers had removed their batteries during the night, and joined the main body of the Persian army, and that the garrison of the place had repulsed, with the greatest courage, all the attacks of the enemy, who had suffered considerable loss."

It is a fact, probably not generally known, that the Russian Government has had, for a century past, a regularly-established religious and scientific mission at Peking, not merely tolerated or connived at by the Chinese Government, but openly existing under the sanction of a formal treaty, concluded in the year 1728; the fifth article of which is in the following terms:—"The Russians shall henceforth occupy at Peking the Kouan which they now inhabit. According to the desire of the Russian Ambassador, a church shall be built with the assistance of the Chinese Government. The priest who now resides there, and three others who are ex-

pected, shall live in the Kouan above-mentioned. These three priests shall be attached to the same church, and receive the same provisions as the present priest. The Russians shall be permitted to worship their God according to the rites of their religion. Four young students, and two of a more advanced age, acquainted with the Russian and Latin Languages, shall also be received into this house, the Ambassador wishing to leave them at Peking to learn the languages of the country. They shall be maintained at the expence of the Emperor, and shall be permitted to return to their own country as soon as they have finished their studies." The maintenance of the mission annually costs the Chinese Government about 1,000 rubles and 9,000 pounds of rice; and the Russian Government 16,200 silver rubles: of this last sum, 1,000 rubles are set apart for the maintenance and instruction of the young Albazins who live at Peking, and who are descendants from the Cossacks of Albazin. The translator of an interesting account of the travels of a Russian in China, very justly remarks that it is natural to enquire what advantages literature and science have derived from the Russians having thus possessed for a hundred years an opportunity which no other Christian nation has enjoyed, and which, had it been allowed to natives of England, France, or Germany, would most probably have long since made us fully acquainted with every thing relative to the history, the institutions, the government, &c. of this great empire and its extensive dependencies? To this no answer of a satisfactory nature can be given. Although the Russian Government possesses the above-mentioned privilege, the Celestial Empire gratifies its vanity by retaining Russia in the lists of its tributary states; and in the Hoei-tian, or fundamental code of the empire, where everything relative to the embassies from those countries which are accounted tributaries is related, there is a chapter treating of the manner of receiving the Russian embassies. It is there laid down that the Ambassador shall be daily supplied with a sheep, a vessel of wine, a pound of tea, a pitcher of milk, two ounces of butter, two fish, two cups of oil for the lamps, a pound of salted cabbage, four ounces of soya, four ounces of vinegar, and an ounce of salt. Every ninth day he receives from the Emperor's own table, as a mark of special favour, four dishes and ten tea-pots' full of tea prepared in the Mantchoo fashion. No other Ambassador is treated with so much attention. The provisions furnished to the suite of the Ambassador are also specified in the Hoei-tian.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

In p. 263, we stated that the Grand Seigneur, in the first instance, indignantly repelled the idea of admitting any interven-

tion of the Allied Powers in the affairs of Greece, and peremptorily refused even to take the European Treaty into consideration. Subsequently, however, moderating his wrath, he directed the Treaty to be laid before the Divan. On the 15th of September the negotiations between the representatives of the three great Powers and the Porte were renewed, with a prospect of a favourable result. This event had been brought about by the firmness and decision of the Ambassadors. On the 10th the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia had given notice to the subjects of their respective Sovereigns to withdraw forthwith from the Turkish capital, as they were themselves about to depart, and could no longer answer for their protection. This notice was, however, afterwards recalled, in consequence of a message from the Porte to the Ambassadors. The Sultan signified to them, through the Reis Effendi, that the negotiation might be renewed: intimating, also, that if the only point really at issue with the Allied Sovereigns was the Greek question, it might be accommodated.

Intelligence from Navarino, dated Sept. 26, states that the French Admiral de Rigny arrived off that port on the 22d; 32 ships of the Turkish fleet, loaded with Turkish troops, were cruising before the port; 80 others were in the port itself. On the 25th, de Rigny and the British commander on that station, Admiral Codrington, had had an interview with Ibrahim Pacha; the result of which was a suspension, *pro tempore*, of the operations of the Egyptian expedition. Admirals Codrington and De Rigny frankly explained the determination of their respective governments to put an end to the war in Greece, by negotiation, if possible; but if not able to effect their object in a peaceable way by an armed interference. Inferring, therefore, from the hostile manifestation made by the Egyptian force in Navarino, either that the Porte rejected the mediation of France and England; or, at least, that the commander of the expedition had not been apprised of any pacific disposition on the part of the Turkish government, they declared that they must *enforce de facto* an armistice. Ibrahim remonstrated with becoming gravity and composure, complacently pointing to his great naval force, as a proof that he was prepared to put an end to the war at once; but in the end he submitted to necessity with a decent grace, promising that his fleet should not move from Navarino, until he received full instructions from Constantinople.

ASIA.

Letters and papers received from India state that a severe battle had been fought in Upper India, between a numerous body of the Afghan tribes and the troops of Rajah Runjit Singh; the former commanded by

Yar Mohammed Khan, of Peshawer, and a religious fanatic, named Syed Ahmed Ali; the latter by Boodh Sinh, and the French officers Allard and Ventura. The Afghan army consisted, it is said, of 90,000 infantry and 10,000 horse, whilst that of Runjit's amounted to only between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The armies met on the banks of the Indus, near the village of Seyden, when the attack was commenced by the Afghans; but the greater part of their host being ill-armed and unorganised, they made no impression on the Sikhs, who, after repelling two movements upon their position, advanced to the charge with great determination, and put their enemies to the route. In the fight great numbers were sabred by Runjit's cavalry and a body that had taken shelter in the village of Seyden was surrounded, and entirely destroyed. The Afghans lost eight pieces of artillery, and about 100 swivels, and their camp was plundered by the victors. The date of these advices from the Punjaub is to the beginning of March.

NORTH AMERICA.

The New York papers of the 16th state, that during the preceding week nearly one thousand persons had arrived there from Europe as steerage passengers! Large numbers have also arrived at other ports, making in all probably not less than two thousand. The chief portion is from Great Britain and Ireland; but considerable numbers are from Germany and Switzerland. In addition to this, a great number of the same class of emigrants is constantly coming into the United States from Canada, Nova Scotia, and other places. Many of them, though not of the upper class of society, are yet possessed of property.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro inform us that the Emperor has expressed his determination to repair in person to the seat of war in the Banda Oriental, at the head of 3,000 men (if so many could be raised), and fulfil his original resolution, never to make peace until he had driven the enemy out of that province. It is said that the Emperor had sent a message to the Congress, asking for supplies of men and money to prosecute the war with Buenos Ayres. On the part of the Republic also, the private letters state that the most strenuous exertions were about to be made. Most of the provinces which formerly were adverse to the war have now resolved to support it. The treaty concluded by Garcia had everywhere been condemned, and it is asserted that there never was an occasion in which such an unanimity of opinion prevailed in the provinces. The public officers are sacrificing their emoluments to assist in carrying on the contest.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Systematic and strenuous efforts are making in the diocese of *Durham*, in aid both of the object and funds of the Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches and Chapels, by the forming of District Associations in the several Deaneries, under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The plan on which these associations are formed is admirably adapted to awaken attention, and excite a local interest to the improvement and extension of our National Church Establishment, as well as to relieve and increase the funds of the Parent Institution. It is proposed that one fourth part of the receipts of these branch institutions shall annually be transmitted to the parent Society in London, the remainder being reserved under the direction of the Committee, for the local wants of the diocese, and that when these are supplied, the whole sum shall be annually added to the parent fund. An address to the public in furtherance of the objects of these institutions is in course of preparation; a measure which will doubtless be of great benefit, as the claims of the Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches and Chapels, as a voluntary institution, are little known, and its operations are not unfrequently confounded with those of his Majesty's Commissioners for building additional Churches; the latter of which are restricted by law to parishes in which there are more than four thousand souls.

The leading country bankers are endeavouring to organize a system of measures for effectual resistance to the growing influence of the Bank of England. Their interests they consider to be in the most direct manner invaded by the establishment of the branch banks, since the plan, if vigorously pursued, threatens the extermination of the present system of country banking, with a monopoly of the currency of the country. The indication of such a monopoly on the part of the Bank Directors they consider no longer doubtful; inasmuch as the original grounds for the establishment of branch banks—that of assisting those parts of the country where the credit of the banks had most suffered—has been departed from, and they have fixed themselves in towns where credit was preserved during the whole of the panic, and where the existing banks had been proved quite adequate to the wants of the commercial communities among which they were placed. The provincial bankers have solicited an introduction to the committee of London bankers, which has been

granted, and preliminary conferences have taken place on the subject.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be on the whole favourable. In Scotland, particularly, there has been great activity; and large shipments have been made at Greenock for India, in consequence, it is understood, of a large demand for the Burmese Empire. The weavers are generally employed, but not at high wages. The Yorkshire letters mention a fair demand for cloths; and the same may be said of the West of England; but the prices are still considerably under those of 1824.

From an official statement just published, it appears that the total produce of the hardware manufactures of this country, from 1814 to 1828 inclusive, (that is to say, hardware and cutlery, iron and steel, wrought and unwrought,) is about two millions. Very little change is observable in this department of British manufactures, but an increase, if any. From 1822 to the present time they have augmented to the amount of 100,000*l*. In the brass and copper manufacture there is a considerable falling off.

The extensive works which have been in progress at *Sheerness*, are rapidly advancing to completion. There are three new docks, of the most approved construction, preparing for vessels of the first class, into one of which the Prince Regent was lately admitted for examination. She is a three-decker, and, perhaps, the largest ship in the universe; and although incumbered with all her masts, yards, guns, and stores, her examination was completed without any injury to the dock. The building slip, which is in progress, is on a scale of great magnitude, and in the opinion of the best informed judges, is admirably designed for the purpose. Annexed to this, there are three basins, capable of floating with security 24 vessels of the largest dimensions; and two other basins for the smaller sized ships, such as frigates, sloops, and corvettes; one of the larger basins is fitted with a cassoon, for detaining the water at ebb tide, so as to keep the vessels afloat, but in the others the tide is permitted to flow in and out, from which, however, no possible injury can accrue to the ships, as the bed of the reservoir is a soft mud. In the garrison likewise some considerable improvements are going forward. The greater part of the old dilapidated houses which flanked the town at its eastern extremity have been pulled down, and others are still destined to share the same fate; and the space thus created will be occupied by works of defence, of such strength that

Sheerness will become an almost impregnable fortress.

The manufactory built on the beautiful lake in the grounds of *Fonthill* by the late Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Mortimer, is now finished. Every improvement in machinery as applicable to the manufacture of superfine cloths, has been introduced; and the manufactory, as a whole, is now one of the most complete in the kingdom. The quantity of cloth manufactured is about from 40 to 50 ends per week, all the work of which, from the very first to the last process, is done on the spot, and employs of men, women, and children, no more than 200 persons, although, without the late improvements, it would have required 1000 hands. Mr. Mortimer has pulled down his new house near the manufactory, and carried the materials to the pavilion, which stood on the site of the late Alderman Beckford's mansion. The abbey still remains in a state of ruin.

Oct. 5. The new bridge at *Bathwick* was opened in due form. This structure combines elegance and solidity, and is unquestionably one of the greatest improvements that has lately taken place in Bath. The span of the bridge is 101 feet, and its width in the clear of the parapet 37 feet.

Oct. 9. The first stone of the intended new Chapel at *Coseley*, in the parish of Sedgley, was laid on Thursday afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, with the ceremonies usual on such occasions.

Oct. 9. The first stone of *Christ Church, Doncaster*, was laid with great ceremony. The means for the erection and endowment of this edifice flow from the munificence of John Jarratt, esq. who has appropriated 13,000*l.* for that purpose.

Oct. 12. About eight o'clock this morning the powder-mills of Messrs. Pigou and Co. at *Dartford*, were blown up. Three workmen fell victims to the accident, and parts of their limbs were found nearly half-a-mile distant. The explosion took place in a pressing-house, and it set fire to a corning house and sifting house. It was severely felt at Sittingbourne, a distance of thirty miles. The sensation was similar to that of an earthquake.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Some new regulations have been recently issued from Apothecaries' Hall for the course of study and examination of medical students. These require that candidates for a licence to practise shall have served an apprenticeship of five years, and have attained the age of 21; that they shall have attended, during their studies, courses of lectures on Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, Botany, Anatomy and Physiology, the Theory and Practice of Physic, Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; and subsequently

the Medical Practice of an Hospital or Dispensary. They enjoin, that these several matters should be studied in a certain series, with the obvious intention that the elementary portions of professional knowledge shall be obtained ere the student advances to the consideration of the more weighty subjects of study. The candidate for a licence is to be examined in Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, Botany, Anatomy, and Physiology, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine; and touching also his knowledge of Latin, in which language he may be examined in some one of the easier Latin authors.

A very laudable attempt is about to be made by those connected with the printing business, assisted by several benevolent individuals in other classes of society, to form an institution entitled "The Printers' Pension Society," for the relief of necessitous workmen or their widows above the age of fifty.

Forty-two Noblemen and Gentlemen have undertaken to superintend the opening of a subscription for erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Canning; and they propose, at the commencement of the ensuing Session of Parliament, to solicit a meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to carry the object into effect. The proposal is headed by the Duke of Devonshire and eighteen other Peers, and twenty-eight Baronets and Commoners of the highest rank and influence.

Oct. 1. A tremendous explosion took place at the manufactory of Mr. Swift, maker of fireworks, in Great Dover-road. The whole of the building was uprooted, and fell into ruins. Mr. Swift and his foreman, who were at work at the time, were struck down by the bricks and other fragments which were thrown into the air, and buried in the ruins. There were at the time upon the premises several barrels of gunpowder, and a very large quantity of fireworks. The burning materials were scattered in all directions, and, as may be conceived, speedily communicated to Mr. Swift's house; the interior of which, and also the one adjoining, were nearly destroyed.

Oct. 16. A meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company was held at the City of London Tavern. The Secretary read the Directors' Report, which stated that the Directors did not entertain a more disadvantageous view of the company's prospects than in the beginning of the year, when the balance against the company amounted to 35,000*l.* That sum had been reduced since to the extent of 16,000*l.* The Directors had taken the engagements of the Company up to the 30th of September last; at which time there were outstanding debts against the Company of more than 24,764*l.* cash in hand was 4,599*l.*; leaving a balance against the Company of 20,245*l.* The total earnings of the

vessels this year, up to the 30th of September, have been 64,625*l.* and the total expenditure 50,674*l.* leaving a balance of profits of 13,951*l.* being much greater than the profit realized last year. The Report then went into a detail of recommendations from the Directors for the better conducting the Company's affairs.

Oct. 23. At the Court of Common Pleas, an action was brought by Mr. Murray, the bookseller, against the Assignees of Mr. Heath, the engraver, to try the question whether Artists had a right to retain a certain number of impressions of any plate which they engraved. The impressions had been seized by the Assignees of Mr. Heath; and Mr. Murray, denying the right of engravers to retain copies, claimed them as his property. Evidence was called to prove that it was a universal custom to take six or twelve impressions of the plates for the Artist's own use. The Jury then decided that an Engraver had a right to retain eight impressions; but that he had no right to sell any of them.

Oct. 24. The Rev. Robert Taylor was tried and convicted of blasphemy in the Court of King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice. He was prosecuted at the instance of the City Authorities, for blasphemies uttered by him at the Areopagus in Cannon-street, where the members of the Christian Evidence Society assembled for discussion on religious subjects. The Beadle of Walbrook Ward gave his evidence, by stating that on the 3d of February he went to the Areopagus, where there were about 300 persons of all ages of both sexes. Mr. Taylor, in the gown of a clergyman, appeared upon a stage erected before the pulpit, in which there was a chairman. The subject of discussion was an article upon the truth of the Christian religion, written by Dr. Chalmers. Mr. Taylor delivered an oration, which contained the libellous matter set forth in the indictment. The passages adduced by the evidence were, "I should like to know who were the eye-wit-

nesses between the Devil and Christ, when he spent his holidays in the wilderness?" "the name of the New Testament was not known in the year 220." "St. Paul has denied the miracles of Christ," &c. &c. At the conclusion of the oration, the chairman called upon the auditors, and particularly the supporters of Christianity, to answer the statement of the Rev. orator. The Attorney-General was counsel for the prosecution; and Taylor conducted his own defence, in a speech of above three hours long, in which he stated that "he was not an Atheist, a Christian, or a hypocrite; but a sincere Deist." The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, found the defendant guilty.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct. 1. Both the Royal Theatres opened this evening for the season. At *Drury Lane*, the son of Mr. Kean, the tragedian, who is about 17 years of age, came out as Norval, in the tragedy of Douglas. The attempt was considered a failure; though his name was announced for the same piece on the following Thursday, amidst partial applause.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 15. After Mr. Kean, jun. had attempted to play the character of Achmet in *Barbarossa*, a new melo-dramatic piece, borrowed from the French, was produced, called *The Gambler's Fate, or a Lapse of Twenty Years*. It had been played with great success at the Coburg Theatre for some weeks before. It was throughout one scene of human profligacy and human misery, and was but coldly received.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 11. A new melo-drama, called *The Shepherd Boy*, was brought out, with the evident intention of introducing Miss Kelly, whose performance was truly admirable. The piece met with deserved approbation.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 24. Visc. Dudley and Ward, and his heirs male, to have the titles of Visc. Ednam, and Earl of Dudley.—Lord Cawdor, and his heirs male, to have the titles of Visc. Emlyn and Earl Cawdor.

War-office, Sept. 24. 1st Guards: Lieut. and Capt. S. Long, to be Capt. and Lieut.-col.—76th Foot: Lieut.-col. W. L. Maberley, from 96th Foot, to be Lieut.-col.—96th Foot: Lieut.-col. J. Fullarton, to be Lt.-col.

Sept. 25. 50th Foot to be called "The Duke of Clarence's Regiment of Foot."

Oct. 1. 48th Foot: Major T. Bell to be Lieut.-col. Capt. H. E. Robinson to be Major.—Unattached: Capt. F. N. Earl of Mount Charles to be Major of Inf.

Naval Promotions and Appointments.

To be Vice-adm. of the Blue: John Bazeley, esq. To be Rear-admirals of the Red: R. Dacres, S. Peard, and M. Dobson, esqrs. To be Captains: Hon. C. L. Irby, R. Hoare, G. J. H. Johnstone, O. H. C. V. Vernon, F. Brace, W. R. A. Pettman, and T. Burchier. To be Commanders: J. Powney, R. L. Baynes, J. Marshall, Hon. Mr. Keith, W. Lake, H. D. C. Douglas, and S. M. Colquhoun. Royal Marines: Major S. Clapperton to be Lieut.-col. of the Division quartered at Chatham. Brevet Major R. Bunce to be Major of the Division quartered at Woolwich. Brevet Major T. Aslett to be

Pay Capt. of the Division quartered at Portsmouth. First Lieut. J. Morgan, R. Gordon, and A. Burton, to be Captains. First Lieutenants W. S. Dadd, C. A. Whiting, J. Whylock, J. Wilson, J. Humby, J. Uniacke, H. L. Vine, H. Hunt, G. Tompkins, W. Starke, L. B. Halloran, and D. Campbell, to be Unattached Captains.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Spooner, to be Archdeacon of Coventry.
 Rev. E. James, to a Preb. in Llandaff Cath.
 Rev. C. Arnold, Tinwell R. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. E. A. Brydges, Denton R. Kent.
 Rev. H. C. Cherry, Burghfield R. Herts.
 Rev. A. A. Colville, Midsummer Norton V. co. Somerset.
 Rev. A. Dallas, Yardley V. co. Herts.
 Rev. J. Dornford, Moreton Pinkney P. C. co. Northampton.
 Rev. W. T. Elton, Whitestaunton R. Somerset.
 Rev. — Howe, St. Pancras R.
 Rev. T. Hulton, Gaywood R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Ingle, Strensall and Osbaldwick VV. co. York.
 Rev. E. Jacob, St. Pancras R. Chichester.
 Rev. C. King, Witchampton R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Maio, Tintern Parva R. Monmouthshire.
 Rev. C. Scott, Stoke St. Gregory P. C. Somerset.
 Rev. J. L. Stenhouse, Gosforth R. Cumberland.
 Rev. E. J. Shepherd, Trosteliffe R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Shirley, Antingham St. Mary R. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. Speke, East and West Dowlish RR. Somerset.
 Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, Farnborough R. Hants.
 Rev. T. Thoresby, St. Harman's V. Radnorshire.
 Rev. H. Watson, by dispensation, Kettering R. with Carlton R. co. Northampton.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. G. Messenger, to be Master of the Free-school at Somerton.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23. In Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road, the wife of A. J. Kempe, a son.

Sept. 17. At Withiel Rectory, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. V. Vyvyan, a son.—

19. At Shobrooke Lodge, Devon, the wife of W. B. Burne, esq. a son and dau.—

21. At Kelsey-park, Beckenham, Mrs. H. Smith, a dau.—

26. In Great George-street, the wife of Maj. H. G. Broke, a son.—

22. At East Horsley, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Perceval, a dau.—

At Kirkleatham, the wife of Capt. Ingilby, 84th Reg. a son.

Oct. 1. the Hon. Mrs. Langston, Lady

of James Haughton Langston, esq. M. P. a dau.—

5. The lady of Sir W. B. Cooke, bart. of Wheatley, co. York, a son and heir.—

6. At Pyrland Hall, Somerset, the wife of F. Newman Rogers, esq. a son.—

9. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Nicoll, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, a dau.—

11. At Southwick-park, the wife of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. a dau.—

14. Mrs. J. Harman, of Croydon, a dau.—

The wife of Lieut.-col. Hogg, a dau.—

18. In Arlington-street, Lady Mary Stephenson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At St. John's, Hackney, the Rev. Samuel Walter Burgess, of Homerton, Middlesex, to Joanna, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. Traish, of Warwick-square.—

24. At Cape Town, Dudley Montagu Perceval, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Major-gen. Rich. Bourke, C. B. Lieut.-governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 25. At Malta, Capt. the Hon. M. Stopford, R. N. son of the Earl of Courtown, to Cordelia Winifreda, second dau. of Col. Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 4. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R. N. youngest brother of Visc. Hawarden, to Frances, second dau. of the Hon. A. H. Brooking, Collector of the Customs.—

19. At Backford, near Chester, the Rev. H. Wynne Jones, jun. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the

late Tho. Ellis, esq. of Rhôs-farm, co. Carnarvon.—

20. At St. Mary-le-bonne church, John Odell, esq. of Carniglea, co. Waterford, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Major-gen. the Hon. H. King.—

21. At Leamington, Tho. Davies, esq. of Llangattock, Breconshire, to Maria Selina, dau. of the late Sir Christopher, and sister of Sir H. Willoughby, bart.—

22. At St. Pancras New Church, T. H. Hall, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq.—

At Islington, Lieut. R. A. Hughes, R. N. to Sybella, second dau. of the late Tho. Wakeman, esq. of Bath.—

25. At Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, Samuel Smith, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Anna, eldest dau. of Wm. Bussey, esq. of Cuddesden Park.—

At Southampton, James Lyon, esq. of Abshott House, to Frances Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Major-gen. Thewles, of Rookwood,

Ireland.—At Dodderhill, Henry, son of the late Rev. W. Burslem, of Hanbury, to Elizab. Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Amphlett, D. D. Vicar of Dodderhill, Worcestershire.—At Newton Solney, Derbyshire, the Rev. H. R. Crewe, second son of the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart. to Frances Caroline, eldest dau. of Wm. Jenny, esq. of Bladon Wood.—26. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Pitman, of E. I. C. Service, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Anderson, esq. of Inchyra, Perth.—27. At Wimbledon, Robert Eden, esq. son of the late Sir Fred. Morton Eden, bart. to Emma, third dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Park.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. W. Hale, to Sarah, eldest dau. of W. Edwards, esq. banker, of Bristol.—At Rooss, the Hon. and Rev. H. Duncombe, second son of Lord Feversham, to Miss Lucy Sykes, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Sykes, Rector of Rooss, and niece of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart.—At St. James's, the Rev. H. Bouchier Wray, of Holne Park, Devon, youngest son of the late Sir Bouchier Wray, bt. to Ellen Maria, only dau. of N. R. Toke, esq. of Godinton, in Kent.—At Frant, Frank Cutler, esq. R. N. to Clara Eliza, youngest dau. of the late John Chas. Lucena, esq. Consul-gen. from the Court of Portugal.

Lately. Thos. P. Dunn, esq. of Southfields, Glouc. to Margaret, eldest dau. of O. P. Wathen, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir Sam. Wathen.—At Plymouth, Capt. P. F. Hall, R. N. son of the late Dean of Durham, to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Capt. G. Wolf, R. N.—Capt. Roworth, of E. I. C. to Ann, fourth dau. of the late James Shaw Hellier, esq. of Wood House, Staffordshire.—At Plymouth, the Rev. C. Parker Price, to Mary Barzey, eldest dau. of Wm. Curgenvin, esq. of Portland House.—At Heighington, York, Col. O'Callaghan, to Miss Simpson, dau. of Adj. Simpson, of Barnard Castle.

Oct. 1. At St. Pancras, Tho. Haviland Burke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriet Eliz. third dau. of W. Minshull, esq. of Kentish-town.—Captain Mainwaring, R. N. to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. M. J. Hill, Rector of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire.—At Cransby, co. Northampton, the Rev. J. Wetherall, to Louisa, only dau. of T. C. Rose, esq. of Cransby Hall.—2. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Capt. Rich. Thomas, R. N. of Tickenham House, Somerset, to Gratiana, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-gen. Williams, R. M.—At Milford, Hants, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar, to Augusta D. Peers, of Wainsfords.—At Tixall, Staffordshire, Sir Clifford Constable, bart. to Mary Ann, dau. of Chas. Chichester, esq. of Calverleigh-court, Devon.—Also, at the same time, Henry, eldest son of Raymond Arundell, esq. of Kenilworth, cousin to Lord Arundell, to Isabella, dau. of the late

Sir T. Constable, and sister of the present Baronet.—At Clifton, Lieut.-col. Hely, of Bristol, to Miss C. Smith Ball, niece of Sir Alex. Ball, bart. late Governor of Malta.—At Mells, John Moore Paget, esq. of Newberry House, Somerset, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Fred. Doveton, Rector of Mells and Leigh upon Mendip.—At Steeple Langford, by the Rev. the Archdeacon of Sarum, Hen. Moody, esq. of Bathampton House, Wilts, to Marianne, eldest daugh. of the Rev. J. Seagram.—6. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Chas. Morgan, esq. of Ruperra, Glamorgan-shire, eldest son of Sir C. Morgan, bart. to Rosamond, only dau. of Gen. and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy.—8. At Drummond Castle, Gilbert Heathcote, esq. M. P. eldest son of Sir G. Heathcote, bart. M. P. to the Hon. Clem. Drummond Burrell, eldest dau. of Lord Gwydyr.—9. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, Tho. Tyron, esq. of Bulwick Park, Northamptonshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late, and sister to the present, Sir John Trollope, bart.—At Rolleston, co. Staff. Jas. H. Leigh, esq. eldest son of Joseph Leigh, of Belmont, co. Chester, esq. to Fras. dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, of Rolleston Hall, bart.—10. At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, David Pennant, esq. jun. to the Lady Emma Brudenell, third dau. of the Earl of Cardigan.—11. At Chelsea, Francis Harris, esq. surgeon, of Croydon, to Harriette St. Clair, second dau. of Lieut.-col. Kelly, Dep. Adj. Gen. to the Forces in Ava.—11. At St. Martin's, Capt. Wm. Mudge, R. N. son of the late Gen. Mudge, to Mary Marinda, only child of Wm. Rea, esq. of Blackheath.—15. At Lingfield, Surrey, the Rev. Fitzherbert Fuller, to Maria Urania, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, bart.—At Coughton Court, co. Warwick, Tho. Riddell, esq. to Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Throckmorton, esq. and niece to Sir Chas. Throckmorton, bt.—16. At York, the Rev. J. Newsam, Incumbent of Sharow, to Sarah, dau. of the late Capt. Remington.—At Castle Rising, Norfolk, Major-gen. Tolley, C. B. to Miss Frances Brodrick, youngest daugh. of the late Abp. of Cashel.—17. At Compton Bassett, Tho. Assheton Smith, esq. jun. to Matilda, second dau. of the late W. Webber, esq. of Binfeild Lodge, Berks.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Kenyon Stevens Parker, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thos. Parker, esq. of Brunswick-square.—At Britford, Wilts, the Rev. Hen. C. Brice, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late R. Roberts, esq. of Burton Bradstock, Dorsetsh.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Fred. John Foster, esq. of Castlering, co. Louth, grand-nephew of the late Lord Chief Baron Foster, to Isabella, dau. of Peter Vere, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

O B I T U A R Y.

VISCOUNT ENNISMORE.

Sept. 24. At his seat, Convamore, in Cork, aged 54, the Right Hon. Richard Hare, Viscount Ennismore, Knight of the Shire for that county, and a trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

His Lordship was born March 20, 1773, the eldest son of William present and first Earl of Listowel, by his first lady (who died in 1810), Mary, daughter of Henry Wrixton of Ballygiblin, co. Cork, esq. He was elected M. P. for the borough of Athy in the last parliament of Ireland, and in 1812 he was returned for the county of Cork to the Imperial Parliament. The latter situation he continued to fill during four successive parliaments until his death,—a period of fifteen years, during which he was always a supporter of the Constitution in Church and State.

Lord Ennismore married, June 10, 1797, the Hon. Catharine-Bridget Dillon, eldest daughter of Robert first and late Lord Clonbrock; and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue four sons and two daughters: 1. William, now Viscount Ennismore, returned M. P. for the county of Kerry, at the late general Election; 2. Letitia, married in 1824 to Richard Oliver Aldworth, esq. of Newmarket House, co. Cork; 3. Richard; 4. Robert; 5. Henry; 6. Catharine.

DR. GOODENOUGH, BP. OF CARLISLE.

Aug. 12. At Worthing, in his 85th year, the Right Reverend Samuel Goodenough, D. C. L. Bishop of Carlisle; Vice President of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

His Lordship was the third son of the Rev. William Goodenough, Rector of Broughton Pogges, in the County of Oxford; and was born at Kimpton near Weyhill, in Hampshire, on the 29th of April, O. S. 1743. His father was then holding this living for a minor and distant relation, Mr. Edward Foyle; and in 1750, upon Mr. Foyle's being of age to take the Rectory of Kimpton, returned to his living of Broughton, where his family had been settled for nearly two centuries, in possession not only of the advowson of that rectory, but of very considerable landed property; which had then, however, passed into other hands, through the improvidence of some of its hereditary possessors.

A school of good repute being at that time established at Witney, under the direction of a most excellent man, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Gutteridge, Mr.

Goodenough placed his sons there; from whence, in 1755, the future Bishop was removed to Westminster School, where, under the kind and able instruction of the late venerable Archbishop Markham, he succeeded in becoming a King's Scholar, and was elected in 1760 to a Studentship of Christ Church, Oxford.

In 1766 he returned to Westminster School in the capacity of usher, and filled that honourable station with much diligence and ability for four years; when having inherited from his father the advowson of Broughton, and obtained also from his College the Vicarage of Brizenorton, one of the adjoining parishes, he married, in 1770, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. James Ford, one of the most eminent medical professors of that time in London, and retired to his living of Broughton. But he was speedily called from this retirement by applications which were made to him to take charge of the education of various young noblemen and gentlemen of high condition. This led, in 1772, to the formation of his establishment at Ealing, and laid the foundation of his future advancement in his profession. During six and twenty years that he continued to reside there, he had successively the charge of the children of Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lady Albemarle, Lord George Cavendish, the Earl of Northampton, the Marquis of Bute, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Duke of Portland; together with many others of high distinction, among whom we may specify the present Viscount Sidmouth. While ardently devoted to the improvement of these chosen pupils, he still found time to gratify his own peculiar taste and inclination, by the study of theology and the cultivation of science. The retirement of his own closet, and the meetings of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, (of the latter of which he was one of the original framers,) were his chief recreation after the fatigues of teaching. This procured for him the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, and of nearly every individual eminent in science; and on so solid a foundation were their friendships laid, that we may truly say they only ceased with the lives of the respective parties. His own personal proficiency in the department of science, may best be shewn by referring to his various papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, particularly those upon the genus *Carex*. We may say, that they have, amidst all the subsequent improve-

ments in botanica knowledge, continued to be the text-book of all who would wish to master the difficulties of that genus; and how great was his success in horticulture, a pursuit which had not then been advanced to the degree of fashion which it has since attained, has been sung by the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*.*

Professional advancement, founded upon knowledge of a higher cast, now however called him to other scenes. In 1798 he was appointed to a Canonry of Windsor, and in 1802 was removed from thence to the Deanery of Rochester; from which station he was again advanced in 1808 to the Bishopric of Carlisle. His own merits were in these several steps aided by the warm attachment of his pupil the present Viscount Sidmouth, whose sister had intermarried with the Bishop's brother, and especially by the generous condescension, we may say the strong friendship, evinced by the late Duke of Portland for the tutor of all his sons. Of his unaffected piety, punctuality, high integrity, and inflexible adherence to his duty in the discharge of their several offices, we need not speak. They are amply attested by all who have acted with him, or who have lived under his government. Suffice it then to say, that he sunk tranquilly into the grave on the 12th of August, full of years and honours, having survived her who was the wife of his youth and the partner of his age only eleven weeks; and having lived to see his children and his grandchildren prospering in their generation.

His remains were interred on Saturday, Aug. 18, in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey, near those of his revered master and friend Dr. Markham, the late Archbishop of York.

His Lordship left two sons living, who with his nephew and son-in-law the Rev. W. Goodenough, Archdeacon of Carlisle, attended him to the grave; viz. the Rev. Samuel James Goodenough, the present Rector of Broughton Pogges, and Prebendary of Carlisle; and Dr. Edmund Goodenough, the present Head Master of Westminster-school. We have

already had occasion, in our number, for May 1826, to record the death of his second son Robert-Philip. He has also left behind him two surviving daughters, forty grand-children, and three great-grand-children.

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD.

April 30. On board the *Lady Kennaway*, East Indiaman, in his way from India on leave of absence, aged 55, the Hon. Sir Ambrose-Hardinge Giffard, knt. Chief Justice of Ceylon.

This gentleman was descended from an ancient Devonshire family, and was the eldest son of John Giffard, esq. of Dublin (of whom we gave a long memoir on his death in 1819, in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 481), by Sarah daughter of William Morton, esq. of the county of Wexford. He received his name from his relation Counsellor Ambrose Harding. He studied at the Temple, and was appointed Chief Justice at Ceylon, about 1819. He possessed a literary taste, and printed whilst at Ceylon a volume of *Poems*. Some specimens of his muse are printed in the "*Traditions and Recollections of the Rev. Mr. Polwhele*."

WALTER MICHAEL MOSELEY, ESQ.

To a superficial view, there seems to be a fortune which domineers over literature as over every other department of human life. The reward of fame is bestowed rather by caprice and chance than by real desert. If the name of the excellent person, the subject of this memoir, has been little known to the public, it must be imputed to that fatality. In energy of intellect he was surpassed by few of his contemporaries; and certainly intense industry, and ardent desire to extend the boundaries of knowledge, conferred upon him the highest claim to distinction.

Walter Michael Moseley, the only son of Walter Acton Moseley, of Glasshampton, in the county of Worcester, was born August 19th, 1765. He was descended from an ancient, respectable, and opulent family in the county of Stafford. His grandmother was the

* "Or good Palæmon, worn with classic toil,
Complain of plants ungrateful to the soil."

"I allude to a learned, modest, ingenious, and laborious gentleman, who has educated many of the *first* sons of the first nobility and gentry of this country, between twenty and thirty years, with unremitting *personal* diligence and ability. He is but *just*† promoted, to the satisfaction of all who know him, and to the shame of those who so long neglected him.

Quis gremio Enceladi doctique PALÆMONIS affert
QUANTUM GRAMMATICUS MERUIT LABOR?"

Pursuits of Literature, 8vo, 1808, p. 332."

Dr. Goodenough is generally supposed to have been the first cultivator who succeeded in bringing to its present state of perfection the favourite vegetable Sea Kale.—EDIT.

† "Feb. 1798. Need I name the Rev. Dr. Goodenough?"

daughter of Sir Herbert Croft, of Croft Castle in Herefordshire, and granddaughter of the learned Dr. Herbert Croft, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

His father, a man of strong and serious mind, who in his youth had been a man of the world, retired in mature age to Glasshampton, to lead a life of study and devotion. Under his inspection the mind of young Moseley, happily inclined by nature towards literature and the sciences, received an additional impulse. When young he was placed at a private school very ably conducted in Wolverhampton; and as his father entertained a strong prejudice, at that time perhaps not ill-founded, against the discipline of the English Universities, he was sent for the completion of his education to Edinburgh. His progress in study was rapid and successful. He acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, to which he afterwards added the Italian, and he retained the use of them to the end of his life.

Upon his return to Glasshampton, about 1789, he found the young and fashionable in various parts of England eagerly engaged in the revival of the practice of archery, attracted some by novelty, some by the mode, and a few perhaps by associations of ancient chivalry and romance. He, too, was attracted; but, instead of regarding archery as the mere amusement of a summer's day, he was led by a more philosophic spirit to enquire into the history of the bow, and its connection with the revolutions of society. He saw in it the instrument by which empires had been lost and won. In 1792 he published "*An Essay on Archery*," a work equally elegant and learned, in which he traces the history of the bow from the earliest ages. This essay was well received; and as the amusement is still pursued, and the book is become scarce, it is hoped that a new edition will be published.

About this time the new discoveries of Lavoisier had excited great attention, and seemed likely to effect, as they have indeed effected, an entire change in the previously received chemical theories. At Edinburgh, Mr. Moseley had formed an intimacy with Josiah Wedgwood, esq. (son of Mr. Wedgwood, the ingenious improver of the Staffordshire Pottery,) whom he accompanied on a tour in Scotland, where he made an extensive collection of minerals. This young gentleman was engaged in a course of chemical experiments, in which he proved eminently skilful. Mr. Moseley, emulous of his example, and moved by the public agitation of the

subject, entered eagerly upon the same pursuit: he collected a costly laboratory, repeated the principal experiments, contrived new ones, and gave the subject his undivided attention for several years. He might have continued all his life in the same career, if the noxious fumes and heat, and close confinement, had not proved injurious to a frame always delicate.

In lieu of chemistry, as it was necessary to his happiness that he should have the promotion of some science in view, he substituted Botany. This was rendered more interesting to him, as he had now married an elegant woman, who could participate in the pleasure of his discoveries, and aid him with her pencil. Of this, a copy of the "*Flora Londinensis*," which together they coloured chiefly from living specimens, is a pleasing memorial. The same ardour of pursuit still animated him. He collected plants, formed a considerable hortus siccus, and sent many communications concerning rare English plants to the editor of *Sowerby's English Botany*.

Mr. Moseley was the proprietor of the Manor of Buildwas in the county of Salop, which formerly belonged to a fraternity of Cistercian monks. The venerable ruins of the abbey still remain. He arrested, at considerable expence, the progress of dilapidation, feeling an interest in this foundation as owner; and, urged by the curiosity of an antiquary, he commenced a laborious investigation of its history and customs. This unavoidably led him to inquire into the nature generally of the monastic institutions. In the result he collected materials for an interesting volume. It is from this manuscript that Mr. Moseley furnished Mr. Britton with the brief account of Buildwas Abbey in the 4th vol. of his "*Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*." It is of the same manuscript that the late learned and elegant historian of Shrewsbury thus speaks in a letter to Mr. Moseley:—"At length I return your very curious and interesting papers, for the permission of perusing which please to accept my sincerest thanks; I am quite astonished at the extent and variety of your researches, and heartily wish you could be prevailed upon to favour the world with the fruits of them."

About the year 1817 he began to attach himself to Astronomy, his last, his favourite pursuit. He may indeed be thought to have shortened his life by the anxious toil in which he was involved by his curiosity concerning certain disputed discoveries in that science, and his desire to do justice to the fame of

his own countrymen, in opposition to the claims of foreigners. He possessed accuracy of vision, unwearied patience in calculation, and dexterity in the use of instruments, of which he had a valuable collection, and amongst them the celebrated telescope formerly belonging to Mr. Bartleman, which could not have fallen into better hands. It may, however, be questioned whether, if fame, instead of his real incitement, the pure love of knowledge, had actuated him, he was fortunate in his choice. Such great advances have been made in that science by the rare union of the most refined theory and exquisite observation, that little chance of great renown remains for future adventurers. Mr. Moseley has left observations of transits and north polar distances made during several years; and by his close attention to those beautiful objects, the double stars, he seems to have confirmed the opinion that they change their position in regard to each other.

Amid so many more agreeable avocations, it will easily be suggested that Mr. Moseley engaged with great reserve in the concerns of active life. He possessed a plentiful fortune. He never courted a merely ostentatious precedence. In his political sentiments as a gentleman, he naturally inclined to support the just prerogatives of the crown; as an Englishman and a man of letters, who cannot but know that excellence even in his own pursuits depends upon the freedom of thought and expression, he tempered his loyalty with a due regard to the liberties of the people. He declined the useful and respectable duties of the magistracy, from a conviction that that incessant intrusion which must be indulged to the wants of a neighbourhood cannot but destroy the chain of thought and the fixed attention so requisite to profound inquiries.

His conduct was altogether different in regard to the concerns of charity. Every thing was deserted when placed in competition with so sacred a duty. He gave his time and his money with the utmost liberality to the support of every useful institution.

He found occasional relief from intense thought in application to the polite arts. He was fond of paintings. He indulged himself often in light poetical composition; for music he had an hereditary taste, and at an early age accompanied his father on the violin. But he was not content with the practice. Several volumes of his compositions, some of which received no mean praise from a late eminent performer on the

violin, are now in possession of the family. His favourite instrument, however, was the organ, to which he was able to give its full effect by the judicious application of a pedal. And those neighbouring county families, who had the pleasure of attending his annual concerts, where Miss Tennant, Messrs. Bartleman, Vaughan, Knyvett, and Elliott, were the constant performers, and in which Mr. Moseley assisted, can never forget the effect of Handel's choruses in the noble hall at Glasshampton.

In his religious sentiments he gave a decided preference to the sound doctrine of the Established Church, but his zeal was not soured by any rancour or malevolence towards dissenters. In all the relations of life his character maintained almost human perfection—as a son, a husband, a father, a master, and a neighbour, he was never regarded but with affection, reverence, and esteem. And here it is just to human life in general, which has been by some pourtrayed in dark colours, and particularly to literary life—

“Hear Lydiat's life and Galileo's end”—which has been represented with proverbial melancholy, to note the effect which may be produced by the happy union of learning, morals, and fortune.

He passed the last 18 years of his life at the beautiful seat Winterdyne, near Bewdley, in the society of a family justly endeared to him by similarity of pursuits and dispositions, in such complete tranquillity as might induce the belief that Winterdyne, offering in itself an elysium to the fancy, were in reality that blissful region,

“Where never sorrow heaves the troubled
Nor dews of grief are sprinkled.” [breast,

Mr. Moseley married Anne-Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sockett, esq. Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Worcester; by her, who died in 1807, he had six children who survive him, one son and five daughters.

Although his constitution was not naturally strong, he enjoyed, by temperance and cheerfulness, a good state of health, and even vigour to the last year of his life. His power then seemed weakened by the severity of his studies, and after suffering considerable pain for a few days, he sunk gently into the sleep of death on the 16th day of last July. He was buried, with his wife and father, at Astley in the county of Worcester.

A monument in the Church of Enville, co. Stafford, in which parish is situated the Mere, the ancient seat of the family, has this simple and elegant inscription:

“Dutiful remembrance of worthy parents, and sincere affection towards a most amiable wife, have caused this tribute of respect and love to be erected by Walter Michael Moseley.”

EDWARD COLLINS ESQ.

Sept. 12. At his residence, Coletton Crescent, Exeter, aged upwards of 80, Edward Collins, esq. of Truthan near Truro.

This gentleman was son of the Rev. John Collins, of Penhellick; nephew to the Rev. Edward Collins, Vicar of St. Erth, a great assistant of Dr. Borlase in his History of Cornwall; and cousin to the Rev. John Collins, Vicar of Ledbury, the friend of Mr. Justice Hardinge*.

“The Old English Gentleman” is, doubtless, no obvious character—it is well nigh extinct. Mr. Collins was such in its best form. In him we saw most happily blended a dignity of deportment that commanded reverence, with an urbanity, a gracefulness, an exterior polish the most attractive and conciliating.

In early life, after having completed his classical education at the Grammar-school at Truro, he devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the Law, of which he had made himself (it might almost be said) a perfect master, when he planned a scheme of travel upon the Continent. And, chiefly in 1775, he put this scheme into execution, with a judiciousness which derived to him many solid advantages (such as less discerning or less persevering travellers too often fail to attain in their rapid progress through foreign countries,) as is evident from two or three excellent letters to the father of the present writer.

If Mr. Collins be regarded in his residence at Truthan, we shall recognise the country gentleman, fully occupied in those pursuits which consist with a just feeling of his rank in society, a sense of the duties incumbent on a neighbour and a friend, and a due estimate of the pleasures or amusements that tend most beneficially to the relaxation of a cultivated mind. In the division of his time between business, public and private, between philological reading and the sports of the field, his regard to the welfare of others was paramount to every selfish consideration; since he never suffered any pleasurable avocation to call him off from concerns of usefulness,

* Of the two last of whom there are some interesting anecdotes in Nichols’s “Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,” vol. iii. pp. 839 et seq.

or engagements of benevolence. As a magistrate, his superiority over most others of his day was acknowledged by all, and more especially by those who were competent to judge of comparative ability, and who perceived how clear was his insight into the meaning and spirit of our laws; how well he read an Act of Parliament, viewing it as connected with other Acts, and putting his construction on it with a sagacity and a discrimination very seldom characteristic of a country Justice. But the efficiency of his legal science was mainly attributable to his acquaintance with the characters of men; since few excelled him in a knowledge of the world, and in the discreet application of that knowledge to circumstances or emergencies. From the Chair, at the Cornwall Quarter Sessions, his deeply impressive charges are even now recollected with a glow of satisfaction. In combating the democratic spirit, which prevailed to an alarming extent, Mr. Collins more than once expressed his sentiments with an energy to overawe the multitude, and even to put to shame the demagogue. There was a grandeur in his person and deportment likewise (as already hinted), which was never more strikingly illustrated than at the Assizes in 1801; when serving the office of Sheriff, he drew the attention of the Judges (as themselves declared) to a personal address almost unrivalled, to dignity without parade, to decorousness without ostentation.

In a more confined sphere, his exertions were not less meritorious. His tenantry, though he expected from them a strict regularity in the payment of their rents, had always good cause to rejoice in the protection of a kind and considerate landlord. From the high opinion entertained of his judgment and integrity, he was nominated a trustee to several families, and on every occasion he discharged his trust with unparalleled fidelity. To the person who now writes, he was more than a trustee—more than a guardian—he was indeed a second father; taking the utmost care of a small patrimony, which he resigned not only unimpaired into the hands of its inheritor, but materially improved in its value—ever prompt in instructing, advising, or admonishing that closely-attached and now regretful friend when at school or in college, or in after-life—and, as he had lent assistance to inexperience in the routine of business, now extending his regards to the tyro in the walks of literature.

Mr. Collins, although he seldom composed more than a distich, an epitaph, or an epigram, was in one sense a votary

of the muse; for he was familiar with the poets, and he read poetry most melodiously. His voice was the voice of the charmer—which none could refuse to hear! In letter-writing he particularly excelled; and in his correspondence the most serious advice was often relieved by a peculiar playfulness and quaintness of expression.

Sedentary, however, as his occupations in some measure were, yet in traversing his brakes or woods, he had all the animation of the sportsman. His days of hunting were of regular recurrence. And the present writer, reluctant as he was at first in mixing with the cheerful assemblage, was at length so powerfully fascinated by “huntsmen, hounds, and horn,” that he forsook Aganippe for a season, preferring a fine autumnal morning, its orient blush, its fragrant dews, realities delightful to the senses—to the hill of Helicon, its springs and its streams, that live only in the visions of Fancy! Precious reminiscences! in which, even now, the veteran huntsman

“Thro’ paths, wide-opening, by his fathers worn,
To its old echo winds the long-transmitted horn.”

Mr. Collins had passed his 32d year when he married a daughter of the Rev. R. Thomas, Vicar of St. Clement’s, an uncle of the present writer. The worthy Vicar had died, together with his lady, in the prime of life. And Miss T. (whose very large fortune was her slightest recommendation) was addressed by many gentlemen of rank in Cornwall, before she had an opportunity of giving her hand to the possessor of Truthan. And here, in his domestic arrangements, the same character might be viewed as hath been already portrayed—prudent and placid, dispassionate and unambitious;—whilst his equipage was respectable without splendour, and his table was amply provided without profusion. There was, indeed, an influence which must always secure good order in a household—the influence of religion. His attendance on his Church was constant; and so was his observance of family prayer.

That he should have removed from Truthan to Exeter (about the year 1812), where he had purchased a house in Coleton crescent, was a subject of regret in his neighbourhood. But, as he was advancing in life, he wanted that amusement which results from a contemplation of Nature in a high state of cultivation. And the rich and diversified scenery around Exeter, was not “painted in colours too brilliant” (so Mr. C.

expressed himself) by a dignitary of its magnificent Cathedral*.

To Truthan, which he generally visited annually, his kind regards were still directed. And scarcely have two months elapsed since, amidst preparations for his accustomed visit, he found his strength gradually declining. In the fatal termination of his complaints there was a fearful rapidity which his medical attendants could not anticipate! A few days before his intended journey, a chair on which he was standing to take down a book gave way with him; and in his fall he cut his shin in several places. At first he suffered little; but afterwards an erysipelas appeared, which was shortly succeeded by mortification; and he sunk into the arms of death without pain, or any apparent struggle, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

It was at Mr. Collins’s request that the writer officiated at his funeral, which took place at St. Erme on the 21st of September.

R. P.

P. S. Distressing indeed is it to add, that of Mr. Collins’s two children noticed above, one only now survives! On the 2d of October died Miss Collins, soon following her “sainted father” (as she emphatically called him) to the grave. Never breathed a human being more amiable, more affectionate! To her pious care in attending her father’s death-bed, she fell a victim!

REAR-ADM. CARTHEW.

Aug. . . In Suffolk, William Carthew, esq. a superannuated Rear-Admiral, and for many years a Magistrate for that county.

Mr. Carthew was made a Post-Captain May 10, 1794; and in the same year commanded the Redoubt, of 20 guns, stationed at Sheerness as a floating battery. In 1795 he was appointed to the Brilliant, a small frigate on the North Sea station, from which he removed to the Regulus, 44, and proceeded to the West Indies. On his passage thither, Nov. 2, 1796, he captured El San Pio, a Spanish corvette of 18 guns. Capt. Carthew appears to have left the Regulus on the Jamaica station, in 1798. He was superannuated, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, Aug. 18, 1812.

* In a letter to the present writer. The dignitary he alluded to was Dr. Rundle, when Bishop of Derry. See his Letters published by Dallaway, one of those of my old College acquaintance, “beloved by every Muse!” R. P.

LT.-COL. NEWALL.

Lieut.-Colonel David Newall, whose death is recorded in p. 285, was appointed Ensign in the Madras army in 1795. He landed in India in Jan. 1797, joined his regiment at Pondicherry, and embarked with it in August, on the expedition intended for the reduction of the Manilla, which expedition was abandoned after a considerable part of the troops had assembled at Penang. In November following, Ensign Newall was promoted to a Lieutenancy. He was stationed at the Moluccas until those islands were restored to the Dutch in 1803; during which period he was employed as adjutant of a Malay regiment, as fort adjutant of Fort Victoria, acting muster-master, &c.; and was present, under the command of Col. Burr, at the capture, in June 1801, of the Dutch Island of Ternate. In 1803 he returned to the continent of India, and joined Sir A. Wellesley's army in the Deccan, but too late to share in the campaign of that year. He was promoted to a captaincy in Sept. 1803, returned with his regiment to the south of India, and was appointed, in 1807, inspector of Poligar forts in the district of Tinnevely.

Capt. Newall commanded the first battalion of the fourth regiment in an action with the troops of the Rajah of Travancore, on the 15th Jan. 1809; and being detached to attack the enemy's advanced battalions, completely routed them, and captured all their guns, viz. four six-pounders. On this occasion he received a severe wound in the arm; but he was honoured with the thanks of Col. Chalmers, the officer commanding the division, and of the Hon. the Governor in Council of Madras, in general orders.

In 1810 the deceased embarked with the expedition fitted out at Madras, for the reduction of the island of Bourbon, and was present at its capture, July 8 in that year. He was next employed at Bourbon in the civil department; and in Dec. 1810 did duty with a battalion of flank companies at the reduction of the Isle of France, where, being promoted to the rank of Major in Nov. of that year, he was employed in situations of confidence and trust, until 1812; he was then obliged to repair to England in a bad state of health.

He returned to India in 1814; and in 1815 commanded a battalion of the army, formed in the ceded districts, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop. He was employed in 1816 in command of a battalion in the Commin district, which he successfully protected from the incursions of a body of Pindarries, who had made depredations, and been guilty of

great cruelties in the neighbouring districts of Guntoor. In July 1817 he was selected, by the Commander-in-chief, for the command of a detachment from the division of Col. Pritzler, and was sent in advance into the south Mahratta country, on the delicate and important duty of recovering from the Peishwa's authorities the fortresses of Koorbgul and Darwar, which duty was conducted to the complete satisfaction of Government.

He was next appointed to the command of the garrison and fortress of Darwar, and in Dec. 1817, being at the same time continued in that command, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and employed in the command of a brigade in the division under Maj.-Gen. Munro. He commanded the right division in the attack and escalade of the Pettah of Sholapoor; and was present at the sieges and capture of Guduck, Dumul, Budumy, Belgum, and Sholapoor, at each of which places he received the thanks of Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Munro, in division orders, for his energy and good conduct in the field, and also those of Sir T. Hislop, Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, and of the Marquess of Hastings.

Lieut.-Col. Newall was appointed British Resident at the Courts of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin in the end of 1820. He died on his return to England in last May.

LT.-COL. MACKONOCHE.

George Mackonochie, esq. Lieut.-Col. in the Bombay army, whose death is noticed in p. 284, was nominated a cadet in 1796; and arriving at Bombay on the 4th Sept. in that year, he was appointed to an Ensigncy, and posted to the 2d battalion 4th Native Infantry, then stationed at Bombay. In Sept. 1797, he obtained a Lieutenancy, and was removed to the 2d battalion 2d Native Infantry stationed at Paulghautcherry. On the breaking out of the war with Tippoo, he was ordered with 150 men into the Coimbatore district, to co-operate with Lieut.-Col. Brown of the Madras establishment, and where he remained until after the capture of Seringapatam, when he returned to his station at Paulghautcherry.

In 1800 he was posted to the 1st or grenadier battalion, which he joined in May, and was immediately ordered to take the command of a detachment that formed part of a force against Jemaulabad. In 1802 he served with Sir William Clarke at the taking of Kurree, and in the same year at the siege and capture of Baroda, under Lieut.-Col. Woodington. In 1803 he was at the

siege and storm of Broach, and at the siege and capitulation of Pawanghur; and in Aug. 1804 he obtained a Captaincy. He served the campaigns of 1803, 4, and 5, with Col. Murray and Maj.-Gen. Jones, and was present at two of the storms at Bhurtpoor. In 1808 he served the campaign in the Deccan under Col. Wallace; in 1809 in the campaign in Kattywar; and was at the siege and storm of Mallia under Lieut.-Col. Walker; in 1812 in the campaign in the Deccan under Col. Montresor, being the same year made a Major. In 1815 he was removed from the grenadier battalion to the 2d batt. 1st reg. stationed at Baroda; and in the beginning of 1816, he was ordered with that battalion to reinforce Lieut.-Col. Kenny at Bearah, where he was posted to prevent the Pindarries from entering the Atteveessy district, and from thence he was ordered to Poona. In October 1817, about the breaking out of the Mahratta war, he was obliged, from ill health, to give up the command of his battalion, and return to England; in consequence of which the command devolved on the late Lieut.-Col. Staunton, who distinguished himself so conspicuously at Corygaum. Having been raised to a Lieut.-Colonelcy, the deceased again returned to Bombay in Oct. 1819, and was posted to the 2d batt. 6th reg. at Poona; and in March 1820, his battalion, and the 1st battalion 8th Native Infantry, were formed into a brigade, and he was ordered to Sholapoor, to form a new cantonment.

In Nov. 1820, he was ordered with his battalion to Guzerat, and in May 1822, he was removed to the marine battalion at Bombay. In Feb. 1823 he was appointed to the command of the field forces in Cutch; in May 1824, Lieut.-Col. Commandant, and in 1825 he returned to England.

CHARLES BARATTY, Esq. F. S. A.

Charles Baratty, esq. F.S.A. whose decease was noticed at p. 284, was born Aug. 15, 1765, the second son of Simon Baratty, esq. of Croydon. He received his education under the Rev. John Warnford of Dorking, a celebrated mathematician of his day. Being intended for the profession of the Law, he was placed at first with an eminent Solicitor, Mr. Dawes, by whom he was instructed in the first rudiments; and afterwards with Mr. Neele, under whom he studied conveyancing, that particular branch which was his intention to have practised, but this his future independence in life rendered unnecessary. He was admitted a Member of the Inner Temple on the 9th April, 1799. He afterwards gave up his time chiefly to literary pursuits.

Extremely fond of deep researches, he had made himself acquainted with the leading points of most subjects in science and literature. His minutes were extremely voluminous, and much it is to be regretted that they were never arranged, and that death should have deprived the literary world of results arising from the laborious investigations of many years. As a scholar he was an excellent classic, refined and elegant in his taste. His love of science led him to a strict attendance at the Royal Institution, of which he was a member. Antiquities and History also engaged his attention; he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1802, and was afterwards chosen on the Council in 1810. In his manners he was most unassuming and gentlemanly. His benevolence and integrity were equal to the brilliancy of his talents. Fully alive to the charities of our nature, he fulfilled his duties as a Governor of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. And truly attached to the Constitution of his Country, and firmly grounded in its principles, both in Church and State, he was orthodox in his religious sentiments, and loyal to his Sovereign.

HENRY WANSEY, Esq.

July 19. At Warminster, of paralysis, aged 75, Henry Wansey, esq. F.S.A.

This gentleman was formerly a clothier; but he had for a long period retired from his mercantile affairs. He was Vice-President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, in the concerns of which he for many years took an active part. Under that signature he published, in 1780, a "Letter to the Marquis of Lansdown on the subject of the late Tax on Wool, &c. &c." pointing out the impolicy of such tax, as well as the injurious consequences in general of commercial restrictions.

In 1794 Mr. Wansey made a tour in the United States of North America, a journal of which he afterwards published, containing much useful information concerning a country then unusually interesting from the recent changes in its government, in illustration of which he gave a portrait of Gen. Washington, and a view of the Senate house.

While resident at Salisbury, he published "Thoughts on Poor-Houses, particularly that of Salisbury, with a view to their Reform, &c. &c." in which will be found some important facts and salutary hints relative to such establishments (see vol. LXXI. p. 922).

Having interested himself in the antiquities of Wiltshire, he was forming collections for one Hundred, in aid of the Modern History of that County, now

in progress, by Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and communicated to the *Archæologia*, a Description of the Poultry-cross at Salisbury, printed in vol. ix. p. 373 (and corrected by Mr. Gough in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXIV. p. 1099, see also vol. LXXV. p. 402; vol. LXXXVIII. i. 393).

Immediately on the Peace, Mr. Wansey visited France, and willing to pay it the attention he had given America, published an octavo volume on his "Visit to Paris in June 1814."

Mr. Wansey was a Dissenter, and invariably opposed whatever tended to restrict the rights of conscience. He pointedly animadverted, from the press, in 1825, on the tenets of the Catholic Church, as maintained by Bp. Baines, in a pamphlet entitled "A few Remarks in Defence of the Protestant Religion, in answer to, &c. &c." which is well worthy of perusal. In politics, Mr. Wansey's principles were those of a Whig. His powers both of body and mind continued with little abatement through the evening of his days. When nearly arrived at the prescribed age of humanity, he made a tour into Italy, and visited Mount Vesuvius; and the staff which supported his steps to the summit of that burning mountain was to the last his constant companion in his early morning walks on the Wiltshire Downs. Having thus passed a life of activity and enjoyment till within a few days of his decease, he quitted it full of serenity and good hope; and his memory will long be cherished with respect.

WM. CAPON, ESQ.

Sept. 26. Suddenly, at his house in North-street, Westminster, aged 70 years, William Capon, esq. Architectural Draughtsman to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York (which appointment he received June 19, 1804), and formerly an eminent scene-painter at the Royal theatres.

This talented artist was a native of Norwich, was born on the sixth of October, in the year 1757; and studied portrait-painting under his father, himself an artist of some merit. Although Mr. Capon's productions in this branch of art gave indications of great excellence, he felt that the bias of his mind in favour of architecture would be an impediment to his arrival at that perfection in it to which his ardent mind aspired. He was accordingly placed under the care of Michael Novosielski*,

a man of great genius, and architect of the Opera (of which he was also scene-painter), the New Concert Room (of which he was a principal proprietor), and many other edifices. Whilst under this gentleman, of whose kind and amiable disposition and professional abilities he entertained the highest esteem and admiration, Mr. Capon assisted in the erection of the Opera House, and designed the theatre and some other buildings at Ranelagh gardens, and painted many of the scenic decorations of these two places of entertainment. This situation brought him much into the company of Italians, and enabled him to improve himself in their "charming language," in which he conversed with tolerable ease. Being mostly members of his own, or kindred professions, they materially assisted him in the acquisition of a knowledge of the literature and the arts of that country which is the most dear to an artist. Mr. Capon, however, it is believed, never visited Italy: a circumstance much to be regretted, for, possessing the necessary acquisitions of an intimate acquaintance with the principles of his art, a keen perception and a clear insight into the causes which have operated to produce variations from established rules, and a quickness of invention which would have enabled him to surmount the frequent obstacles which obstruct the path of the architect,—he might have raised himself to the summit of that branch of his profession. Those who have heard of his ardent attachment to the Pointed style, may be inclined to consider it as an opposing power, but it was not till after-life that he was thrown amongst the remains of the Pointed style in the greatest perfection; and though, perhaps, it *justly* held a pre-eminent station in his favour, his judgment enabled him to perceive, and his liberality to acknowledge, the beauties and the harmonies which dwell in the classic productions of Greece and Rome.

This connexion with Novosielski also improved his taste for music, in which he took great delight; and he was accustomed to speak of the compositions of the heaven-inspired masters with feelings of enthusiastic pleasure.

His assistance to his master in scene-painting has been noticed: it is now gratifying to find him bearing a distinguished part in the reformation and exaltation of the stage, under the kind patronage of Mr. Kemble, who, at the

* His death, April 2, 1795, aged 48, is noticed in vol. LXV. p. 616, and in Mr. Boaden's *Life of Kemble*, ii. p. 141,

where mention is made of the great feeling with which Mr. Capon spoke of his respected master.

completion of "New Drury," in the year 1794, in the prosecution of his grand and favourite design of improving and elevating the public taste, engaged Mr. Capon for the scenic department. In noticing the advantages which resulted to the Theatre from this arrangement, we shall prefer using the language of Mr. Boaden in his "Life of Kemble†," II. p. 101. "On this occasion it gives me sincere pleasure to mention the very great acquisition Mr. K. had met with in an old friend of mine, who really seemed expressly fashioned to carry into effect the true and perfect decorations which he meditated for the plays of Shakspeare. Mr. Capon, like his old acquaintance, the late John Carter, was cast in the mould of antiquity; and his passion was, and is, the ancient architecture of this country. With all the zeal of an antiquary, therefore, the painter worked as if he *had been upon oath*; and as all that he painted for the new theatre perished in the miserable conflagration of it a few years after, I indulge myself in some description of the scenery which so much interested Mr. Kemble. The artist had a private painting-room, and Mr. Kemble used to walk me out with him to inspect the progress of these works, which were to be *records* as well as decorations, and present with every other merit that for which Kemble [and he might have added Capon] was born,—*Truth*.—1. A chapel of the pointed architecture, which occupied the whole stage, for the performance of the Oratorios, with which the new theatre opened in 1794.—2. Six chamber wings, of the same order, for general use in our old English plays—very elaborately studied from actual remains.—3. A view of New Palace Yard, Westminster, as it was in 1793; 41 feet wide, with corresponding wings.—4. The Ancient Palace of Westminster, as it was about 300 years back; from partial remains, and authentic sources of information, put together with the greatest diligence and accuracy: the point of view the S. W. corner of Old Palace Yard: about 42 feet wide, and 34 feet to the top of the scene.—5. Two very large wings, containing portions of the old Palace, which the artist made out from an ancient draught met with in looking over some records in the Augmentation Office in Westminster. It was but a pen and ink sketch originally, but, though injured by time, exhibited what was true.—6. Six

wings, representing ancient English streets; combinations of genuine remains, selected on account of their picturesque beauty.—7. The Tower of London, restored to its earlier state for the play of King Richard the Third*.—The late venerable President of the Royal Academy used frequently to honour the artist with a call, and enjoy these scenes of past ages, the accuracy and bold execution of which he greatly commended. Capon, among the other able artists of the Theatre, formed a distinct feature, like the *black-letter* class of a library. Such, with some modern views, were the first works he executed for the new theatre."

In addition to those noticed by Mr. Boaden, we will just enumerate two or three others as possessing uncommon merit. In "Jane Shore" was a scene of the Council Chamber of Crosby-house, a correct and beautiful restoration of the original state of that apartment, so far at least as existing documents would warrant. The explorations and drawings combined in this beautiful scene were made in the year 1794. In his State Chamber of the time of Edward the Third, he introduced the tapestry hangings of the walls, and two magnificent chairs copied from that venerable specimen of the age of Edward the First, the Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. That chair, though now in a most wretched state, has been highly adorned by gilding and enameling, and on the back was a regal figure sitting (with other ornaments, &c.), some remains of which may yet be traced. The figures introduced by Mr. Capon on his chairs were those of Edward the First, from his statue and bust still in existence, and his Queen Eleanor, from her brass. He also produced a Baronial Hall of the time of Edw. IV. with a correct music gallery and screen; and a Tudor Hall of the time of Henry the Seventh. The painted glass which he introduced into the vaulted chamber of the period of Henry VI. was copied by him, from the windows of an ancient church in Kent. All these scenes are interesting as matters of *historic interest*, and therefore here noticed.

From this time the friendship between Mr. Kemble and Mr. Capon became of a more intimate kind; and, besides the

† The original MS. of this entertaining work was presented, after publication, as a tribute of respect, to the subject of this memoir.

* It was Mr. Capon's object to make the view correspond as nearly as possible with the æra of the play. The ancient Jewel-house is introduced as it was in the time of Elizabeth, and the windows of the Keep are restored from remains of similar architecture. C.

employment which he derived from it, Mr. Capon found himself closely connected with most of the distinguished characters of dramatic literature, and theatrical celebrity, and was frequently consulted by his great patron on the costume which should be adopted in the attiring of Shakspeare's characters. In this he was able materially to assist his friend, for so close had been his investigation of the remains of ancient art, and so wonderful were the powers of his memory in retaining dates and localities, that he could immediately furnish particulars and corroborative proofs.

Of Mr. Kemble we have heard him speak in terms alike honourable to himself and the party who so highly deserved it; and in his collection is a most exquisite enamel of a man whom he characterised as "the great, the good, and the amiable,"—the gift, we believe, of another highly valued friend, H. Bone, esq. enamelist to the King. Upon this portrait he used to delight to dwell, and whenever its merits elicited the admiration of his friends, he never failed to call their attention to the shining abilities, disinterested friendship, and truly Christian virtues of the original.

Mr. Capon's warmth continued till his own decease, strongly asserting that Kemble was the greatest tragedian that ever appeared on the English stage, and, like too many of the older school, entertaining some prejudices against the present luminaries of the dramatic hemisphere. Yet this feeling is consonant with human nature, for we experience the greatest delight when our minds are young and ardent; and we always entertain a remembrance of the vivid pleasures we then experienced, when compared with the more tranquil enjoyments of after-life.

Amongst many other paintings executed by Mr. Capon for Mr. Kemble, were two magnificent interior views of Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres, for one of which the artist received 100 guineas, and for the other 100*l*. Mr. Kemble, on leaving England for Lausanne, where he died, not wishing these two subjects to be put up to public auction with the rest of his collection of drawings, prints, &c. offered them to Mr. Capon for half the sum which he paid for them. This was cheerfully acceded to, and they once more adorned his portfolios; but, soon afterwards, another purchaser for them was found, but fortune, or, perhaps, misfortune it might more properly be called, again placed these beautiful productions in his hands, and he possessed them at the period of his decease.

His connexion with Drury Lane Theatre ended, indeed, unfortunately; the distresses of that house inflicting upon him a loss of upwards of *five hundred pounds*, a sum too great for an artist, labouring as well to acquire a livelihood as a reputation, to lose. This with many other losses, at times weighed heavily upon his mind. At a time, too, when he was certain of never receiving the honest reward of his duties, the political Slieridan—whose insidious flatteries seldom failed him in the most trying emergencies—met him in St. James's Park, and, complimenting him, in his artful manner, on the excellencies of the last scenes he had executed, exclaimed, "You are, my dear Capon, the very man we want to get up our House; we want a scene to which no one can do justice but yourself." Mr. Capon had too much penetration and honesty in his character to be thus overcome: he therefore replied, "I thank you, Sir, for your fine speeches; but I would rather have the money for what I *have done*." The fire at length settled the business; the scenes were destroyed, and he lost his money.

He also painted many scenes for the present Covent Garden Theatre, of much beauty and fidelity, under the patronage of his friend John Kemble. Several of them are still used, whenever the managers think the public will *endure* the performance of one of Shakspeare's plays.

Quitting his scenic engagements, it becomes a duty to mention one or two anecdotes of his architectural and antiquarian career. Always active with his pencil, he made a practice of perpetuating the memory of every thing which he observed that was either beautiful, novel, or curious. Thus was he enabled to form beautiful compositions, and preserve representations, to which he affixed what particulars he had obtained respecting them, of many hundreds of the most curious remains of religious, civil, and domestic architecture in the metropolis, &c. and sketches of some of the finest specimens of grand and rural scenery in Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, &c. But it was to the illustration of the ancient state of Westminster, and the commemoration of such of its antiquities as were removed by successive alterations—that his labours were chiefly directed. Not an ancient street suffered demolition, at the time of the great improvements so judiciously suggested by Lord Colchester, but of which Mr. Capon had previously secured for himself—and let us hope for the public—accurate drawings and admeasurements of the minutest matters. But his most memorable works,

and which will always be lasting records of his indefatigable research and enthusiasm, are his plans of the Old Palace at Westminster, and the ancient substructure of the Abbey. The execution of these plans occupied his leisure hours for upwards of thirty years, and in pursuing them within some of the cold vaults of the Abbey, we feel persuaded he met with that death which his friends so sincerely deplore.

This he was endeavouring to complete for the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries, during the approaching session. In the prosecution of it, the present Dean of Westminster most kindly afforded him every facility, and indeed Mr. Capon always expressed himself as under considerable obligations to the Dean for the very flattering interest and attention he invariably manifested in all his undertakings.

Like his friend John Carter, he was an enthusiastic admirer of the Pointed style, and though by no means bigoted, as was the case with poor Mr. Carter, he strongly opposed every endeavour to deteriorate its excellencies or to destroy its remains. No man perhaps knew better how to appreciate the talents and the genius of Carter than he did, yet he was not blind to his defects, one of which—of the most material importance—he repeatedly impressed upon my memory. It was their custom to investigate the remains of the Palace and the Abbey together, and the rapidity and consequent inaccuracy with which Carter made his measurements, was always a pain to Mr. Capon, who deservedly prided himself upon his general accuracy, particularly in those details which are of the greatest importance to professional men. Were it at all necessary, the writer could add his feeble testimony to the fidelity of his drawings and his admeasurements, having accompanied and assisted him in his investigations for the plan of the Old Palace previously noticed, which, in June 1826, he disposed of to the Society of Antiquaries for 120 guineas. We sincerely hope this Body will not delay its appearance longer than the ensuing session, as it is already most beautifully engraved by Basire.

Amongst the architectural works of Mr. Capon, may be noticed the theatre which he erected at Belan House, co. Kildare, in 1794, for Lord Aldborough*. While there, though closely occupied

with the works on which he was engaged, he contrived to make many sketches of the neighbouring country, and to enrich his vast collection of Topographical drawings, with many of great interest and beauty. When the number and extent of his engagements are considered, we are surprised at the many views which he made for his own gratification, and the laudable desire of preserving a representation of what might be, and is now, no more. He may almost be said to have made time, for he was constantly in the habit of rising as early as day-break during the greater part of the year; and whilst nature was in comparative repose, would transfer her lovely charms to his canvas. Latterly, too, he had been engaged in making plans and designs for a new Church, of the Doric order, with a tetrastyle portico, and a dome. This was the last work of any magnitude on which he had employed his mind, and at his time of life the hours thus sedentarily passed, must have contributed not a little to weaken the functions of Nature.

But it was not only in the character of a professional man that he was beloved by his friends; in the relative duties of a husband, a father, and a friend, he was never excelled; and the grief into which his family and friends are thrown, is the strongest testimony to his many virtues, and of the blank which is left in society by his death. C.

MR. WILLIAM BLAKE.

Aug. 13. Aged 68, Mr. William Blake, an excellent, but eccentric, artist.

He was a pupil of the engraver Basire; and among his earliest productions were eight beautiful plates in the *Novelist's Magazine*. In 1793 he published in 12mo, "*The Gates of Paradise*," a very small book for children, containing fifteen plates of emblems, and "published by W. B. 13, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth;" also about the same time, "*Songs of Experience*, with plates;" "*America; a Prophecy*," folio, and "*Europe, a Prophecy*, 1794," folio. These are now become very scarce. In 1797 he commenced, in large folio, an edition of *Young's Night Thoughts*, of which every page was a design; but only one number was published. In 1805 were produced in 8vo numbers, containing five engravings by Blake, some *Ballads* by Mr. Hayley, but which also were abruptly discontinued. Few persons of taste are unacquainted with the designs by Blake, engraved by Schiavonetti, as illustrations to a 4to edition of *Blair's Grave*. They are twelve in number, and

* This theatre had been previously fitted up in his Lordship's house in London, and Mr. Capon painted some of the scenes for it.

an excellent portrait of Blake, from a picture by T. Phillips, R. A. is prefixed. It was borne forth into the world on the warmest praises of all our prominent artists,—Hoppner, Phillips, Stothard, Flaxman, Opie, Tresham, Westmacott, Beechey, Lawrence, West, Nollekins, Shee, Owen, Rossi, Thomson, Cosway, and Soane; and doubly assured with a preface by the learned and severe Fuseli, the latter part of which we transcribe:—"The author of the moral series before us has endeavoured to wake sensibility by touching our sympathies with nearer, less ambiguous, and less ludicrous imagery, than what mythology, Gothic superstition, or symbols as far-fetched as inadequate, could supply. His invention has been chiefly employed to spread a familiar and domestic atmosphere round the most important of all subjects—to connect the visible and the invisible world, without provoking probability—and to lead the eye from the milder light of time to the radiations of eternity. Such is the plan and the moral part of the author's invention: the technic part, and the execution of the artist, though to be examined by other principles, and addressed to a narrower circle, equally claim approbation, sometimes excite our wonder, and not seldom our fears, when we see him play on the very verge of legitimate invention: but wildness so picturesque in itself, so often redeemed by taste, simplicity, and elegance—what child of fancy, what artist, would wish to discharge? The groups and single figures, on their own basis, abstracted from the general composition, and considered without attention to the plan, frequently exhibit those genuine and unaffected attitudes, those simple graces, which nature and the heart alone can dictate, and only an eye inspired by both discover. Every class of artists, in every stage of their progress and attainments, from the student to the finished master, and from the contriver of ornament to the painter of history, will here find materials of art, and hints of improvement!"

In 1809 was published in 12mo, "A Descriptive Catalogue of [sixteen] Pictures, poetical and historical inventions, painted by William Blake, in water-colours, being the ancient method of fresco painting restored, and drawings, for public inspection, and for sale by private contract." Among these was a design of Chaucer's Pilgrimage to Canterbury, from which an etching has been published. Mr. Blake's last publication is a set of engravings to illustrate the book of Job. To Fuseli's testimonial of his merit above quoted, it is

sufficient to add, that he has been employed by that truly admirable judge of art Sir Thomas Lawrence; and that the pure-minded Flaxman pointed him out to an eminent literary man as a melancholy proof of English apathy towards the grand, the philosophic, or the enthusiastically devotional painter. Blake has been allowed to exist in a penury which most artists,—beings necessarily of a sensitive temperament,—would deem intolerable. Pent, with his affectionate wife, in a close back room in one of the Strand courts, his bed in one corner, his meagre dinner in another, a rickety table holding his copper-plates in progress, his colours, books, (among which his Bible, a Sessi Velutello's Dante, and Mr. Carey's translation, were at the top,) his large drawings, sketches, and MSS.;—his ankles frightfully swelled, his chest disordered, old age striding on, his wants increased, but not his miserable means and appliances: even yet was his eye undimmed, the fire of his imagination unquenched, and the preternatural, never-resting activity of his mind unflagging. He had not merely a calmly resigned, but a cheerful and mirthful countenance; in short, he was a living commentary on Jeremy Taylor's beautiful chapter on Contentedness. He took no thought for his life, what he should eat, or what he should drink; nor yet for his body, what he should put on; but had a fearless confidence in that Providence which had given him the vast range of the world for his recreation and delight. He was active in mind and body, passing from one occupation to another, without an intervening minute of repose. Of an ardent, affectionate, and grateful temper, he was simple in manner and address, and displayed an unbred courteousness of the most agreeable character. At the age of sixty-six he commenced the study of Italian, for the sake of reading Dante in the original, which he accomplished!

William Blake died as he had lived, piously cheerful! talking calmly, and finally resigning himself to his eternal rest, like an infant to its sleep. His effects are *nothing*, except some pictures, copper-plates, and his principal work, a series of a hundred large Designs from Dante. His widow is left in a very forlorn condition, Mr. Blake himself having latterly been much indebted for succour and consolation to his friend Mr. Linnell; the painter. We have no doubt but her cause will be taken up by the distributors of those funds which are raised for the relief of distressed artists, and also by the benevolence of private individuals.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 72, the Rev. *John Allonby*, incumbent of Cartmel Fell, Lancashire, to which Chapelry he was presented in 1790 by Lord George Cavendish.

Rev. *J. B. May*, Rector of St. Martin, Exeter, to which he was presented in 1825.

The Rev. *Westropp Morony*, Vicar of Corkmahide, co. Limerick.

At Stoneyhurst, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Wright*.

July 25. At Totness, the Rev. *T. Pearson*, late of Liverpool, brother of the late John Pearson, esq. of Golden-sq. London.

Aug. 17. At Ilfracombe Vicarage, aged 57, the Rev. *Richard Frizell*, M. A. whose classical acquirements and universal philanthropy endeared him to his friends and parishioners.

Sept. 19. By an accidental discharge of his gun when shooting, the Rev. *Stephen Stafford*, of South Shoebury, Essex. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1802.

Sept. 23. Aged 72, the Rev. *Hugh Pugh*, Rector of Hinton Martel, Dorsetsh. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1782; and was presented to his living in 1797 by the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

Sept. 25. At Axbridge, aged 68, the Rev. *Wm. Bacon Cattell*, Rector of Winnall, Hants, to which church he was presented in 1789 by Dr. North, then Bp. of Winchester.

Sept. 28. At his residentiary-house, in the Close at Lichfield, aged 74, the Ven. *Charles Buckeridge*, D. D. Archdeacon of Coventry, Precentor and Canon of Lichfield, Rector of Pulchrohon in Pembrokeshire, Vicar of Llancarvan in Glamorganshire, and Perpetual Curate of King's Bromley in Staffordshire. He was the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, M. A. Chancellor of Lichfield, (of whom there is a memoir and portrait in Erdeswick's Staffordshire, by Harwood,) by his first cousin Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Josiah Durant, Rector of Hagley in Worcestershire. The Archdeacon was of St. John's Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1781, B. D. 1791, D. D. 1807. He was presented to both his Welch livings by the King in 1789, to his Canoury in 1807, and to King's Bromley by his father, as Chancellor of Lichfield, in the same year; and was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Coventry by Bishop Cornwallis, in 1816.

Oct. 1. In Melville-street, Glasgow, aged 77, the Rev. *Wm. Willis*.

Oct. 10. At Farnborough Rectory, Berks, the Rev. *Wm. Coppard*, D. D. Rector of Graveley, Camb. and formerly Rector of Farnborough. He was of Jesus Coll. Camb. where he was some time a Fellow, and proceeded B. A. as 14th Senior Wrangler in 1774, being presented to Graveley in the same year by the Society; M. A. 1777, B. D. 1816, and D. D. 18...

Oct. 13. At Gloucester Spa, Cheltenham, aged 63, the Venerable *George Trevelyan*, Archdeacon of Taunton, Canon-Residentary of Wells, Rector of Nettlecombe, Treborough, and Huish Champflower, in Somersetshire. He was the third son of Sir John Trevelyan, the fourth and present Baronet of Nettlecombe, and formerly M. P. for Somersetshire, by Louisa-Marianna, daughter and coheir of Peter Symond, esq. of London. He was of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, B. C. L. 1797, was presented by his father to Nettlecombe and Treborough in that year, and to Huish Champflower in 1803; was appointed a Canon of Wells in 1809, and Archdeacon of Taunton in 1817. He married Harriet, third daughter of the late Sir Richard Neave, Bart. and sister to the present Sir Thomas Neave, and by that lady had several children.

Oct. 20. At Little Waltham, Essex, aged 67, the Rev. *Godfrey Bird*, Rector of that parish. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B. A. 1785, and was presented to Little Waltham in the following year by Jos. Bird, esq.

Oct. 25. At Sixhills, near Market Rasen, aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Jackson Holme*, Vicar of Sixhills, and Rector of Bustlingthorpe and Ludford. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge, B. A. 1782; was presented to Sixhills in 1791 by Lord Viscount Middleton, to Ludford in 1802 by R. S. Ainslie, esq. and to Bustlingthorpe in 1808 by the King.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 28. Aged 12, Anne Magdalene, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Baillie, of Wimpole-st.

Sept. 15. In the Cloisters, Westminster, Wm. Waterfield, esq. of the Exchequer Bill Office.

Sept. 16. At Peckham, aged 24, Mr. Geo. Athearn, jun., accidentally drowned.

Sept. 17. Aged 50, James Airey, esq. of Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

Sept. 18. At Stamford-hill, Lieut. N. Bell, R. N.

At Kensington, W. B. Arundell, esq.

Sept. 19. At Camberwell-green, aged 80, J. Rose, esq. late of Coombe Neville, near Kingston, Surrey.

In Wimpole-street, Eliz. Baroness Fyffe.

In the New-road, aged 75, Matth. Flynn, esq. of Symond's Inn.

Sept. 21. Aged 31, Eliz.-Sarah, wife of Wm.-Osborne Rich, esq.

At Dalston, Edw. Thomson, third son of Thomson Hankey, esq.

Sept. 22. Aged 22, Eliza, wife of Wm. Alex. Newsome, esq. of Upper Russell-st. Bermondsey.

Sept. 24. Aged 73, Wm. Colley, esq. of Kentish-town.

Sept. 25. At Fulham Palace, the infant

dau. of Sir George Beaumont, bart. and grand-dau. of Dr. Howley, Bp. of London.

At Waltham-abbey, Eliza, younger dau. of William Hugh Burgess, esq.

Aged 63, Richard Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

Sept. 27. Aged 14, Cath. 3d dau. of J. Fane, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire.

At Islington, in 21st year, Charles, 3d son of John Wilson, esq.

Sept. 28. At Wimbledon, aged 19, John eldest son of Rev. Robt. Fennell.

Sept. 29. Aged 72, Jane, widow of the late Chas. Noble, esq. of Old Burlington-st.

At Fulham, aged 78, Mrs. Blair, relict of Alexander Blair, esq. of Portland-place.

In Bath-street, aged 64, Philip Justice, esq. late of Bath, and Market Drayton.

Sept. 30. At Champion-hill, Sarah Curteis, wife of Wm. Croughton, esq.

Lately. Capt. Daniel Ross, and Commander Richard Alcock, R. N.

Oct. 1. Capt. Nath. Cameron, 1st West India Regiment.

Oct. 2. Aged 64, Lady Isabella Turnour, sister to the Earl of Winterton. She was the fourth dau. of Edw. the 1st and late Earl, by Anne, dau. of Thos. Lord Archer.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 59, Samuel Collingridge, esq. Joint Secondary of the City of London.

Oct. 3. Aged 45, of angina pectoris, Ann, wife of John Newton, of South Lambeth, esq.

Oct. 4. In Dorset place, Clapham-road, aged 74, Michael Samson, esq. formerly of Spital-square.

At Enfield, Arthur, 4th son of late Thos. Edwards esq. of Hoddesdon.

Oct. 13. In Havel-street, Camberwell, aged 32, Gilbert Wm. James Stewart, esq. formerly of the Audit Office, Somerset-ho.

Oct. 14. In Brunswick-square, aged 86, Philip Charretie, esq.

Oct. 15. In the Strand, aged 76, Capt. Robert Williams, R. N. In the early part of his life he had seen much service, and was in Lord Rodney's victory on the 12th of April 1782.

In New Cavendish-street, aged 82, the widow of Francis Field, esq.

Oct. 16. In Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged 14, Miss Mary-Barrett-Curteis Inglis, the only child of Stewart Boone Inglis, of the Manor-house, Inveresk, Edinburghshire, and grand-dau. to E. J. Curteis, esq. M. P. for Sussex. Her remains were interred in the family vault of the Curteis family, in Wartling church, Sussex.

Oct. 20. At Crouch End, Hornsey, aged 83, James Cazenove, esq. formerly a merchant of great respectability in Old Broad-st.

BERKS.—Oct. 5. In the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Edw. Brown, esq. Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Registrar of Eton College.

Oct. 12. At Windsor, aged 82, Lieut. Col. S. Howe Showers, E. I. C. He ha

left a son in the same service, Major Howe Daniel Showers.

CORNWALL.—Sept. 17. Aged 102, Geo. Harris, sexton of the parish of St. Hillary.

DERBY.—Sept. 27. At Measham, in her 27th year, Caroline, wife of J. Fisher, esq.

DEVON.—Sept. 27. Tho. Cooper, esq. of Countess Weir, eldest son of John Cooper, esq. of Sonning, Berks.

Oct. 3. At Uplime, Lieut. John Alfray, the oldest Lient. in the Navy. He was a man of a very singular turn of mind; he inspected his grave, which was dug at his request, three weeks before his death.

DORSET.—Oct. 2. At Wyke, Cath. Anne, second dau. of the late Lieut. Talbot, R. N.

ESSEX.—Sept. 28. At Harlow, aged 83, Anthony Parkin, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, who was formerly for fifty years Solicitor to the Post Office.

Oct. 7. Aged 43, Emma-Mason, wife of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M. A. Rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge, and of Wickham Bishop's, Essex; and daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Morris, esq. of Havering-atte-Bower, in that county. The death of this truly estimable lady, an event most deeply lamented by her family and friends, took place at Wells in Somersetshire, where she had been resident for a short time for the benefit of medical advice. She has left a husband and six children to lament their irreparable loss.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Sept. 25. At Tetbury, at an advanced age, Eliz. relict of the late Wm. Wood, esq. banker.

Oct. 2. At Miserdine Park, Catherine, only dau. of Sir Edw. Bayntun Sandys, bart.

Oct. 3. At the Palace, Bristol, in his 17th year, Augustus, youngest son of Dr. Gray, Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

HANTS.—Oct. 10. John Wavell, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, who was washed overboard from a vessel in Totland Bay, within the Needles Passage, during a violent storm. It appears that Mr. Wavell was solicited to attend on board the vessel, in discharge of his professional duties, with a poor woman in labour. About half-past nine, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy squalls of wind, came on, during which the vessel was driven from her anchorage, and struck on a reef of rocks called Warden-lodge. Mr. Wavell was in the cabin at the time, and the instant he gained the deck, a sea struck the vessel, by which the unfortunate gentleman was swept away, and every exertion to render him assistance, or even to gain sight of him again, proved ineffectual. Three women and two children, taken on board as passengers to Portsmouth, who were in the cabin, were also drowned. Mrs. Wavell was absent at Cheltenham, with her daughter, recently married to A. D. Blane, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 10. At Aston Ing-ham Rectory, aged 22. Wm. Holt, youngest

son of the Rev. C. Whatley, and a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Lately. At the Ryelands, the seat of her son-in-law, Robt. Lane, esq. Mary, widow of J. Livesey, esq. of Coppul Hall, Lanc.

Aged 70, John Kedward, esq. of Westhide Court.

HERTS.—*Oct. 3.* At Cheshunt; J. H. Fenoulhet, esq. late District Surgeon of Birmingham.

HUNTS.—*Sept. 22.* At Diddington, aged 90, Geo. Thornhill, esq.

Oct. 18. Aged 87, Serj. Whip, who had been Staff Serjeant of Portsmouth Garrison under the command of twenty Lieut.-Governors; and carried a halbert in the battle of Bunker's-hill.

KENT—*Oct. 7.* At Bexley, aged 74, Mrs. Rebecca Turner.

Oct. 13. At Wraxall, Geo. Gee, esq. Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept. ...* At Liverpool, J. B. Hollinshead, esq. alderman of that town.

Oct. 17. At Eller House, near Cartmel, aged 60, Mr. Francis Webster, of Kendal, architect, and one of the aldermen of that burgh.

Lately. Aged 72, E. Rigby, esq. of Castle Park, a magistrate for the county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Sept. 29* At Leicester, aged 35, Peter-Lea-Gregory Price, esq.

Sept. 30. At Kirby-Muxloe, aged 60, Isabella, wife of John Moore, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Sept. 7.* At Belton House, aged 37, the Hon. Mary Cust, dau. of the late, and sister of the present Lord Brownlow.

Lately. Mr. Thos. Weatherhogg, of Kirby-moor. By his will he has disposed of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* To his only daughter, who is married to an industrious cottager at Burgh in the Marsh, and to his eldest son, he has bequeathed 10,000*l.* each. His nephew, W. Ashton, who worked as a labourer on the highway, has received an annuity of 250*l.*

Oct. 7. Very suddenly, aged 63, William Greetham, esq. of Stainfield Hall.

Oct. 9. Aged 58 Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Giffard, Vicar of Wootton, &c. and eldest dau. of the late John Goodwin, esq. of Glamford Briggs.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Oct. 6.* At Pontypool, aged 35, Joseph Cox, esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment.

MIDDLESEX—*Sept. 12.* At Enfield, Mrs. S. Pugh, widow of the late Tho. Pugh, esq. of Holywell-street, Shoreditch.

Sept. 22. At Isleworth, aged 39, Anne, wife of Jas. Birch Sharpe, esq. of Frogmore-cottage, Rickmansworth, Herts, and of Hoxton, Middlesex.

NORFOLK.—*Sept. ...* At Norwich, aged 74, W. Herring, esq. alderman of that town, and second son of Dr. H. formerly Dean of St. Asaph.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Sept. 27.* At Witney, in his 55th year, Mr. Batt, surgeon.

Sept. 27. At Henley-on-Thames, Elizabeth, relict of the late Joseph Rabone, esq. of Birmingham.

SALOP.—*Sept. 16.* At Shrewsbury, aged 54, James Pughe, esq. R. N. formerly of Great Coram-street.

Lately. At Broom-hill, Martha, wife of H. P. T. Aubrey, esq. younger sister of the late Richard Aubrey, esq. of Clebonger, Herefordshire.

At Goldstone, aged 75, Edward Hayward, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Sept. 14.* At Bath, Bulkley Gould, esq. only son of the late Col. Nathan. Gould, of the Guards, and nephew to late John Gould, esq. of Woodford-bridge.

Sept. 22. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 14, Geo. Fred. youngest son of the late Major Goldfinch, of Chewton Priory.

Oct. 1. At Charlton, Shepton-Mallet, aged 101, Geo. Lambert. He was baptized at Doultling Church, and retained his faculties till the last.

Oct. 6. At Bath, in her 16th year, Maria Matravers, youngest dau. of Tho. White, of Clifton, esq.

Oct. 10. At Weston-lodge, aged 47, Harriet, relict of Jas. Richard Miller, esq.

Oct. 15. At Bath, Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Oliver Shuttleworth, Vicar of Preston, Lancashire, and sister of the Rev. the Warden of New College, Oxford.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 18.* At Elmswell, aged 31, Patience, wife of R. Beeston, esq. of Wood-street, London, merchant.

SURREY.—*Oct. 5.* At Upper Gatton, Louisa Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Edward Lockwood Percival, esq. of Dews Hall, Essex, and niece of the Abp. of Canterbury.

Oct. 8. At Banstead, aged 6, George, only son of Lieut.-Col. Gabriel.

At his brother-in-law's, Thos Broadwood, esq. Holmbush, aged 18, Walter-Garcias, 3d son of Alexander Mundell, of Great George-street, Westminster.

WARWICK.—*Sept. ...* At Warwick, aged 68, the wife of John Tomes, esq. M. P. for that Borough.

Sept. 27. At Tachbrook Grove, Charlotte Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Wise, of Offchurch.

Lately. Marianne, eldest surviving dau. of late Gore Townshend, esq. Honnington-hall.

WILTS.—*Sept. 21.* At Burton, in her 80th year, Charlotte, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, Canon-res. of St. Paul's.

WORCESTER.—*Oct. 6.* At the Episcopal Palace, Worcester, aged 78, Rich. Hurd, esq. nephew to the late Bishop of Worcester. He was Editor of the collected edition of the Bishop's works; and heir to the benevolence as well as to the fortune of his venerable relation.

Oct. 6. At Croft, Constance, relict of Thos. Hustler, esq. and grandmother of T. Hustler, esq. Acklam-hall, Cleveland.

WALES. *Sept. 24.* Charlotte, 5th dau. of late Sir John Morris, of Clasemont, bart. by Henrietta, dau. of Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

SCOTLAND. *Sept. 27.* At Greenock, aged 85, the mother of Burns's "Highland Mary." Among the little stores of the deceased, there was nothing to be found as mementoes of the gifted bard, but the Bible which he gave his beloved Mary on that day when they met by the banks of the Ayr, "to live one day of parting love." It is indeed curious, and has written in the first leaf, in Burns's hand-writing, the following passage of Scripture, which is strikingly illustrative of the poet's feelings and circumstances: "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thine oaths." It is well known, that after this they never met again, and that time could not efface the solemnity of this parting from his mind; and it is to be regretted that two letters which he wrote after her death to the afflicted mother have been destroyed; the old woman saying she never could read them without tears. The mother and daughter are now buried in the West Churchyard.

IRELAND. *Oct. 9.* At Connaught, aged 52, Maj. T. W. Poppleton. He served early in life in India, and there had the charge of the captive Nabob of Oude. From thence he accompanied the famous expedition across the Desert, and up to the Red Sea, to join Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt. He was afterwards, as a Capt. in the 53d Reg., selected

to fill the arduous and trying situation of being placed immediately about the person of the exiled Emperor Napoleon, during his residence at St. Helena.

ABROAD. *Feb.* At Gooty, near Bangalen, aged 23, Lieut. F. B. Griffiths, 42d reg. third son of Lieut.-Gen. C. Griffiths.

April. At Arcost, Frances-Selina, wife of Captain Groves, 13th Drag. and eldest dau. of Francis Gregory, esq. of Warwickshire.

Aug. 22. At Lucerne, H. F. Hustler, esq. of Undercliff, Yorkshire.

Sept. 19. At Naples, Sir John Nesbitt.

Sept. 20. At Bagniers de Luthen, in the Pyrenees, Wm. Aug. son of Sir Wm. Aug. Cunynghame, of Melverning, bart.

Lately. At St. Hiliers, Jersey, Lorenzo O'Toole, esq. formerly of the 20th reg. of Light Dragoons.

At Harrisburgh, United States, the Rev. Robert Little, formerly of Gainsbro'; but for several years the pastor of the Unitarian Church, Washington.

At Zierow, after child-birth, the Baroness Biel, dau. of Poulett Thompson, esq. of Waverley Abbey, Surrey.

At Corfu, aged 20, Ensign J. T. Probyn, 28th reg. son of the late Governor Probyn, and grandson of the late Gen. Rooke, of Bigsweat, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 3. At Geneva, Maria, wife of Lieut. Col. Vernon Graham, of Hilton-park, Staffordshire, and youngest dau. of the late Geo. John Cook, esq. of Harefield-park, Middx.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 26, to October 23, 1827.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	- 827	Males	- 570		5 and 10	50	60 and 70	84
Females	- 796	Females	- 556		10 and 20	39	70 and 80	79
Whereof have died under two years old		405			20 and 30	78	80 and 90	29
					30 and 40	78	90 and 100	3
					40 and 50	97	100	0
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Imperial Average, per Quarter, of the Six Weeks ended Oct. 12, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 6	32 3	23 10	33 11	44 8	45 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. Clover 5l. 15s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 6s.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 1l. 14s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 22:	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	3405 Calves 124
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	25,060 Pigs 200

COAL MARKET, Oct. 22, 30s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, October 22, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham .	135	£. —	East London . . .	124 0	£. 5 0
Barnsley	290 0	12 0	Grand Junction . .	65 0	3 0
Birmingham (1-8th sh.)	300 0	12 10	Kent	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav.	140 0	9 10	Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
Coventry	1250 0	44 & bs.	South London . . .	89 0	—
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex . .	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	2 15
Croydon	2 10	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	170	7 0	Alliance	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	73 10	4 5	Albion	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester	114 0	3 15	Atlas	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde . .	590 0	25 0	British Commercial .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Junction . . .	311 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3 0	Globe	151 0	7 0
Grand Union	26 0	1 0	Guardian	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	—
Grand Western . . .	8 0	—	Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Imperial Fire . . .	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	5 0
Huddersfield	17 10	—	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon . . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	1 5	Norwich Union . . .	50 0	1 10
Lancaster	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1 10	Protector Fire . . .	1 2 6	0 1 4
Leeds and Liverpool .	395 0	16 0	Provident Life . . .	18 0	0 18
Leicester	330 0	17 0	Rock Life	3 0	0 3
Leic. and North'n . .	90	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
Loughborough	4200 0	180 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell . .	—	35 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	65 dis.	—
Monmouthshire	230 0	10 0	Bolanos	45 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	25 pm.	—
Neath	330 0	15 0	British Iron	31 dis.	—
Oxford	720 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	6 0	—
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0	General	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pm.	—
Regent's	27 0	—	Pasco Peruvian . . .	24 dis.	—
Rochdale	101 0	4 0	Potosi	2 16	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte . . .	400	—
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0	Tlalpuxahua	—	—
Stourbridge	230 0	10 0	United Mexican . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon . .	38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal	22 dis.	—
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	305 0	16 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	55 0	3 0
Severn and Wye . . .	26 0	1 5	Ditto, New	$\frac{3}{4}$ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway . .	12 0	—	City	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10	Ditto, New	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6	Imperial	6 dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey($\frac{1}{4}$ sh.)	850 0	37 10	Phoenix	1 pm.	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	295 0	12 0	General United . . .	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.	4 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton	275 0	12 10	British	11 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4	Bath	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming.	52 0	1 10	Birmingham	65 0	4 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford	6 dis.	—
St. Katharine's . . .	1 dis.	4 p.ct.	Brighton	8 dis.	—
London (Stock) . . .	90 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
West India (Stock) .	207 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet . . .	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock) .	85 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	—	—
Commercial (Stock) .	84 0	4 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	80 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Southwark	3 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	35 0	1 10	Australian (Agricult ^l)	4 pm.	—
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0	Auction Mart	19 0	—
Waterloo	5 0	—	Annuity, British . . .	—	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	23 0	1 2 8	Bank, Irish Provincial	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.	24 0	0 19 10	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	90 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms	18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.	20 pm.	—	Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From September 26, to October 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°		
26	57	62	56	29, 60	heavy rain
27	58	64	55	, 67	fair
28	59	62	52	, 74	fair
29	57	59	55	, 69	rain
30	58	64	55	, 78	fair
O.1	55	60	55	, 79	cloudy
2	52	61	54	, 93	fair
3	53	58	48	30, 25	cloudy
4	48	59	49	, 38	fair
5	52	61	50	, 36	fine
6	51	60	47	, 16	fair
7	48	57	47	29, 94	fair [night
8	52	59	51	, 58	fair, rain at
9	52	56	51	, 28	showery
10	55	55	49	, 30	rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°		
11	51	49	47	29, 25	showers
12	51	56	43	, 40	fair
13	41	51	45	, 48	fair
14	48	55	50	, 79	fair
15	54	58	54	, 79	cloudy
16	58	59	52	, 98	cloudy
17	54	57	45	, 89	fair
18	52	59	52	, 77	fair
19	55	58	52	, 77	cloudy, rain
20	54	57	52	, 77	fair
21	54	59	50	, 57	fair
22	52	56	49	, 27	cloudy
23	51	56	42	, 74	fair
24	54	56	54	30, 07	rain
25	55	58	52	, 08	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 26, 1827, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27			86¾	78		100¾	78			92 pm.	58 56 pm.	59 56 pm.
28			86¾	78		100¾	1				57 55 pm.	57 pm.
29 Hol.												
1			86¾	78		100¾	¾			86 88 pm.	53 54 pm.	53 54 pm.
2			86¾	7		100¾	1			87 90 pm.	53 57 pm.	53 57 pm.
3			86¾	7		100¾	1			92 pm.	57 58 pm.	57 58 pm.
4			87½	68		100	¾			93 94 pm.	59 60 pm.	59 60 pm.
5			86¾	78		100¾	¾				60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
6			86¾	78		100¾	¾			93 95 pm.	60 62 pm.	60 62 pm.
8			86¾	78		100¾	¾		255	94 96 pm.	61 63 pm.	61 63 pm.
9			86¾	7		100¾	78				62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.
10			86¾	78		101	¼				62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.
11	215½	86½	87	92¾	92¾	101½	19¾	257½	96 pm.	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.
12	215½	86¾	87¼	793	93	101¼	19½	255½	94 96 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
13	215½	86¾	87	92¾	92¾	101¾	19½		96 97 pm.	61 64 pm.	61 64 pm.	61 64 pm.
15	215½	86¾	87½	92¾	92¾	101¾	19½		97 pm.	64 65 pm.	63 65 pm.	63 65 pm.
16		86	86¾	792¾	92¾	101¾	19½	255	100 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.	64 65 pm.
17	214½	86¾	87½	678	92¾	102 1¼	19½		101 98 p.	65 63 pm.	65 64 pm.	65 64 pm.
18 Hol.												
19	215¼	86¾	87½	93	93½	102 ¼	19½	257	97 99 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.
20	214¾	86¾	87¾	93¼	93¾	102¾	19½		99 98 pm.	64 60 pm.	64 60 pm.	64 60 pm.
22	215¼	86¾	87¾	93¼	93¾	102¼	19½	256¼	97 98 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
23	215½	87	87¾	93½	93¾	102¾	19½	256¼		63 61 pm.	63 61 pm.	63 61 pm.
24	215	86¾	87¾	93¾	93¾	102¾	19½		96 98 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.	61 62 pm.
25	216	87½	87¾	93¾	93¾	102¾	19½	256½	97 98 pm.	61 63 pm.	61 63 pm.	61 63 pm.
26	216	87½	88½	94¾	94	102¾	19½	257¾	98 97 pm.	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.

South Sea Stock, Oct. 4, 94¾. Oct. 17, 93¾. Oct. 19, 93¾. Oct. 26, 96.

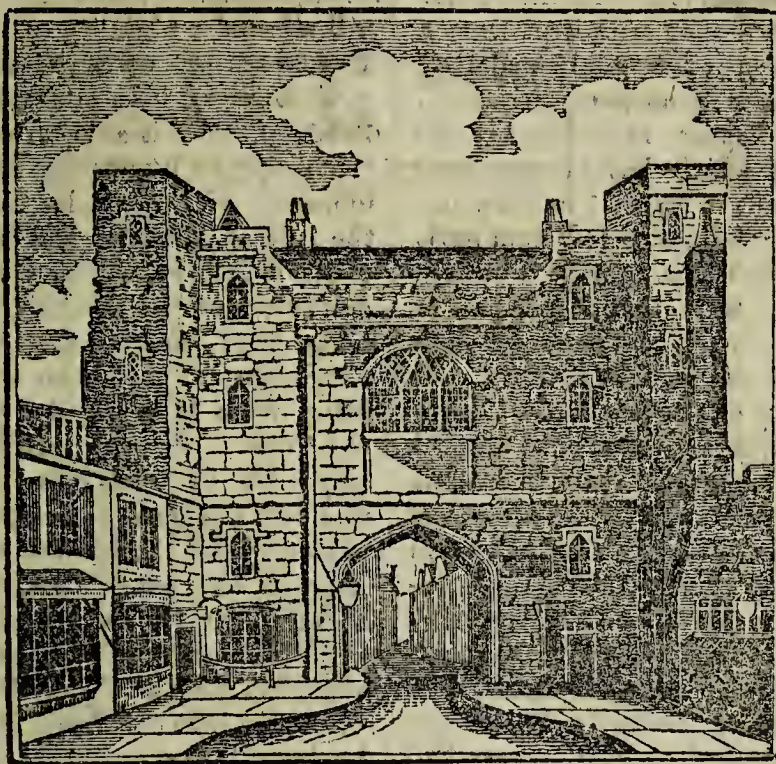
New South Sea Ann. Oct. 9, 86¾. Oct. 19, 86¾. Oct. 22, 87½. Oct. 27, 87¾.

Old South Sea Ann. Oct. 20, 86½. Oct. 23, 86½. Oct. 27, 87.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelms. 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4--Lancaster
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield--Maidstone
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northampton
Nottingham 2--Oxford 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff.--Surrey...
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
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Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Windsor
Wolverhampton
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NOVEMBER, 1827.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. J. LATHAM observes, "In the Minor Correspondence for June, part i. p. 482, a description is given of a gold medal of Queen Anne, with a reverse of Britannia, with her shield and spear, repulsing two sea monsters; one of which has in the hand lifted up, a fragment of a rock; in the other a large club, with the motto "*Vicem gerit illa Tonantis*." And in p. 290, it is stated, that one of these is in the possession of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston Hall, Leicestershire. I beg leave to inform you, that I have in my collection a most complete and perfect medal, *in silver*, which I judge to have been struck from the same die, but the reverse does not correspond with the description above given, although probably meant for the same. On the reverse, in mine, is Minerva standing on a rock, with her shield, bearing Medusa's head in her left hand; the right lifted up in the action of striking, and grasping a triple thunderbolt. Opposed to her, in an half reclining posture, a monster, representing a man with two heads, and Janus like, looking different ways. This figure is furnished with four arms, two on each side; the upper one, on the right, holds a club in the action of striking; the under a stone, or piece of a rock. The other two arms, on the left, are charged with the same kind of weapons; but the upper one has the stone, and the under the club. From the waist downwards, the parts are scaly, like a fish, and from them issue several long snakes, with open mouths, and arrow-pointed tongues; from the thigh three, from the knee one, and from the foot four; eight in all. The motto and exergue as in the gold one above mentioned."

Q. says, that he has carefully read Dr. Berriman's Letter, p. 319, and also the xviiiith chapter of Leviticus; and in neither can he find any thing to convince him of the unlawfulness of marrying the sister of a deceased wife. He remarks, "I cannot agree that the act of marriage brings all the wife's relations into an equal degree of consanguinity with the husband. On the contrary, we are told that the wife is, in a certain degree, to tear asunder the ties of former relationship; she is *to leave father and mother*, and to have no relation but her husband. Your correspondent P. p. 208, has most clearly the Scripture on his side. Before the promulgation of the Law, it was a custom to have two sisters for wives at the same time (Gen. xxix. 16). The frequent squabbles and heart-burnings which must be expected from such a practice (see chap. xxx.), might naturally suggest that humane law (Lev. xviii. 18), upon which so much stress has been laid, and which I think decisive of the question: 'Thou shalt not take a wife to her sister (or take her sister to wife), to vex her, besides the other, in

her life-time.' The children of Israel were still allowed a plurality of wives, but not to have two sisters at the same time."

G. L. says, "In your Magazine for May 1815, p. 395, is a letter dated Stoneleigh, containing an interesting account of the last moments of the patriot Hampden, bearing the title of '*A true and faithfull Narrative of the Death of Master Hambden, who was mortally wounded at Challgrove Fight, Ann. Dom. 1643, and on the 18th day of June,*' purporting to have been copied from a MS. many years in possession of the family of the writer. Being myself engaged in a literary work, in which it is extremely desirable to afford the most authentic account of the patriot which can be obtained, and the statement in the paper alluded to being greatly at variance with the current and commonly believed history of the event described, I shall feel obliged if your Correspondent will mention (either through your publication or by letter) the *authority* upon which that narrative rests: and such further particulars respecting it as may enable me to remove the doubts entertained respecting the place where Hampden really died."

"E. B. S. will be obliged by being informed whether the first wife of Sir James Hobart, knt. Attorney-general to Henry VII. and who subsequently married Margaret daughter of Peter Naunton, esq. and relict of John Dorward, esq. was Dorothy daughter of Sir John Glemham of Suffolk, or whether Sir James had a third wife, who, according to Blomefield in the History of Norfolk, was sister of John Lyhert or Hart, kinsman of Lyhert Bishop of Norwich? In what years did Sir James Hobart and his wives die?"

A Warwickshire Incumbent requests particulars of "*Marshall's Charity*," the intention of which he understands is to augment small livings.

C. H. W. observes: "The Red Book for 1827, in the Table of Precedence, assigns rank to the elder sons of the younger sons of Peers, but gives no place to the elder sons of the elder sons of Peers. How is this anomaly to be accounted for? Query, have the grand-children of Peers *really* any precedence?"

L O. G. does not seem to be aware that the most important of his suggestions is already adopted,—that of each parish transmitting attested copies of the Registers of Births, Marriages, &c. to the proper Ecclesiastical authorities. The Bishops, also, are accustomed to call on their parish Priests for copies of their terriers, moduses, &c.

Errata. P. 100, b. 12 from bottom, *read* 1866; p. 103, a. 29, *for* Cowley *read* Croly; p. 271, b. 28, *for* 1820 *read* 1824; p. 375, b. 44, *for* brass *read* "Statue of copper richly gilt." There is no statue of Edward the First in existence.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITERARY TASTE.

IT is the boast of England that no other nation has made such rapid progress in Literature, Science, and Art. Within the last few years the improvements in every department of knowledge have indeed been astonishing, and they have doubtless contributed very materially to the honour and the advantage of the country, in her political and commercial intercourse with other States. Such are the beneficial results of living under a free Government, established upon the basis of genuine independence, raised and fostered by Christian humanity, guarded by national union, and conducted upon principles of enlightened policy. Every encouragement is given to individual discoveries that may lead to the general good—the public establishments connected with the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, are liberally supported—and a truly patriotic spirit unites the King, the Government, and the people, in promoting the universal extension of intellectual improvement.

The great source from whence flow the thousand streams of knowledge, is undoubtedly that mighty engine the press; and it is only where this powerful vehicle of communication is unshackled by narrow-minded restrictions that a people can ever attain the exalted character of mental superiority. This, however, is the glorious privilege of England; and to this may be imputed the high position in which she stands.

From these general observations we pass on to offer a few remarks upon the improvement of taste in Literature and the Arts.

When we compare the numerous Publications of the present day with those that issued from the press but a few years ago, it is impossible not to observe that the former are very superior to the latter in the style of print-

ing and illustration. The public taste is completely changed. The readers of strictly literary works have not only increased in numbers to an amazing extent, but they have imbibed that spirit of refinement which is perhaps inseparable from intellectual cultivation. It is therefore expected that even the external appearance of a work—its paper, its printing, and its graphic illustrations, shall correspond with the general improvement of the times; and every respectable publisher acknowledges and feels not only the policy and advantage, but the absolute necessity of suiting his productions to the reigning taste. Hence has arisen a spirited but laudable and friendly course of periodical rivalry among some of the most tasteful editors and booksellers in the metropolis. At the head of these we may, without impropriety, place the name of Ackermann—for with him the interesting race commenced. Five years ago that liberal encourager of the Fine Arts published a beautiful little volume, adapted for presentation as a Christmas or New Year's Gift, under the attractive title of *Forget me not*. It was the first attempt to rival the numerous and elegant publications of the Continent designed as tokens of remembrance, friendship, or affection, at that season which ancient custom has consecrated to the interchange of such memorials. The work was rapidly sold, and more than satisfied the highest expectations of its projector. It has been annually continued, and every year has increased its popularity. The volume for the present season is a treasury of literary gems, both in prose and verse; a collection that reflects much credit even upon the eminent authors (both male and female) from whose elegant communications it is formed; the variety of subjects, and the pleasing mixture of prose and verse, of tale

and song, each superior in its class, and the beautiful illustrations by which they are accompanied, combine to render the charming little volume a most delightful remembrancer of friendship or of love.

The example and the success of Mr. Ackermann soon brought competitors to the field. *The Literary Souvenir* started into public notice under the editorial management of that very pleasing writer Mr. Alaric A. Watts. This second star in the new hemisphere of taste broke forth in such a pure style of brilliance as rather increased than diminished that of its sparkling predecessor. It was a glorious rivalry of elegance—each took its appropriate station in the first rank of patronage, and each has been annually supported on the highest eminence of public favour. “*The Literary Souvenir*” for the present season is highly creditable to the Editor, and to the able artists who have produced the beautiful illustrations for this fascinating little annual visitor. Were we asked which of the two works we have mentioned is entitled to preference—which is the most appropriate for presentation—we should hesitate in our judgment, and answer, “Offer one for each hand—they are equally worthy—there is no distinction but in the names.”

Perhaps there cannot be a better proof of the universal applause with which the public received these interesting specimens of Literature and her sister Art, than the fact, that they were immediately followed by three very spirited rivals in one season:—*Friendship's Offering* entered the field in a style worthy of the honourable path to which it aspired—it has kept its ground year after year—and, although it has never fallen behind its fairest competitors, the volume which has just issued from the press evinces considerable improvement; and it is but justice to confess that its superlative elegance is entitled to the liberal patronage of the public. *The Amulet* stands next on the splendid list. Its contents are professedly adapted for the more serious portion of the community, although we see no great reason for the distinction—as not one of these works contain a single paragraph in the least degree calculated to offend the strictest virtue, morality, or religion. Candour, however, must admit that the beautiful “*Amulet*” well deserves a distinguish-

ed rank in the cabinet of taste. Last, in the rival trio to which we have alluded, comes *The Pledge of Friendship*, which deviates from its typographical brethren by a trifling difference in price: it is nevertheless in every way worthy of the best encouragement. Hitherto it had gleaned its contents chiefly by the most judicious selections from published productions of genius, but in the present season it appears before the public with higher claims to patronage. Its pages are enriched by excellent original compositions from the pens of living authors of eminence; and it is well adapted, in every respect, for the purpose intended—an elegant “*Pledge of Friendship*.”

Having thus endeavoured to do equal justice to the five established “*Annuals*,” we have now to speak of two new candidates for public favour. The present season is their first appearance. *The Bijou* is indeed a gem of the first water! We cannot be surprised at this, when we see that it bears the name of Pickering—a name that deserves to be recorded in the annals of Literary taste. All his publications are remarkable for their elegance, and he has reprinted, in a beautiful manner, some of the most valuable productions of British genius. Pickering is a modern Elzevir. As might reasonably be expected, therefore, “*The Bijou*” is really a literary jewel fraught with sterling beauty, in its compositions, its graphic illustrations, and its style of typography. It contains also a novelty which it is naturally expected will attract peculiar attention—a fine engraving from Wilkie's picture of Sir Walter Scott and his family, accompanied by an original Letter from the accomplished Baronet, explanatory of the subject.—The other new appearance of the season is *The Keepsake*. As, however, *seeing only is believing*, the present writer cannot speak of its merits but from report. It has not made its actual *debut* before the public at the period of “this present writing.” If the announcement of its projectors be not an embellishment of the most glaring exaggeration, it will burst forth in all the golden beauty of magnificence, forming in itself a constellation so splendidly clothed in radiance as to eclipse all the minor stars—thus compelling its predecessors to “hide their diminished heads.” We long to behold such a lovely production!

Enough has surely been adduced to show that improvement in Literature and the Arts is one of the prominent features of the times in which we live. It is one of the national honours, and we trust it is one that will not fade and pass away with the fickleness of fashion. If it be the effect of intellectual advancement, it will be cherished and maintained until it has become one of the most permanent characteristics of the country.

W. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Summerlands,
Exeter, Nov. 7.

AFTER every effort to be expected from proved resolution and enterprise, well seconded by devoted followers and associates, all must be glad to see the safe return of Captain Parry, after sufficiently showing the utter impracticability of accomplishing the fine object in view, in the direction in which success seemed probable, more especially on account of the continued ice found by an enterprising Russian, whom privations forced to return, under a more eastern meridian.

It now appears evident that a constant and strong current runs through Behring Straits and opposite channels, to the North Pole; and thence southward, down to Spitzbergen. The same current must necessarily run northward through the wide and unexplored channels on the north side of Lancaster's Sound, now called Barrow's Straits. If, therefore, it be still wished to plant the British flag on the earth's axis, a discovery ship would be, no doubt, floated to it, through one of these outlets, and rapidly down towards the Channel, between East Greenland and Spitzbergen, sometimes called by the former appellation.

The rain, comparatively moderate cold, and floating ice, experienced by Captain Parry, within nearly seven degrees of the North Pole, must be ascribed to the absorption of the sun's rays, constantly shining in summer on the oblate portion of the earth, surrounding the extremity of its axis: and during the six months of the sun's absence it is probable that the case might be different. The non-appearance of birds in the very high latitude attained to, indicates no land contiguous to the North Pole; and if there be land in that *ne plus ultra* of human enterprise, that would still more increase the heat alluded to.

The accounts published, state that when our intrepid Navigator moved eastward, he found a decreasing west variation; and this is at once ascribed to the attraction of a supposed magnetic pole, which the learned Professor Hansteen chooses to situate, on what grounds and discoveries we know not, $4^{\circ} 11'$ from the north pole of the earth, and under the meridian of $101^{\circ} 29' 30''$ east longitude. I, in former papers, Mr. Urban, made it out on *established magnetic principles*, that were there *more than one Magnetic Pole* in each hemisphere, the variation would unquestionably be very different from that actually found in all situations, excepting on the lines of no variation sufficiently described. Captain Parry was situated not far from an equal distance between his own North-west Pole, and Hansteen's north-east by supposition; and thus these two poles ought, on known principles, to have neutralised the effect of each other; leaving the variation *nearly nothing*, which proved in no degree to be the actual fact. In proceeding eastward, the decrease of the west variation arises from the magnetic action of the North-west Pole. To explain this, let a ship be supposed placed on the north pole of the earth, the needle (with a *small* difference to be stated) would point to Captain Parry's pole. Let the ship move southward on its meridian, and the variation will instantly become 180° , reckoned either east or west. The moment the ship, moving on this meridian of no variation, passes over the Magnetic Pole, and to the southward of it, the needle will turn round a hundred and eighty degrees, and will indicate *no* variation, because it would lie in the line of no variation passing through both poles. Again, let us suppose the ship to move southward from the north pole of the earth, or on the eastern part of the meridian of both poles, the variation would be *nothing*; because the needle would thus lie in the *north east line of no variation*. From this statement, we arrive at the case in question: for let the ship now quit the meridian of no variation, and sail westward, an increasing west variation will immediately appear; and hence the obvious reason or cause which gave rise to a decreasing west variation, when the movement was made eastward. It has not hitherto been usual to attend to the action of the

South-east Magnetic Pole, on the south extremity of the needle, *inversely as the square of the distance*. In the case laid down, the south end of the needle will be drawn a little eastward, and consequently, to be actually on the above line of no variation, the observer must move a few degrees to the eastward or westward (according to the side of the North Pole he may be on), in order to have the needle pointing *due north*. Did we know the precise position of the South-east Pole, this correction of variation *could be calculated*. *Mutatis mutandis*, the above instance equally applies in the southern hemisphere. All this obviously points out the positive necessity of ascertaining, without any farther delay, an object of such vast importance as the *precise situation of the two Magnetic Poles*; and from the safety and facility with which the Coppermine river can be descended, the *site of the North-west Pole is within reach*; and will be, for eighty years to come. Short of this, the curve and real rate of movement of the Magnetic Poles will not be known beyond approximations already stated. If we do not achieve this great object, foreigners will; and thus deprive this great nation of an honour justly due to the courage and spirit of our navigators.

The public prints have touched on another wonderful and mysterious department of this infant science, viz. the *Dip of the Magnetic Needle*, or its pointing to some moving object manifestly within the earth. On comparing the dips found by Phipps, 54 years ago, with those recently observed, a small increase is apparent. From the great depth of the Magnetic Poles within the earth, in distant situations, the dip appears, as stated, to alter but little during centuries. Near, however, to the two points of magnetic intensity, the alteration of dip is considerable. Take an instance. At Port Bowen, in 1819 and 1825, the medium latitude was $73^{\circ} 12' 55''$. 194, and longitude $88^{\circ} 58' 28''$. 27. The dip there, in 1819, was $87^{\circ} 30'$, and in 1825 it was $88^{\circ} 01' 23''$. This in six years gave $5' 18''$. 83 of annual increase, which decidedly proves the present movement of the Pole eastward. The greatness of the annual increase arises evidently from the contiguity of Port Bowen to the nearly ascertained site of the North-west Magnetic Pole. Cap-

tain Franklin, at Fort Enterprise, found, that during one year, the dip had decreased $22' 44''$. It is not surprising that, with so imperfect an instrument as the dipping needle, and more especially when it, as then, had not been divested of surrounding and affecting metal, there should be some anomalies of result, where also the effect of magnetic strata was sometimes apparent; but still, a positive decrease of dip in this instance, proves also the polar movement. At Port Bowen the dip was greater, because the Pole was moving eastward towards its meridian: and at Fort Enterprise the dip diminished, because the Pole was moving away eastward from its meridian. Similarly may be applied the increase of west variation at Port Bowen, during six years. We know that the magnetic fluid will act on iron, when various substances are interposed; and that, therefore, it may by some be supposed, that there is no occasion, under former reasoning, to think the earth to be hollow, in order to give freedom to polar movement: but when we consider that intensity of magnetic attraction is situated only under two certain parts of the earth, and that this intensity embodied, is constantly moving in opposite directions, in each hemisphere, the necessity for free space for evident movement becomes quite manifest.

I shall wait, Mr. Urban, for the announced narratives of our two celebrated Navigators; after which I shall arrange and methodise what I have written on this interesting new science, and give it as "*Hints towards forming a Theory of Magnetic Variation*." Whatever new views I may attempt to give, important observations and discoveries within the last nine years will enable me at least to avoid all former errors, arising from the want of such information. I shall illustrate what will be merely an unassuming brochure, by linear sketches. My attempt may induce those who are more able, to produce what may claim more attention. In many things, we are obliged to say, that

"Not deeply to discern, not much to know, Mankind was born to wonder and adore."

Captain Parry and his associates got within a few miles of a latitude entitled to national remuneration. Seeing danger to lives in proceeding further, he unavoidably relinquished

an object, probably within reach; as by efforts, attended with loss and hazard, he might have got over these *very few miles*, surely the reward ought to be granted.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

ON looking over Sams's Peerage, I was surprised to find that so great a proportion of our Peers are *without issue*, and must consequently be succeeded in their titles (where the title itself does not become extinct) by *collateral* branches of their respective families. Of Peers thus situated, the number, in the three Peerages, amount to 147; and in that number I have not included minors, nor members of the Royal Family.

DUKES—Argyll, Devonshire, Dorset, Gordon, Northumberland, St. Alban's.

MARQUESSSES—Bute, Cholmondeley, Lothian, Townshend, Wellesley.

EARLS—Arran, Beauchamp, Berkeley, Bridgewater, Buchan, Buckinghamshire, Cadogan, Chatham, Chesterfield, Clanwilliam, De Grey (C'tess), Digby, Donoughmore, Dudley, Egremont, Essex, Fife, Glengall, Harborough, Harcourt, Hardwicke, Kellie, Kenmare, Kilkenny, Llandaff, Lanesborough, Leven, Lindsay, Liverpool, Ludlow, Mayo, Miltown, Newburgh, O'Neill, Pembroke, Plymouth, Pomfret, Portarlington, Portmore, Rochford, Scarborough, Seafield, Selkirk, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Stair, Thanet, Traquair, Tyrconnel.

VISCOUNTS—Allen, Bangor, Beresford, Courtenay, Clermont, Castlemaine, Downe, Falkland, Fitzwilliam, Harborton, Kenmuir, Lake, Molesworth, Palmerston, Ranelagh.

BARONS—Alvanley, Arundell, Ash-town, Aston? Auckland, Aylmer, Belhaven, Berwick, Bexley, Bolton, Calthorpe, Carbery, Carteret, Clarina, Clinton, Colville, Cranstown, Crofton, Dacre, De Blaquiere, De Clifford, Dormer? Dufferin, Dunalley, Ellenborough, Farnborough, Farnham, Ffrench, Gambier, Grantley, Grenville, Hartland, Hawke, Headley, Hill, Hotham, Howard de Walden, Lisle, Lynedoch, Lyttleton, Massey, Melrose, Middleton, Montford, Mount Sandford, Muncaster, Muskerry, Newborough, Norwood, Northwick, Nugent, Ponsonby, Prudhoe, Ranccliffe, Reay, Ribblesdale, Rivers, Riversdale, Rodney, Rokeby, Rolle, Ruthven, St. He-

lens, Saltown, Selsey, Somerville, Soudes, Southampton, Ventry, Walsingham, Willoughby de Broke.

N. B. Those in italics have titles in the Scots or Irish, as well as in the English Peerage.

The following 23 Peers have only *female issue*:

MARQUESSSES—Queensberry, Thomead, Westmeath.

EARLS—Annesley, Antrim, (C'tess) Blessinton, Carhampton, Charlemont, Clarendon, Macclesfield, Nelson, Portsmouth, Rathdown, Wicklow.

VISCOUNTESS—Keith.

BARONS—Branden, Downes, De Dunstanville, Kirkcudbright, Montagu, Radstock, Rendlesham, Zouche.

Yours, &c. P. C. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, Worthing, Oct. 20.

YOU have, in p. 53 of the Gentleman's Magazine for July last, introduced the following passage from Mr. M'Nicoll's work in proof "of the Truth of the Bible."—"It is not only above my reason, but perfectly at variance with it, that God should make something out of nothing; yet the fact of Creation makes the consistency of the proposition absolutely certain."

Now, Sir, although the comment on the above reasoning, contained in your publication, must leave entire conviction on the minds of your readers, yet as the annexed illustration of the subject, by the highly-gifted Sir Walter Raleigh, is quite in accordance with your definition, I am induced to hope it will afford gratification to the contemplative and rational. It may be interesting to know that the extract here offered, was transcribed from a MS. page in Birch's Life of Sir Walter, and that the work had formerly belonged to the late virtuous Marquis of Hastings, as it contains his Lordship's arms as Lord Rawdon.

Extract from Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World."

"God, whom the wisest men acknowledge to be a power ineffable, and virtue infinite, a light by abundant charity invisible, an understanding which itself alone can comprehend, an essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute pureness and simplicity, was and is pleased to make himself known by the WORK OF THE WORLD:—in the wonderful magnitude whereof (all which he imbraceth, filleth, and sustaineth), we behold the image of that glory which cannot be measured, and withall that one, and yet

universal nature, which cannot be defined.—
In the *glorious lights* of heaven, we perceive
a *shadow* of his divine countenance; in his
merciful provision for all that live, his ma-
nifold goodness; and lastly, in creating and
making EXISTENT the WORLD universal, by
the ABSOLUTE ART of his own WORD, his
POWER and ALMIGHTINESS; which power,
light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being
all but attributes of one simple essence, and
ONE GOD, we all admire, and in part discern
per speculum creaturarum; that is, in the
disposition, order, and variety of celestial
and terrestrial bodies.”

Yours, &c.

M. E.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XL.

Earl Surrey.

OF the following translation from
Martial, by this noble poet, Dr.
Nott remarks, in his valuable but too
costly edition of the author's works,
as having “the merit not only of being
one of the earliest translations in our
language from any approved Classic,
but of being perhaps the best transla-
tion of the Epigram itself that has
since appeared.” The following is
given from a MS.

*A translation of the Earl of Surreys
out of Martiall, directed by him to
one Maister Warner.*

Warner, the things for to attayn
The happy life, ar these I finde,
The ritches left, nor got with pain,
The fruitfull field, the quiett minde.
The egall friends, no grudge, nor strife,
Nor chardge of rule, or governance,
Without disease the healthful life,
The houshold of continuance.

daintie *

The meân diet, no *delicat* fare,
Wisdom ioynd with simplicety,
The night discharged of all care,
Whear wyne may bear no sovraignty.
The chast plain wife without debate,
Such sleep as may beguile the night,
Contented with thine own estate,
Neither wish death, nor fear his might.

Sir John Harington.

Some local attack on the poets as
being indebted to, or having stole from
the ancients, appears to have occasion-
ed Sir John Harington in his own
MS. to have adopted the above trans-
lation, appending thereto, as a justi-
fication, the following spirited epi-
gram, familiarly addressed to his po-
pular contemporary of Hereford.

* So in MS.

To Mr. John Davys.

My deer friend Davys, some against vs par-
tiall, [from Martiall:
Have fownd we steall some good conceits
So, though they graunt our versè hath
som acumen, [trew men:
Yet make they fooles suspect we skant ar
But Surrey did the same, and worthy Wyatt,
And they had praise and reputation by it:
And Heywood, whome yo^r putting down
hath raised, [praised,
Did vse the same and with the same is
Wherefore yf they had witt that soe did
trace vs, [grace vs:
They must again for their own creddits
Or else, to our more honour and their
greevs,
Match vs at least with honorable theevs.

EU. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

RELYING on your accustomed im-
partiality, I request the insertion
of a short reply to a false comment of
your Reviewer (p. 339), on my ac-
count of the Church of *St. Mary-le-
bone*, published in Messrs. Britton and
Pugin's “Public Edifices of London.”

Speaking of *Mary-le-bone*, prior to
the year 1800, my words are, “there
were eight private Chapels, independ-
ently of several dissenting Chapels, in
this parish, belonging to the Church
of England, viz. Oxford Chapel,” &c.
Now by reading the sentence (“inde-
pendently of several dissenting Cha-
pels,”) as a parenthesis, as I intended it,
and as it is pointed to be read, all am-
biguity is removed, and the presumed
absurdity rests with your Reviewer,
who by omitting the words “in this
parish,” and the “viz.” has created
the blunder of which he complains.

As the dimensions given by your
Reviewer (vide p. 338) of the Church
of St. Martin in the Fields differ from
those of Reveley the architect, inserted
in his preface to the third volume of
Stuart's “Antiquities of Athens,” I
annex the latter measurements from
that work.

					Feet	In.
Length	-	-	-	-	161	9
Breadth	-	-	-	-	80	9
Height of Columns	-	-	-	-	33	4
Diameter of ditto	-	-	-	-	3	4
Number of ditto,	16					
Height of the Entablature, supposed						
two-ninths of the Column	-				7	4
Height of the whole order	-				40	8
Breadth of Portico	-	-			66	10

Yours, &c.

E. W. BRAYLEY.

** P. 338. l. 13. read “best ideas.”



Inwoods Arch^{ts}

Schnebbellie del.

SOMERS TOWN CHAPEL, ST. PANCRAS, N.W.



Inwoods Arch^{ts}

Schnebbellie del.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX, N.W.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XV.

SOMERS-TOWN CHAPEL, ST. PANCRAS.

Architects, W. and H. W. Inwood.

THIS building, which by accident has been made to assume the highest place in the accompanying engraving, is perhaps the completest specimen of "Carpenters' Gothic" ever witnessed, the new Church at Mitcham, described in vol. xci. pt. ii. p. 17, only excepted.

It is built of brick, with stone dressings, and in plan approaches nearly to a square. The view given, shows the west and north elevations, which parts of the edifice shall be the first described.

The West front is made in breadth into five portions. The central one, which is the commencement of the tower, has a trifling projection beyond the face of the wall; the other divisions are separated by miserable substitutes for buttresses, being thin perpendicular projections run up the face of the wall without relief sufficient to render them useful or ornamental, and finished with clumsy octangular pinnacles, the angles of which are destitute of ornamental foliage; this deficiency, however, is made up by the size of the finial, which greatly resembles a large cauliflower. In three of the divisions are doorways of considerable height; that in the central one is finished with an ogee canopy, and this division is also furnished at its western front and returns, with buttresses which differ from the others in having no pinnacles. The remaining divisions are unoccupied. The tower rises above the roof of the Church in two stories. The first is low, and is pierced in the western face with a circular aperture to receive the clock dial. The second story has in each face a window of two lights, with an arched head, bounded by an ogee canopy. The parapet is pierced with quatrefoils, and at the angles are pinnacles of a similar form to those of the buttresses, but of greater dimensions. The principal faults of this elevation are the great proportion of dead wall visible in it, and the size of the doorways, which shew how little the characteristics of the style professed to be adopted in this Church have been attended to, however correct it may be to form doorways in Ionic temples—

GENT. MAG. November, 1827.

So high that giants may get through,
And keep their impious turbands on.

A slight experience in the structures of the pointed style, would have shewn that no building of any period ever contained a doorway bearing the same proportion to the main building as those in the present building do. In this respect, as well as in many others, the superiority of the pointed style over Grecian architecture is seen. What can be more absurd than making apertures of 20 feet in height, for the passage of beings never exceeding six. The mullions seen in the windows of the tower, unaccompanied by tracery, as well as the rest of the ornaments, are totally at variance with the detail of the pointed style.

The North side contains seven lofty windows, with acutely pointed heads, each divided vertically into two lights by a mullion, which diverges at the top, and forms two sub-arches within the head of the window; the soffits of these sub-arches, as well as the angular compartment above them, are entirely destitute of sweeps or tracery of any kind. The heads of the windows are bounded by sweeping cornices; the piers between them have buttresses of a similar design to the western front, but without pinnacles; a fascia is continued along the elevation at the termination of the buttresses, and the whole finishes shortly after with a parapet and coping.

This elevation is equally faulty with the western one; the windows are too high and narrow, and being destitute of tracery, remind the spectator of the "Gothic and Chinese designs" which may be seen in many a tea-garden and summer-house in the environs of this building. It is but right to let posterity know the extent of the obligations which the designers of the Church lay under to these erections, or the future denizens of Somers-town might suppose, that such paragons of architecture derived their classical embellishments from the building before us. The eastern elevation is made by buttresses into three divisions. The former are finished with pinnacles, as in the west front. The central division contains a large window, the description of which is reserved for the interior, (this part of the building being hid by houses), and is finished with a gable, on the front of which is an octangular

pedestal sustaining a cross patee, which shews itself in the engraving above the north side. The *South* front is a copy of the northern one already described.

THE INTERIOR

is approached through three lobbies, to which the doorways in the western front lead, and all of which communicate laterally with each other. The side ones contain in a portion of their height, flights of stairs to the galleries, the remainder of the upright being occupied by galleries. The body of the Church is made in length into three principal ailes of equal height, but differing in breadth, the centre being considerably broader than the side ones. On each side the centre aile are seven clusters of columns, which, taken in detail, shew four cylinders, surrounding and almost concealing a pier; the caps are bell shaped, and expand considerably from the ring at their necks, and unite together; upon these columns rests the vaulted ceiling, which consists of seven groined divisions made by arched ribs, each consisting of three toruses, crossing the Church from north to south. The diagonal ribs are formed only of a single torus of small proportions, and the groined compartments are made by four of these ribs uniting in the centre of each division, and bearing at the intersection a huge nondescript flower instead of a boss. The triple toruses are also applied by way of arches laterally, and in such situation divide the centres from the side ailes; the vaulting of the latter springs from the capitals of the clustered columns, and rests upon imposts attached to the walls, between the windows, of a mean and paltry character, being formed of two acorns, sustaining, corbel fashion, an insignificant moulding. The groins are worked to a wire-drawn edge, and at the points of intersection have flowers. A gallery is erected in the ailes and across the western end, the fronts of which are painted white, and are adorned near the top with a row of trefoils in relief. The pewing is ornamented in a similar way. The altar is placed against the east wall, which is totally unornamented; above the communion-table are tablets of white marble, containing the usual inscriptions, and having much the appearance of hand-bills. A large window occupies a portion of the wall above, in which the architects have

struck out something superior to the other designs. It is divided by mullions into four lights; the central two support two sub-arches, which enter the principal arch at its flanks; these are again subdivided. In the latter the want of sweeps is again apparent on the points of the sub-arches; and, filling the space between them and the superior arch of the window, is a circle inclosing 6 sweeps, and in like manner the heads of the sub-arches contain trefoils. A little addition would make this window passable. The pulpit is octangular, and ornamented with perpendicular mouldings. The basement on which it stands is evidently taken from Batty Langley. It is square in plan; at the angles are four clustered columns, corresponding with the larger ones, except that the capitals are ornamented with some odd foliage; these columns bear an *architrave and cornice*, on which rests the pulpit. It is situated on the south side of the middle aile. The reading-desk on the opposite side is similar in design, except that the pillars are square instead of being clustered, and the elevation less than the pulpit. A portion of the ailes at the east end are cut off for vestries; the entrances to these, as well as the doorways communicating with the lobbies, accord with the main edifice. In the western gallery is a small organ.

Upon the first glance at the interior of this edifice, it would appear that the style of the 13th century was aimed at. If this conjecture is correct, the ensuing description must have shewn how totally the imitation has failed. The ribs of ancient vaults are always substantial; they were not formed for mere ornament, but actually supported a superincumbent mass of great weight. How that office could be performed by mouldings scarcely larger than wands, it would be difficult to say. Nothing is plainer in the present building than that the mouldings receive support where they ought to bestow it; in fact, the groined roof of the pointed style is here frittered down to an ornamented ceiling. These observations apply to the centre aile; the vaulting of the others is yet more faulty, as it is destitute even of the semblance of ribs, and, no attempt having been made to imitate the ancient method of vaulting, the ceilings of these portions of the building are quite out of character. The main columns are equally at va-

riance with propriety; in the pointed style, the attached cylindrical pillars always bear due subordination to the main pier to which they are appended, here they nearly absorb it. The pulpit and reading-desk would have presented a new order in architecture if Batty Langley had not given his inventions to the world; but having done so, he is entitled to the merit of being the first person who thought of placing an architrave on columns in the pointed style. As it would be unjust to rob the memory of this eminent architect of the fame due to his discoveries, it is but right to make this acknowledgment, lest the merit due to Batty Langley, and him alone, should be given to the designers of Somers-town Chapel. The minor detail is of the same character. The capitals of the columns, and the bosses, are perfectly unique, and without precedent in the genuine pointed style.

The number accommodated in this building is 1985 persons. The estimate was 14,291*l.* 12*s.* a sum certainly insufficient to produce an ornamented building; but it must be at the same time remembered, that an equal proportion of correct enrichments would not have consumed more money than the flimsy and absurd ornaments of this building.

The present Chapel has attracted a degree of notoriety lately, in consequence of the numerous converts from Popery who have made their recantation within its walls. It derives a lustre from the ministry of Mr. Judkin, whose merits as a divine are not eclipsed by his talents as a poet and an artist.

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.

Architects, W. and H. W. Inwood.

THE magnificent building which forms the second subject in the engraving, was erected by the parish of St. Pancras, in consequence of the confined accommodation afforded by the ancient Church, which however was laudably preserved entire, and the new structure built in another part of the parish.

The design is taken from the triple Temple upon the Acropolis at Athens, which, as far as can be judged from engraved plans and views, in one respect resembled our Cathedrals and other Christian Temples, *viz.* in its comprising distinct chapels (if I may be allowed to apply the term to the

classical structure) under one roof. That at all events the temples of Erechtheus, and Minerva Polias, were not coeval with the attached Pandroseum, is evident, and whether those temples were the works of one period, appears to me to be doubtful, but having no further means of judging than from engravings, it would be impossible to form a decided opinion. One of the architects of the present Church took a journey to Athens to obtain models of the original building, to assist him in the construction of the Church, before the matchless originals had been battered into atoms by the cannon of the Turkish hordes, to the eternal disgrace of the European states which sat still and witnessed with the most cruel apathy the destruction of those sacred reliques. Their ruins will in future only interest the traveller as the monument of a brave and suffering people, whose blood, mingled with that of their wretched foes, cements the mass of dust and rubbish which to future ages will alone point out the spot where Athens once stood.

The West front consists of a hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, sustaining a pediment. The magnificent columns are copied from the principal portico of the original; one of which graces our national museum. To have attempted to sculpture the exquisite capitals in any stone which this country produces, would have been an hopeless task; they are consequently moulded in terra cotta, a modern composition of Mr. Rossi's invention, which it is hoped will rival in firmness and durability the same description of material of the ancients. The capitals of the exterior columns have the double volute, an admirable contrivance of the ancients to give a perfect appearance to these columns, which are seen in flank as well as in front. Within the portico are three splendid entrances, bounded with architraves, enriched with numerous mouldings and pateras. The central has a cornice resting on consoles, the lateral ones a frieze of leaves of the early Corinthian example, set upright above their lintels. The upright of the wall is finished with a frieze of honeysuckles; the foregoing and nearly all the enrichments of the Church are worked in terra cotta.

The tower rises above the Church in three principal stories, each of which has its stylobate, and forms in itself

a small temple, octagonal in its plan. The first story has a lofty plinth, and a peristyle of eight fluted Corinthian columns of the early examples of the order, as invented by Callimachus, sustaining an entablature, on the cornice of which is a circular dial facing the west. The cella is pierced with openings filled up with louvre boards. A similar plinth and peristyle of the same order composes the second story, the only variance being in the capitals, which are even plainer than those below, and the openings in the cella are void. The upper story has no columns; it is adorned with honeysuckles on every face, and finished with a cornice and conical roof of stone, on the apex of which a group of elegant foliage sustains a plain cross, forming an appropriate finish to the elevation. The flanks of the Church being uniform, the description of the northern front, which faces the road, and is shown in the engraving, will suffice. Near the west end, and at that portion which flanks the tower, is a recess with antæ at the sides, containing two semicolumns of the same order as the western front, and a window in the wall between them. These columns have no place in the original; the idea is evidently borrowed from our own splendid temple, the Church of St. Martin's, a building which will not shrink from a comparison with any structure of antiquity. If an entrance had been formed below the window, it would have afforded an apology for the columns, which in their present situation it must be confessed are somewhat misplaced. In the wall which succeeds, are two series of windows, the upper lofty, and the lower flat, and sepulchral in their appearance. If the architects had made but one range of windows, how much superior would the view of this part of the Church have been! The building stands on a stylobate composed of three granite steps, and the walls have a base composed of the same mouldings as the bases of the columns, and are finished with an entablature continued from the portico. Beneath this in the central portion of the wall is a frieze of honeysuckles, as in the western front, and the cornice is further ornamented with Grecian tiles set upright upon it. The wing attached to this side of the Church is imitated from the Pandro-

seum, which however is repeated for the sake of uniformity on the other side. In the present building, the cariaty-dal portico is composed only of four female statues; the two which decorate the flanks of the original, and give a depth and relief to the portico, are omitted, in perfect accordance with the mean arrangement of nearly all the modern porticoes, which are never suffered to have more than a single row of columns. The hands of the original statues having been destroyed, the modern ones have pitchers and inverted torches, symbols of death, the principal entrance to the catacombs being formed on the stylobate of this portico. The entablature, roofing, and other portions appear to be copied from the originals with great accuracy; a sarcophagus, enriched with foliage, supplies the place of the sacred olive. The doorway which leads to the catacombs is a great blemish; the situation is so unappropriate, that it appears as if it had been cut through the wall at a subsequent period to the erection of the main building. The architects would have displayed more taste if they had formed this entrance in one of the lateral walls of the wings, where it would have been more out of sight, if its existence was absolutely necessary. A flap door even with the ground appears to be a more natural and less obtrusive entrance to a sepulchral vault, and had this expedient been adopted here, so great an eyesore as the present entrance would have been avoided. In each of the flanks of the wings is a single window.

In the *East front* the architects have boldly deviated from the design of the original, and for this they have been censured by some fastidious critics. When, however, it is recollected that there is good reason for attributing the original building to different periods, and that the architects were necessitated to accommodate their building to the purposes of a Christian Church, it will, I think, be granted by every judicious admirer of architectural consistency, that they have acted with more taste and better judgement in this part of their design than if they had scrupulously attended to their original. In bringing out a bold semicircular sweep for the altar, they have borne in mind the tribune of the patriarchal Churches, and in finishing the main building

above this projection with a pediment, they have made that proper distinction between the nave and chancel which ought ever to mark a Christian Church. The bow is enriched with four engaged columns of the order of the portico, which have the appearance of being entire pillars, partly concealed within the wall, and two *antæ*; in the intercolumniations are three windows, and the cornice is set round with Grecian tiles. The exterior angles of the front are guarded by *antæ*, and in that part of the wall not occupied by the chancels, are windows corresponding with those in the flanks of the building. Upon the whole, I have always admired the eastern part of this Church as a chaste and elegant composition. It is certainly at variance with the style of building of the north and south fronts, inasmuch as the columns are raised on a continued plinth, which only exists in this part of the building; but, as a visible alteration of the architecture is allowable in a Church for the purpose of marking the Chancel, the fault, if it is one, is so trifling as scarcely to require an apology. In concluding this description of the exterior, it is only necessary to notice that all the windows and other openings are lintelled, and that in their form they are pyramidal, inclining from the base to the lintel. The catacombs are arched, but the architects are too conversant with ancient buildings to introduce an arch or any inclination towards one, in any visible part of the building.

THE INTERIOR

is approached by three vestibules. The centre is a copy of the interior of the octagon tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes at Athens, which is well enough known to render a description unnecessary. The lateral vestibules are oval in plan, and their ceilings are ornamented with flowers; they contain stairs to the galleries. The body of the Church is a parallelogram; it is roofed in one span, and by no means corresponds with the beauty of the exterior. Its plain walls and spacious area remind the spectator rather of a presbyterian conventicle, than the gorgeous temple of the protecting goddess of an eternal city. It may be pleaded in excuse, that the accommodation of an extensive congregation precluded columns; this is to be regretted, as the appearance of the interior is sa-

crificed in consequence. A spacious gallery is attached to three of the sides; the western portion is sustained on six Ionic columns, the remainder upon enriched pillars or rather pedestals, appertaining to no order, but of a neat and elegant design; the fronts are ornamented with a profusion of Grecian mouldings. The walls of the Church are finished with an elegant frieze. The recess, which contains the altar, has a low wall with an enriched cornice, forming a continued plinth to the superstructure. To the dado are attached slabs of marble, with the decalogue, &c. inscribed upon them, altogether having the appearance of hand-bills. Upon the superior member of the plinth are placed six elegant columns of scagliola, in imitation of verd antique, with capitals and bases of statuary marble, displaying the delicate sculpture of the original, now deposited in our museum. The beautiful interlaced moulding applied to the bases, peculiar (at least in its appropriation) to this temple, is retained in these columns.

The roof of the Church is panelled, and enriched with flowers, but without relief, an observation which applies to most of the ornamental parts of the edifice. The ceiling of the chancel is adorned with a chalice and gilt foliage. The pulpit and reading desk are beautiful specimens of carved oak, the design and enrichments superior to any recent work of the kind. As the wood of which they are composed was a portion of the celebrated Fairlop oak, they are looked upon as matters of greater curiosity perhaps on that account than even the beautiful grained and highly polished material, and the splendid carvings, would call forth if they depended alone on their intrinsic merits. All the windows have a border of coloured glass, with honeysuckles, but it is much to be lamented that the eastern windows have never been filled with historical subjects in stained glass, as originally contemplated, and that the tympanum of the western portico should be destitute of historical sculpture.

In closing the account of this Church, it would be unjust to pass over unnoticed the liberality displayed by the parish on its erection. Such a building does honour to the country at large, and is a monument to its immediate neighbourhood, which the inha-

bitants will have good cause to pride themselves upon.

The following information, extracted from Messrs. Britton's and Pugin's "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," will appropriately wind up this account.

The amount of the contracts for the Church were 50,809*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in which was included 742*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* for the scagliola columns, and 4,300*l.* for the terra cotta ornamental work. The entire expence of the building, including the purchase of the site, is said to be 76,679*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* a sum which I understand to be considerably within the actual amount.

The building was commenced on the 1st May, 1819; and on July 1st in the same year, the late ever to be lamented Duke of York laid the first stone. The authority before referred to, states that the building was finished in April 1822. This however was not the fact, as many of the exterior decorations, and in particular the enriched cymatium which forms the superior members of the pediments, were not added until long after the consecration on the 7th May, 1822. 2500 persons can be accommodated in sittings in this building.

E. I. C.

ERRATA.—P. 10, col. b. l. 16, in the account of St. Mary's Church, after "an" read *Ionic*, and after "exterior" add a semicolon.

In the description of St. Mary-le-bone Church, p. 11, col. a, l. 7 and four succeeding ones, it should read thus: "And the eastern has a door-way and niche above it in the front, and both the wings are guarded."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

AFTER giving due praise to Cambridge for her architectural exertions, accident led me to revisit Oxford; where, though the spirit of improvement is not so actively at work, something is still going on to attract the notice of the observer. Of what is most remarkable, I shall willingly give you some account.

At St. Mary's Church, where the University Sermons are usually preached, an extensive alteration is in progress, with a view to obtain more and better accommodation. Its ultimate effect cannot yet be ascertained; but, as it is evident that no expence is spared, we may trust that it will not disap-

point the expectations of the University. The interior will be entirely new modelled; but I do not understand that there is at present any intention to remove the very offensive and incongruous south porch, with its twisted columns, broken pediment, and all its other absurdities. The necessary must take place of the ornamental.

Proceeding northward from St. Mary's, we come to the once narrow and ill-built *Cat-street*, now a handsome space, where the new buildings of Magdalen Hall extend completely from All Souls College to New College-lane; making ample amends for the extinction of Dr. Newton's unfortunate College, Hertford. The new front is plain and dignified, but without columns; the quadrangle within would be very pretty, but for two pointed windows, left in one corner, and not at all harmonizing with the rest. For this blemish no very satisfactory reason is given.

At Balliol a plain new building is just completed, placed at right angles with *Fisher's* building*. It contains several good sets of apartments, and, having no pretensions, is liable to no criticism. Almost opposite to the west side of this College, and just beyond the small Church of Magdalen parish, is opened a broad and regular street, leading directly to Worcester College. It is called, I think, *Beaumont-street*; and consists entirely of well-looking houses, which, when completed, will give it a very handsome appearance. As this brings Worcester entirely into the world, from its former very obscure nook, there is some talk of giving more ornament to its front. I conceive that, without more expence than the mere object of ornament deserves, nothing better can be done than to unite the two projecting buildings, which contain the Hall and Chapel, by a handsome colonnade, not raised so high as to obscure the library in the centre. Pilasters might be added to the front of that building, if it were thought worth the expence.

Having been led on insensibly as far as Worcester College, we cannot but proceed to take a view of the New Printing Office, which stands about a quarter of a mile from it, in a northerly direction. A new street will soon

* Inscribed, by order of its founder, VERBUM NON AMPLIUS, FISHER.

unite the one to the other. This building, the design of Mr. Robertson, presents to the spectator a very imposing front, consisting of a centre and two wings, united by a decorated wall, of the height of one story. The centre forms a building apparently imitated from one of the triumphal arches at Rome; I forget which. It has an entablature supported by Corinthian columns projecting, and what they call three-quarter columns within, with a high central arch, and two lower, for the entrances. The wings, or extremities, have only three-quarter columns of the same order. The chief objection, at a first view, is, that the projecting columns support nothing but their own entablature, and a low parapet. It seems that they ought to be surmounted by statues, which was usual in ancient buildings of this form. Still the front deserves much commendation on the whole, and produces a grand effect. The space enclosed within is of very great extent; as may be conceived, when it is mentioned, that the south side, now finished, contains one room of 200 feet, besides smaller apartments. In this room many presses are already at work, but exclusively in printing Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books. The Clarendon is still employed for printing classical and other works, and probably will long be reserved for that purpose.

I must here pause to mention what I had inadvertently omitted, the very handsome restoration and improvement of the whole front of All Souls College, towards the High-street. It is now completed with much judgment and correctness of taste, and forms a considerable addition to the beauty of that admired street.

These are the chief novelties in the University. But at the east end of the town, a new Church is built, destined to supply the place of the old Church of St. Clement's parish, which, besides being inconveniently situated, is too small for the use of the inhabitants. Here the architect has ventured upon a step, which may have been tried elsewhere, but has not before fallen under my observation. It is constructed in the style of the old Churches, called Saxon, or ancient Norman, with low semicircular arches, and massive columns, having small and varied capitals. The windows, however, are better proportioned than is

usual in those buildings, and the entrance is good; but the tower very low, and totally without ornament. Still the general effect is not unpleasing, and the interior may be called handsome. One variety the artist has not introduced, probably because he considered it as belonging to a later age. This is the range of small arches, with their curves intersecting, the segments of which have been supposed to have suggested the pointed arch. These, I cannot but think, would have been more ornamental at the east end (within), than the row of small circular arches which occupies that situation. The attempt is altogether laudable, especially as such buildings must be much less costly, than the more florid and ornamented style. In this part of the town, also, very splendid baths are projected by a private individual. They are already fit for use, though the ornamental part of the front, which appears in several prints, is not yet executed.

Among libraries, the Bodleian is continually extending its domain, in consequence of new accessions; and bids fair, ere long, to occupy the whole building of the schools. The Radcliffe, I am told, is growing rich in the stores of Natural History,—a very right destination for the library of a physician, and to which, report says, it will in future be chiefly appropriated, thereby relieving the Bodleian from one extensive branch of collection. Here I should pause. But, though I have not much pried into interiors, I cannot desist without giving due praise to the judicious repair and extension of the library at Magdalen College. It is now a very fine room, light, and commodious for containing a large accession of books. The Cloisters of this College have been almost entirely re-built, but only so as to restore the ancient form of the building. Should the grand entrance to them be also restored, according to the original plan, the effect will be very fine. So farewell, Oxford, for the present. Rejoice in thy old laurels, and gather new. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

IN reply to a Correspondent in your last Magazine, p. 194, who has been pleased to notice my former letter, I need only remark, that my observations on the recent improvements at

Winchester, had a reference to those only, which have been carried on *since* the publication of Mr. Britton's work. The more substantial repairs of the Cathedral, which were completed before 1817, having been recorded with just eulogium in his pages, any comment on my part would have been more than superfluous*.

There are few persons, who have lived to witness so great a revolution produced by their works in the general taste and feelings, as Mr. Britton has effected by his various publications on Ecclesiastical Architecture. Some of the Correspondents in the *Gent. Mag.* were among the first to lead the way in this pursuit; but their essays were not so splendidly illustrated by the engraver; they enjoyed their brief popularity among the literature of the day, and were then consigned to the shelf, for the occasional researches of the antiquary or the historian. Mr. Britton's works, on the contrary, and especially his *Cathedrals*, are to be found alike on the tables of the library and drawing-room, are familiarly known, and are quoted as paramount authority on every question which he has embellished. Our National Architecture is better understood and appreciated by all classes of society, and for centuries to come we may confidently hope that the venerable monuments of antiquity will be preserved from wanton destruction on the one hand, or from incongruous additions on the other.

One, among our public buildings, that was long suffered to remain in a disgraceful state of neglect, was the Cathedral of Rochester; and I was much gratified, during a late excursion in Kent, to notice the extensive repairs which are now in progress under the direction of the Dean and Chapter. If I am not misinformed, their liberal feelings have prompted them to undertake the whole expense, which must of necessity contract their plans. In those Cathedrals, and Rochester is among the number, where the inadequate revenues of the Dean and Chapter will not allow them

to carry any magnificent design into execution, why not call upon the lay members of the Church for assistance? The ample funds which have been lately collected for a similar purpose at Chester and Peterborough, afford a sufficient proof that such an appeal would not be made in vain.

The improvements at Rochester are not confined to the labours of the stonemason. The King's Grammar-school, which a short time ago was reduced to three or four scholars, is now under better regulations, and contains the full complement of boys, and an additional master has been lately appointed to take charge of the choristers. In order to expedite the progress of the workmen, the Cathedral is open for Divine worship only once a day, at 12 o'clock, Sundays excepted, when there is service at the usual hours, morning and afternoon. The duties of the choir are well performed, without any appearance of irreverent haste. The boys seem to be carefully instructed, and in chanting the psalms give every syllable with extraordinary precision. One of the Minor Canons officiated at the altar in the absence of the Dean, and supplied the place of the absent Prebendary in the pulpit; nor were any of the members of the Chapter to be seen in the deserted stalls; a circumstance, which to the credit of the Church, is almost unknown in other Cathedrals, and it is to be hoped, is not often permitted by the exemplary Dean of Rochester.

Yours, &c.

M. H.

INIGO S. says, "the Blackstone pedigree, in p. 224, gives to the Judge only one son, the present James Blackstone, LL.D. Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, whereas he had certainly more. Dr. Blackstone was not the eldest. There was an elder son who was living in Berkshire at the time the late Lord Barrymore had his private theatre at Wargrave, and frequently acted there, being considered one of the best of the amateur performers; I think his name was Henry, but of that I cannot be certain. He went to America very many years ago, and I believe never returned to this country. There was also (if I mistake not) another son in Holy Orders."

"The Judge had also a nephew of the name of Henry Blackstone, who was a Barrister in the Temple of considerable eminence as a Special Pleader, and published Reports of Cases in the Common Pleas."

* The passage in p. 111, ascribing to Mr. Blore the works performed by Mr. Garbett, was an interpolation for which our present Correspondent, who favoured us with the article on Winchester Cathedral, is not answerable. EDIT.



STOTFOLD CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE, S.E.

Mr. URBAN,

THE parish of Stotfold, in the county of Bedford, and diocese of Lincoln, is forty miles from London, and lies about five miles south-east of Shefford, on the borders of Hertfordshire; the road from Shefford to Baldock going through it. The population taken in 1821 was 695.

A manor in Stotfold, which was parcel of the barony of Bedford, and descended by female heirs to the Mowbrays and Berkeleys, was given by the Marquis of Berkeley to Sir Reginald Bray. This, by the name of Lord Bray's manor, is the property of Isaac Hindley, esq. who purchased it in 1786 of the Dentons, whose ancestor acquired it in like manner of the Ansell's, in the year 1617.

Another manor in Stotfold was given by one of the Beauchamps, barons of Bedford, to the priory of Newnham,

and after the Reformation was granted in 1546 to Richard Kyrke. After having been for a short time in the families of Butler and Ansell, it passed to the Lyttons, of whose descendants it was purchased in 1795 by the present proprietor, John Williamson, esq.

The Church (*see Plate II.*) is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a handsome Gothic structure; it consists of a nave, chancel, and side ailes, with a square tower 63 feet high, embattled; the whole of the Church is covered with lead. Having been lately repaired, the inside walls were found to contain a number of curious fresco paintings. I send you drawings of two of them, viz. St. George and the Dragon, and the Angel Gabriel with the golden Scales and Satan, as mentioned in the fourth Book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, line 998.



The master and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, are patrons of the Vicarage, and impropriators of the great tithes, which with the rectorial manor, now vested in the College, was given by Simon de Beauchamp to the priory of Chicksands.

GENT. MAG. November, 1827.

In an ancient book of Endowments of Vicarages in the time of Hugh Wells, formerly Bishop of Lincoln, who began to preside over that See in the year 1209, remaining in the registry of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, it is recorded that "the Vicarage of Stotfoud, which belongs to the

Priory and Convent of Chickesand—by the authority of a general council—is endowed with all altarage and all small tithes, besides flax—and with a competent parsonage house to be assigned to it by the Prior; and the Vicar shall pay to the Prior three pounds annually—and the Prior shall defray all the regular and usual expences of that Church.—The total value of the Vicarage is 15 marks.” A copy of the original endowment in Latin was taken by Mr. John Fardell, Deputy Register at Lincoln, and is copied in the Parish Register of Stotfold.

The following is an account of the various benefactions given at different times for the poor of the parish, and the augmentation of the Vicarage.

Benefactions to the poor.—William Field, of Furnival's Inn, London, gent. gave a sum of money which was invested in the purchase of a close of ground containing one acre and a half, situate in Up End in Stotfold, called Withe's Close, the rent of which is divided between the Vicar and the poor.

John Fitzakerly, by his will dated 3d Sept. 1610, proved in Doctors' Commons, gave to the poor five pounds yearly, for ever, payable out of his farm and lands in Stotfold, and which was granted and confirmed by indenture, bearing date 1st Oct. 1628, by William Ford the devisee. The estate is now the property of Malcolm Macqueen, esq. and the same yearly sum of five pounds is paid by him.

William Trimer, alias Eaton, by his will dated 27th June, 1713, proved at Bedford, gave five shillings out of a close called Morrell's, in Stotfold, to be paid to the overseers yearly, for ever, to buy shoes for poor children. This is now paid by Edward Sanders, the proprietor of the same close.

There are eight acres of land lying in the common fields of Stotfold, belonging to the poor, the rent of which is laid out yearly in bread, and given to the poor; but the donor's name is not known.

Jane Brooks, by will dated 4th April, 1795, proved at Hitchin, gave to Joseph Parker one hundred and sixty pounds, upon trust, to pay one fourth part of the interest to the Minister and Churchwardens of Stotfold, to be distributed to the poor in bread twice a year, on Christmas-day and Good Friday for ever.

Henricus Octavus Roe, of Baldock, gent. purchased a piece of land at Stotfold, adjoining the Church-yard, containing one rood, which was conveyed by indenture, inrolled in Chancery 12th March, 1808, in trust for a school for instructing poor children in reading, writing, the Church Catechism, &c.

Benefactions for augmenting the Vicarage:

The Rev. Dr. Adams gave - - -	£.100
The Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Patrons - - -	300
Sir Jeffery Elwes - - -	200
The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty	200
In 1824, the Society of Trinity College	300
The Rev. John Brasse, B.D. Vicar -	500
Henricus Octavus Roe, son of the Rev.	
Sam. Roe, M.A. late Vicar - - -	100
The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty	900

A CONSTANT READER.

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. V.

ON a retrospective view of the Elizabethan period of our literature, it must not be denied that in the singular variety and excellence of its dramatists, setting aside Shakspeare, who stands alone, considerable claims on the side of poetry will be urged in its favour. To deny this, would be to advance an opinion flagrantly opposed to the opinions of all subsequent ages. At the present day, to pronounce for the fiftieth time a suffrage on the merits of the Massingers, the Jonsons, the Beaumonts, the Fletchers, the Fords, the Shirleys, may be deemed a needless or a hackneyed process. It is admitted that, together, they form a phalanx which reflects considerable reputation on the age to which they belonged. But it is another thing perhaps to assume that this age was generally productive of bright intellects in the speculative departments of literature. This, as already intimated, has been assumed, and from the mouth of authority; though when it is recollected that it is not so much the existence of one, or even two transcendantly bright intellects, either in poetry or philosophy, which can justify in an extended sense the character of a high literary age, but rather a more general diffusion of talent, the opinion will appear not supported by very much of evidence.

The human mind, it must still be borne in view, had then just began to think with originality and vigour.

Elizabeth was herself propitious to the drama. Hence, the concentration on the one hand, of dramatic talent in her own and the age succeeding; while on the other, the stimulus which had just begun to operate on the human mind, stirred up a mighty spirit in the genius of Bacon. But it may nevertheless be thought, and reason may be adduced for the position, that in play of imagination—in the bright association of classical imagery, the poetical character of the former part of the 17th, engendered and nurtured as it was by the fostering aid of Elizabeth's reign, was, in depth and precision of thinking, eclipsed by the speculations of a century later in our literature,—was, in the generous imaginings of poetry, in that rich vagrancy of thought which pleases and delights the mind, attuned to the fascinations of the imaginative worlds which contemplation opens,—rivalled by the thinking and the productions which marked the literary progress of the same period in the 18th.

In reviewing the poetry of Elizabeth's reign, we find, it may be said by the way, a classification in the order of merit which, with some, may still admit of question. Shakspeare and Spenser have, following the dictum of our critical authorities, been viewed as the two brilliant luminaries of the æra above-mentioned, yet how unequal their pretensions, as measured by the same abstract principles of superior desert! Shakspeare, we repeat, by the acknowledgment of all, stands alone. At this time of day, and where all are agreed, encomium is unnecessary, and critical analysis impertinent; yet we know that his genius often towered above the boundaries of time and space, and imagined new worlds for the embodyings of his creative spirit. His powerful energy may indeed be said, as Pope once expressed it, to strike upon the mind like a sudden fire from heaven;—but will the readers of Spenser say that any thing either in the "*Faerie Queene*," or "*Shepherd's Calendar*," affects in a similar way?

For the last two centuries, following the progress of our literature and the march of the human mind, if our poesy has, viewed on a wide scale, profited from the national enlightenment which has, in so prodigious a degree, raised our character for scientific attainments, the few early lights, which, like meteoric appearances, blazed forth

and eclipsed all surrounding objects, will ever shine with undiminished splendour. These bright stars, however, were rare, and if they rather illumined the zodiac with occasional flashes than marked its line with a steady and increasing brilliancy, so they displayed pretensions which certainly did not place them in the same class. So Dr. Warton, in his classification of these luminaries, constantly places Spenser with Shakspeare and Milton, as individually forming the first order. But if the two last, by the suffrages of all subsequent ages, produced from the crucibles of their imaginations essentially what was sublime, the first, though he marvellously excelled in what was "strange," can seldom, if ever, be said to have risen to this faculty.

In the celebrated poem of the "*Faerie Queene*," on which his fame confessedly hangs, Spenser, it will abundantly be owned from age to age, has successfully invoked the visionary and the wild. Considered, as he himself considered it, under the form of an allegory, it leads the mind into an elysium of shadowy forms, and objects dimly seen,—not indeed the Elysium of Danté, but rather a fairy land, if not producing "all monstrous, all prodigious things," yet unfolding to the reader's view things which bespeak, in the imagination of the narrator, a rich and marvellous talent of fecundity.

But imagination, it has very long been decided, is not the sole qualification of a poet. And if the continued allegory, or representation of ideal personages and events, bespeak a wild and irregular turn of genius, that alone assuredly does not entitle him to a place in the first class of poets. He justly says, in his famous letter to Sir Walter Raleigh (his joint patron with Sidney), "the methode of a poet historical is not such as of an historiographer. For an historiographer discourseth of affayrs orderly, as they were donne, accounting as well the times as the actions; but a poet thrusteth into the middest, even where it most concerneth him; and there recouring to the thinges forepaste, and divining of thinges to come, maketh a pleasing analysis of all." Of course, a poet's licence is always tolerated in the generous imaginings of a mind alive to the wild and the beautiful; but whatever be these imaginings, still a degree of order and arrangement should be appa-

rent. While imagination wanders among the scenes which inspire her varied powers, she must be held in keeping with a certain propriety of thought, or her inventions will become monstrous and distasteful.

The inventions found in the "*Faërie Queene*," though designed, as the author informs us, as a series of allegorical representations in honour of Elizabeth, who herself sustains the chief character at times, luxuriate into the rank fictions of a mind accustomed to indulge, without limitation or selection, all the reveries of his brain. But although amused for a time, the attention of the reader at length forgets to be rivetted by the eternally recurring adventures of love-lorn ladies torn from the arms of a gallant knight by "cruell enchanters," or kept in durance vile through the hellish machinations of fiery dragons; of lions shorn of their native fierceness, assuming the docility of the lamb; of courteous knights who, from gentle lovers "sighing like furnace," are transformed into chivalric champions for the performance of bloody enterprize; of paynim knights and elfin queenies, with all this, and much more of a similar character, though for a time an interest is sustained, it at length becomes languid.

The invention of a poet may "body forth" all "monstrous, all prodigious things," but if there be not propriety and contrast in the history, the interest can neither be sustained, nor much of admiration excited, although applause may possibly be bestowed where the current of opinions in certain quarters has given it a literary sanction.

I am aware that I am here treading on tender ground; critical authorities, including of course the commentators of Spenser, are marshalled against these insinuated inferences. But when we see his pretensions to this classification (with Shakspeare and Milton) are built upon a poem, which some readers, not altogether destitute of taste, would possibly pronounce rambling, and sometimes in a degree tiresome,—yielding, it is true, occasionally, abundant proofs of a mind

that could with Petrarch utter the finer sentiments of the heart,—could withdraw itself into the generous imaginings of that tender bard; whether uttered in bowers deep sunk in the sequestered vistas of shady groves, or in the cloistered halls of monastic retirement, dimly reflecting, in the approaches of evening, the romantic forms of a moonlight scene,—I cannot exactly agree in adding a suffrage of quite so high character as that which has generally surrounded his name.

Sidney, a genius somewhat allied to Spenser in the temper and complexion of his genius, gave to the world his "*Arcadia*," a romance which, if it be not metrical, contains perhaps some points of resemblance to the celebrated poem of his friend and literary associate. This once-famed production, however, has long been pronounced to be feeble and tumid, in a degree scarcely sufferable in the present age. Again, Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, who lived and wrote some thirty years after him,—likewise of imaginative character and genius,—stands out, also, among his cotemporaries, for vigorous and original speculation. He was the last in this island who contributed to fan with the flame of his ardour the expiring embers of chivalry. If the age of chivalry only at present lives in the annals of its historians*, this, its last votary, if he sustained the expiring cause of chivalry, certainly also may be said to have adorned the rising cause of letters. But in the early period of the eighteenth century (and we may perhaps, without impropriety, recur to the subject with which a former speculation was closed), the thinking, as it crowned the order of our national poets, was decidedly of a higher cast.

We, for instance, luxuriate with a generous abandonment (not exactly with that which we feel—and the allusion is made with every respect for the author's fame, whilst perusing the "*Faërie Queene*,") over the effusions of Thomson and of Gray; while, also, we find our sympathies powerfully drawn forth by the fine sentiment and

* Meyrick on "*Ancient Armour*," and Mills on the "*Progress of Chivalry*," have both highly merited of their countrymen and the age they live in, for their valuable and interesting works illustrative of the most singular institution which the world perhaps ever saw. If the Crusades have been designated the most extraordinary instances of folly which ever marked the policy of nations, the tilts, jousts, and tournaments, which, for the space of a century and upwards covered the whole of southern Europe with chivalric spectacles, were certainly accelerative in promoting the cause of civilization and letters among our ancestors.

classical images of the author of "Grongar Hill," and the "Ruins of Rome," which little poems combine simplicity of description with thinking of a superior order, and indicate a mind imbued with the dispositions which each would wish to fill and animate their souls, while contemplating such subjects,—we hang with delight over some of the compositions of Akenside, whose pictured page not unfrequently unfolds a writer in whom the soul of inspiration comes elaborated with the polish of classical taste. We have, on another occasion, intimated that it has been a fashion, sometimes, to undervalue this poet, a sentiment which originated no doubt with Johnson, who disliked at once his blank verse and the abstract nature of his views; and this sentiment has passed current down to our times, and been re-iterated as oracular, by certain northern reviewers of present celebrity. But setting aside his great poem, every one must feel that his "Odes" breath an order of thought and sentiment which place him in a very high rank amongst our native writers. We have already celebrated his ordeal, but in the flow of bright and felicitous conceptions, in the classical association of images, he yields to few. His vivid imagination, his correct and chastened taste, and his beautiful transcripts from nature, open kindred sympathies in the breast of the reader, and we readily pronounce that in his lines often inheres the moral alchemy of one who could mould, as it were, the mind of his reader at pleasure. Cotemporary with Akenside, were Dr. Young and Collins, who, though respectively different, are too well known and stand too high to need observation here. About the same period flourished Glover and Dr. Armstrong, who published their great poems "Leonidas," and "The Art of Preserving Health," within a few years of each other. Of both these performances,—the one an epic, the other a didactic production, it may be said that their pretensions, if critically analyzed, stand respectively in a high order. On the latter of these, high as are the encomiums with which it has been mentioned, the singular beauty of its thinking and imagery, the poetical cadence of its style, and the harmony and polish of its numbers, have been thought with posterity to be such as fully to

merit them. Blair* was also a contemporary, and whatever may be thought of his selection in point of subject, a very high meed of praise must ever be apportioned to him for high-reaching thought, and bold and nervous description.

In view of these, therefore, (all poets of high reputation,) reason appears for pronouncing (although, certainly, no name of very first-rate rank occurs) the commencement and first part of the 18th century decidedly superior in its poetical pretensions to the close of the Elizabethan period, and the two subsequent ages. Indeed, on reviewing the speculations both poetical and scientific, which distinguished pre-eminently the thinking of the *literati* in the last century, they appear even superior to the ancients. Beholding the beautiful and the grand, both in nature and in art, with an eye of generous enthusiasm, their thinking may be said, having historical reference to the general state of literature, to have been more intense, to have argued a more comprehensive sagacity, and a greater stretch of thought and of view. Viewing then the superiority of modern times in this respect over those of the times of Tully and of Pliny, may it not with some share of reason be assumed, that a higher aggregate proportion of actual pleasures, intellectually considered, are shed through the ranks of modern society. These last eminent individuals, it is true, embodied in their own persons the philosophy of their respective ages; they were themselves, perhaps, in philosophic temper, and the classical order of their minds as individuals throned on as high a pinnacle as any of the moderns who have succeeded them. But the advantages possessed by the moderns, in looking through the dim vistas of science, and in tracing in nature effects up to their causes, which open the fields of Parnassus to numbers who of yore scarcely even dared to approach their precincts, are immensely in their favour.

Melksham.

ALCIPHON.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

IN human affairs are often seen sudden and unexpected revolutions. The equipoise of events is often

* Author of "The Grave."

thrown off its balance by causes unforeseen, sometimes trivial. Human opinions are equally subject to these contingencies; the mind cannot controul itself, it cannot seize the helm, and direct its reasonings at its own will and pleasure; it is subject to continual aberrations from fresh sources of information; new lights in the course of inquiry will flash on the understanding, sometimes leading it astray by a glimmering indistinctness, at other times throwing its former conclusions into shade by an over-powering glare.

By these prefatory observations, my friend Mr. Bowles will augur that my mind has still further seceded from his opinions on the Antiquities of Wilts; this is indeed true; but when I admit this, I cannot charge myself, Mr. Bowles must not, cannot charge me with vacillation, since, in the first edition of his "Illustrations of Avebury and Silbury," he considers Abury to be the Temple of Jupiter Tanaris; in the second edition he supposes it to be that of Mercury Teutates; and thus on his own part supplies the strongest proof of the correctness of the above observations.

When, Sir, I entered on this correspondence, I was induced from my then slight survey of those subjects, as appears in my letter (Gent. Mag. June, p. 483), to agree with Mr. Bowles, that Abury was the Temple of the British Teutates or Mercury; that Silbury was also connected with the worship paid to him; and that the etymology of St. Anne's, or Tan Hill, was correctly derived from the supposed dedication of that hill to Tanaris or Jupiter Tonans. But, Sir, on observation and reflection, my mind has undergone a change on all these points, and I am no longer of those opinions. I will not, however, depart from that honourable course which I have imposed on myself, nor will I endeavour to contravene the hypotheses of Mr. Bowles, without not only stating my reasons of dissent, but also offering to replace them by those others which have laid the stronger hold on my own mind.

That the etymology of Silbury is pure Saxon, I think no one can doubt; that it was in this *now* compound word thus *aptly* called "The great Barrow," the slightest personal view will decide. But I cannot agree in its supposed original connexion with Mercury Teutates, nor do I presume

it was ever made use of subsequently by the Romans, whereon to place the statue of Hermes by the side of the Via Badonica. In a future Letter I shall state my own hypothesis as to this *opus operosum*, this stupendous instance of human labour and perseverance; but at present by so doing I should act prematurely.

My friend, Mr. Bowles, referring to "the mound and the promontory," described in the pages of Livy, as "peculiarly dedicated to Mercury," inferentially supposes that Silbury Hill was also thus consecrated; as he subjoins;—"nor need we proceed far to ascertain the reason. He bore the messages from the king of the thunder to the earth; and these hills were places either natural or artificial, on which he might be supposed to alight close to his own temple,"

"New lighted on a heav'n-kissing hill."

He subsequently says more expressly, "Here then we have in a small compass the hill * of the Thunderer, and the great artificial mound †, where his messenger in his flight from Heaven might first alight close to his own temple."

If, however, we do admit (for the sake of the argument alone) that Abury was the temple of Mercury Teutates, yet I think the projectors and the builders of that temple would have raised his mount for his supposed descent from and ascent to the realms above, *immediately close* to it, and not at the distance of half a mile: neither can I agree to denominate this certainly *lofty mound* "a heav'n-kissing hill." From the Alps, the Pyrennees, and the Apennines, we may without the danger of a catachresis, descend with propriety to the hills of Malvern, to the Wrekin, and to Carn-brè; but the epithet becomes inappropriate, when applied to the barrow of Silbury, which, although an immense effort of human art, would only aid Teutates or Mercury one hundred and seventy feet in his flight.

When the temple of Abury was first constructed, we may conclude, I think, that in those *very early* days the mythology of those who planned it, was simple and circumscribed. You will here allow me to make an appropriate quotation from a letter of mine, which appears in the Gent. Mag. (Nov. 1824, p. 407):

* St. Anne's Hill.

† Silbury Hill.

“Cæsar, in describing the Germans, has this passage, ‘Deorum numero eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt, et quorum opibus apertè juvantur, Solem, et Vulcanum, et Lunam; reliquos ne famâ quidem acciperunt.’ He thus, I think, although unconsciously, portrayed the origin of idolatry. By these words we may readily adjudge, as reason may induce us to presume, that the first idolaters began with the worship of the Sun, and in its absence had recourse to that of fire as its representative, and next increased their mythology with that of the Moon; on these the Greeks and Romans superadded their numerous train of gods and goddesses.”

In this passage I feel that I did not carry the origin and progress of idolatry sufficiently far. Astronomy took its rise when kings * were shepherds, and shepherds astronomers, when pasturage was the general employment of mankind; it was then when the system of the planets first attracted the notice of the inhabitants of the earth,—it was then, when they saw the regular courses of those luminaries, that the hopes and fears of men became more intensely excited, and, ignorant of the true God, they paid their adoration to these inferior agents; and under their own peculiar names worshipped in turn the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn: but it was not till subsequent ages that Pagan mythology embraced a more extended circle. I mention these several planets in the order of the *diurnal calendar* of the week, as descended to us from the Saxons, although we are ignorant of, and it is in vain to guess at the particular causes of precedence, but in affixing these it is manifest the primeval race of man was neither guided by the relative sizes nor distances of the planets themselves. The worship of fire was probably coeval with that of the seven planets. In the obscurity of the dark night, at the time when the heavens were veiled with thick clouds, in the absence of the Moon, and when no planet, as a presiding deity, was visible to the eye of man, then fire was probably made use of at first as a representative of the solar orb, and of his be-

nign and cheering influence, and subsequently became united with the planets as an object of worship. Cæsar, in the passage above quoted, says expressly, that the Germans considered those alone as gods, whom they see, and whose assistance they openly receive, “Solem, et Vulcanum, et Lunam;” and by the words of Solinus in his *Polyhistor*, where he is supposed to refer to ancient Bath, and its temple of Minerva, we may presume that the aboriginal Britons paid divine honours to fire. “Quibus Fontibus præsul est Minervæ numen, in cujus æde *perpetui ignes* nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed ubi ignis tabuit, vertit in globos saxeos.” As the earliest system of mythology was thus limited to the worship of the seven planets and to fire, so the Sun, as he was, we may presume, the earliest in the religious estimation of mankind, still maintained the chief place in that regard. The correctness of this hypothesis is manifest, by a reference again to that septennial division of days, into which on the further advance of astronomy the lunar month became divided. It is an extraordinary coincidence that the days of the week in *all* languages are derived from the names of the planets, and retain the same order, the Sun giving name to the *first* day, whilst the planet Mercury in this arrangement holds only the *fourth* place. The names of the days of the week in *our* language are derived from that of the Saxons, and the fourth in order, Wednesday, or Wodensday, the day of Woden, or the Saxon Mercury, answers to the *Dies Mercurii* of the Romans. *Their* calendar presents us with the *Dies Solis, Lunæ, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, Veneris, and Saturni*; and these are in their turn derived from the Celtic, as appears from the following quotation:

“It is very well worthy of observation, that these planets, to which *all the nations* upon earth dedicated their days of the week, had Celtic names, and were Celtic gods. The Celtic name for *day* was *di*, and the Sanscrit name *Divos*; and the name for Sunday *Diesul*, the last syllable denoting the Sun, from which the Romans had their *Sol*,—and not, as they absurdly imagined, from the word *solus*, alone; for surely a body accompanied by a number of planets, as they well knew, could not be called alone! The second was from the word *Lun*, the Moon, from which the Latins made *Luna*. The third day of the Celtæ

* “He (Abram) communicated to them (the Egyptians) arithmetic, and delivered to them the science of astronomy, for before Abram came into Egypt they were unacquainted with those parts of learning, for that science came from the Chaldeans into Egypt, and from thence to the Greeks also.” —Whiston’s Josephus.

was Di-meurs or Dimers, whence came the Mamers and Mars of the Sabines and Osci. The fourth day was Di-mercher, the Mercury of the Gauls. The fifth day was Di-Jou, whence the Romans got their Dies Jupiter, Di-Jou-Pater. Their sixth day was Di-Guener, or Di-Wener, whence the Dies Veneris, and lastly, their Di-Sadorn was the Dies Saturni."—Higgins on the Celtic Druids.

It is a singular fact, Mr. Urban, that in this most ancient and general arrangement, the great Jove of the Romans occupies only the *fifth* place, and Mercury (who, as *supposed* by Mr. Bowles, held the *first* place in the minds of the aboriginal Britons) stands only in the *fourth* station. The Romans thus received and retained this truly ancient arrangement of days. Had it been of their own institution, they had doubtlessly assigned the *first* day to the great Jupiter, the "Hominum Sator atque Deorum."

Cæsar, in describing the Gauls*, certainly does say, "Deum maximè Mercurium colunt;" but I cannot rely on the truth of this assertion, whether applied to them or the Britons. I think that Cæsar was superstitious and credulous, although he was the gentleman, the scholar, and the warrior, and I never turn to his pages but with an increased delight. I give implicit credence to the well-narrated details of his interesting wars, compiled with the elegancies of language; but when he informs us of the religion and civil polity, the manners and customs of the Gauls and the Britons, nations to him barbarians, and little known, I read him with an hesitating reflection, and I *will* exercise my reason as to the correctness of his assertions. I say, therefore, I think it is *highly improbable* that the aboriginal Britons, even at the far subsequent period (when considered relatively to the construction of Abury) of Cæsar's invasion, had so far confounded their simple mythology, as to raise the *inferior* planet of Mercury in their religious views *above even the Sun himself!* Such an assertion is so contrary to the natural order of things, so opposed even to reason, that I *positively disbelieve* the *asserted* fact. Thus I think that Mr. Bowles (to make use of a pictorial phrase) is *out of keeping*; that her attributes to the aboriginal Britons *before* their connexion with the Romans,

* Mr. Bowles erroneously appropriates this passage to his description of the Britons.

instead of the above simple mythology, that knowledge of the numerous conclave of deities, their amours, their marriages, their feasts, their friendships, and their enmities, which they could only become acquainted with by that *subsequent* intercourse.

This alleged superior estimation of Mercury, however, seems to have connected itself in the mind of the author of the "Illustrations of Avebury and Silbury," with the Serpents of the Caduceus, and superadding the fact, that Abury itself is in the form of a serpent, he has been thus induced to assign it as the Temple of Teutates or Mercury.

This hypothesis, *primâ facie*, is specious, and, as appears in my letter (Gent. Mag. June, p. 483), I then thus thought with him, but observation and reflection have wrought a change in my mind. Here again, I think, the fallacy is visible of assuming in the ancient Britons, in their *most early days*, that knowledge of an extensive mythology and its machinery, which they could not acquire till a *far subsequent* age. At the æra of the construction of Abury, I cannot for a moment believe that the aborigines of this island had personified the planet Mercury, and supplied him with a Caduceus. With deference to my friend Mr. Bowles, I think he relies too much on the serpentine form of the Temple of Abury. The Serpent is connected with nearly the whole of the mythology of the ancients. It enters, in a greater or lesser degree, into the history, and forms more or less the symbol of almost every deity, whether male or female. The convoluted Serpent is one of the cognizances of Saturn, and the Serpent Python was slain by Apollo. The Caduceus of Mercury is formed of entwined serpents. The goddess Minerva is amply identified with that animal, and it forms the hair and feet of the infernal Hecate; the goddess Diana in her least lovely guise. Hercules in his exploits is eminently connected with the Serpent, and Esculapius, the son of Apollo, uses it as *his* sole cognizance. Although on a full and mature consideration, I think Mercury Teutates possesses not the slightest claim to the Temple of Abury; yet I feel I must defer the developement of my own hypothesis to a future Letter, as I should in the present one trespass too far on the patience of your readers.

EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 9.
SINCE any trifle, indicative of public feeling and of public sentiment at a time so interesting as that of the Revolution, cannot fail of being thought worth recording by many of your readers, I take the liberty of requesting that the following communication may be inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine.

DAVIES GILBERT.

And shall Trelawny die?

The strong sensation excited throughout England, by that decisive act of bigotry, tyranny, and imprudence, on the part of King James the Second, by which he committed the seven Bishops* to the Tower, was in no district more manifestly displayed than in Cornwall, notwithstanding the part taken by that county in the Civil War. This was, probably, in a great degree occasioned by sympathy with a most respected Cornish gentleman, then Bishop of Bristol, as appears from the following Song, which is said to have resounded in every house, in every high-way, and in every street.

A good sword and a trusty hand,
 A merry heart and true;
 King James's men shall understand
 What Cornish men can do.
 And have they fix'd the where and when?
 And shall TRELAWNY die?
 Then twenty thousand Cornish men
 Will know the reason why!
 Out spake the Captain brave and bold,
 A merry wight was he,
 Though London Tower were † Michael's
 We'd set TRELAWNY free! [hold,
 We'll cross the Tamar, land to land,
 The Severn is no stay;
 And side by side, and hand in hand,
 And who shall bid us nay?
 And when we come to London Wall,
 A pleasant sight to view,
 Come forth! come forth! ye cowards all;
 Here are better men than you.
 TRELAWNY he's in keep and hold;
 TRELAWNY he may die!—
 But twenty thousand Cornish bold
 Will know "The Reason Why."

Mr. URBAN, Cork, Oct. 29.
THE mode of distinguishing the coins of Henry I. and II., although satisfactory as a rule, does not appear incapable of admitting any exceptions. There can be no doubt that those attributed to Henry II. really belong to him, but that all the others in question belong to Henry I. does not seem quite so apparent. When Henry II. ascended the throne, he found the coinage so debased, that in two or three years after he gave directions for a general new coinage, and it is very probable those found at Tealby were of this coinage, as they were all nearly perfect as to weight, although minted at many different towns. It is not unlikely, however, that others of a different type may have been minted in the first two or three years of Henry the Second's reign. It is also possible Henry the son of that monarch, as he had a great seal, might also have struck coins; which if he did, were probably of a different type from his father's; and perhaps Pl. 2, No. 5, in Ruding's 1st Supplement, might have been one of them. But I have no doubt that by far the greatest number of the types in question must belong to Henry I.

HENRY IV. V. and VI.

Of all the coins in the English series, the most difficult to class are unquestionably those of Henry IV. V. and VI. The coins of Henry IV. before his 13th year, and those of Henry VI. after his restoration, commonly called his 49th year, may easily be distinguished by their weights; but all the other coins of these two monarchs, and the entire of those of Henry V. are extremely uncertain, nor have we any thing but conjecture to guide us in discriminating them. The short period, only a year, which elapsed between the second coinage of Henry IV. and his death, renders it improbable that he could have coined much money in so short a time; and the great

* The Seven Bishops were

William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; consecrated 1678.

William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; consecrated 1680.

Thomas Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells; consecrated 1683.

Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely; consecrated 1683.

John Lake, Bishop of Chichester; consecrated 1682.

Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; consecrated 1685.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol; consecrated 1685;

translated to Exeter in 1689; to Winchester in 1707; died 1721.

† St. Michael's Mount.

GENT. MAG. November, 1827.

length of Henry VI.'s reign, and the quantity of money which by the imperfect records of the mint appears to have been coined by him, makes it probable that most of those uncertain coins belong to him; but there is one circumstance which claims our particular notice. From the records of the mint, which the researches of Mr. Ruding has presented us with, it appears that in a very few years alone of the reign of Henry VI. the large sum of about 184,000 lbs. of silver was coined at the Calais mint. It is not unlikely that money was coined at the same mint by Henry IV. and V., but we have no reason for supposing that it was coined by them in any thing like the same quantity. Snelling, in his view of coins struck by the English Princes in France, p. 17, was of opinion that very little, if any, of the Calais money belonged to Henry V. as he says no notice is to be found relating to this mint until a statute of his 9th year, which Parliament did not meet till December 1, 1422, and the King died the August following. If then we suppose most of the Calais money belongs to Henry VI. it will not be so difficult to appropriate by far the greatest number of the uncertain coins. The most common of the groats bearing the name of Henry, is that given by Ruding in Pl. IV. No. 9, a very large quantity of which, along with several others, including some of Edward III. and Henry VII. were found a few years since in Ireland; this, from what I have just said, would seem to belong to Henry VI. although it has always from the annulets been assigned to Henry V. but I believe without sufficient reason. No. 10 evidently appears to belong to the same monarch; it is also probable that all those coins, with particular mint marks, belong also to Henry VI. in whose reign it is likely they first became common. These rules would certainly appropriate almost all the coins of these Henries to Henry VI.; but this would agree with the imperfect records of the mint, and with the probability that from the length of his reign he must have coined far more than his father and grandfather together. The coins with the Roman N on the reverse, it is highly probable belong to Henry IV. and from the circumstance of their being sometimes found of his second coinage, whilst the same form of the letter was

used by the four princes who preceded him, it is very likely that all his groats and half-groats at least were struck with the same kind of letter, and there is even a possibility that some of the coins of Henry V. may have been struck with the Roman N, as it is difficult to ascertain when that form of the letter was discontinued. Ruding says, Henry IV. "had mints at London, Bordeaux, and Calais; but the London mint is the only one whose productions can now be certainly ascertained." I have, however, in my own collection, a penny struck at York, which I have no doubt belongs to Henry IV. It weighs nearly $16\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and being much clipped, it must have originally weighed at least 18 grains, which would answer to the weight of his first coinage. I have also a groat which I think belongs to either Henry IV. or V. but most likely to the latter. I have seen another, similar to it, and Leake also mentions the same coin, and attributes it to Henry IV. It has a star on the left breast, but in other respects is rather similar to Ruding, Pl. 4, No. 10, above noticed, only that the pellets on the reverse are much larger, and there are no annulets connecting them; its original weight was probably 60 grains.

RICHARD II. and III.

The modes by which the silver coins of Richard II. and III. are distinguished, are by their weights, their mint marks, and the letter N in the name of the place of mintage. The first is in general a satisfactory mode of appropriating them, as the weight of Richard III.'s coins is only $\frac{2}{3}$ of that of Richard II.; the other two modes admit of some exceptions. The Rose and Boar's head mint marks are only to be found on the coins of Richard III. and the Roman N on those of Richard II.; but I have no doubt that some of Richard III. are without the above mint marks, and the old English n is sometimes found on the halfpence, and always on the farthings of Richard II.; Pl. 5, No. 20 of Ruding, and Pl. 3, No. 30 of Leake, although without the mint marks, appear to belong to Richard III.; and Pl. 2, No. 11 of Ruding's first Supplement, and the farthings in Ruding and Snelling, belong to Richard II. although the English n in the word London occurs on them. Leake has given No. 30 in his 3d Plate, 1st Series, as belonging to Ri-

chard II. or III.; but I think there is little doubt but it must have been a groat of Richard III. from the English n, which is never found on any of the large silver coins of Richard II.; and his observation that the English n is often found on coins of the latter prince, must be understood only of the halfpence and farthings. Indeed, from the above modes of distinguishing them, scarcely any difficulty can occur with respect to the groat, half-groat, or penny; but in the appropriation of the smaller coins, there is more difficulty both from the English n being used on these coins by both princes, and from the exactness necessary in attending to their weights. I have in my own collection an instance of these difficulties; a halfpenny which is exactly similar to Pl. 5, No. 20 of Ruding, in every respect, except that it weighs $6\frac{1}{3}$ grains, that is, only $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain more than that in Ruding; and as it is in a perfect state of preservation, and does not appear to have lost even half a grain in weight, I am rather inclined to think it belongs to Richard III. although this appropriation is far from satisfactory, as it may be urged on one side that many coins are found exceeding the mint weight, whilst on the other hand, some coins, from the force of the hammer, have had their edges so extended or condensed, as to admit of a considerable portion of the coin being clipped off without injuring the type or legend. In the larger coins a difference may be observed in the formation of the letters, but in the smaller coins this difference is scarcely observable.

PHILIP AND MARY.

I have in my own collection a half groat of Philip and Mary, which has on one side the heads of the King and Queen face to face, but the greatest part of the inscription defaced, and the letters ROS...PIN... only legible; on the other side the arms of England, with the word Civitas, but the name of the town defaced; it is in very bad preservation, and weighs only 12 grains, but the original weight must have been 16.

Before I conclude these observations on English coins, I think it right to notice two Anglo-Gallic coins in my possession, which are, I believe, different from any published. The first is a Denier, having on one side a lion crowned, exactly similar to that in Ruding's 2d Supplement, Pl. 10, No. 22,

and the legend DVX. ARITANIE: the lion's head extends to the edge of the coin, and there is no inner circle; the other side has a cross exactly similar to that in Ruding, 2d Suppl. Pl. 10, No. 16, within an inner circle, and the legend ~~ED:RE:ANGLIE~~. The coins which bear the nearest resemblance to it are Ruding, 2d Suppl. Pl. 10, No. 16, and Pl. 13, No. 17; its weight is $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and it appears to be at least 6 ounces fine. The other coin seems to be a half Gross, having on one side a lion passant guardant within a double tressure, and on the other, within a double tressure, a castle somewhat similar to that in Ruding, 2d Suppl. Pl. 11, No. 18, and under it a letter, which seems to be an X; the legend on both sides is the same ~~ENRIGVS:DEII:GRACIA:R.~~ except that on the obverse or side, which has the lion, another letter EI is added to the R at the end; its weight is $26\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and it does not appear more than 3 ounces fine.

In a future letter I purpose offering a few observations on the coins of Ireland.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 29.

IT may not be unacceptable to that numerous class of your readers who feel interest in the preservation of our venerable and sublime edifices, to be informed by one who has been a frequent eye-witness of what he relates, that the munificence of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and the skill of their architect Mr. Garbett, have not been confined to the ornamental parts of the Cathedral alone. Extensive and elegant as the restorations in that department have been, yet the more substantial repairs that have been effected are entitled to, at least, equal commendation. Among these may be noticed very considerable progress in the restoration of the timber roofs, with their lead covering, and the re-construction of flying buttresses; but what is of still greater importance, the most effectual renovation of two seriously-failing piers in the nave,—an operation that required a provision for the support of the superincumbent wall, connected as it is with the stone vaulting of the nave, and side aisle, and surcharged with the timber roofs and lead coverings. So effectually was that provision contrived,

that the stupendous weight depending upon the faulty piers, was sustained by a timber frame, while the outer casing of masonry was with perfect safety removed; when it was made evident that the inner core, which some persons supposed to be uninjured, was in the most appalling state of separation, occasioned by the pressure to which it had begun to yield, before the timely precaution was adopted, which Mr. Garbett devised, and so completely carried into execution, to prevent the progress of the defect, and ensure the practicability of its repair.

Yours, &c. WINTONIENSIS.

SKETCHES IN SURREY.—No. II.

By W. HERSEE.

HOLMSDALE. (*Continued from p. 295.*)

THERE is something so delightful in the survey of Nature—in the serene quietude of her sequestered beauties, and in those undisturbed features of her loveliness that constitute the charms of the sheltered valley—something so like the spell of enchantment in its effects upon a mind that longs for retirement from the noise and the artful pursuits of the great world, and, upon feelings that can luxuriate in those imaginary joys which only increase the desires of hope, while they also increase the consciousness that the sweet reality is far beyond possession, and perhaps for ever forbidden by the mysterious decree of destiny—there is something so delightful in this, even while it partakes of the melancholy tinge of reflection, allied in its spirit to the emotions arising from what the amiable Montgomery calls, very beautifully, “the joy of grief,”—that I may be excused if I linger upon one favourite spot in Holmsdale. I may perhaps be induced to roam through the whole extensive district, and ultimately the county—but my rambles must be leisurely and unconfined.

Let us now pass over Reigate hill (formerly called White hill), to visit a spot that will serve to shew the effect of time upon places, as well as upon persons and things. Just upon the summit, and extending indeed a little below on the eastern side, is an ancient borough called GATTON, which in these enlightened days continues to return two Members to Parliament, although it consists of only a very few

houses—hardly two within sight of each other—and, speaking from recollection, I believe the whole are less than a dozen (I think only eight!)—yet the inhabitants of this shadow of a town are entitled, by ancient right, to be represented in the Legislature by two “honourable members”—while our large manufacturing towns, consisting of thousands of inhabitants, are without any distinct parliamentary guardian of their local affairs!—But Gatton was once a town of consequence—and indeed it has been considered by some as having derived its name from its gaiety—*Gaytown*; the more probable opinion, however, is that it was originally called *Gate-tun* (the town on the road), from its being situated on an ancient Roman road which certainly passed over this part of Reigate-hill. We learn, from “Baxter’s Glossary,” that this place was well known to the Romans, whose coins and other antiquities have been found here in considerable quantities—and we have the authority of Gale for stating that, in those times, Gatton was of so much consequence as to possess a powerful fortress garrisoned by the stern and athletic Romans! Aubrey observes, that on the site of the present manor-house once stood a Castle, and that the town was situated more westerly towards the top of Reigate-hill. Of the Castle not the least trace remains, nor do I find any allusion to it in the old Historians; yet there are many sources from which we may obtain evidence that Gatton, insignificant as it now appears, was formerly a town of considerable rank. The first members for this place were returned to Parliament in 1451—certain privileges having been granted to John Tymperley, by licence from Henry VI. in 1449—among others, that of imparking the manor. It afterwards came to the crown, and formed part of the provision assigned to Anne of Cleves on her divorce from Henry VIII. After having passed through several hands, it was purchased by and is now the property of Sir Mark Wood, bart. whose fortune has placed him in a beautiful residence called Lower Gatton. Its situation, combined with the loveliness of the surrounding scenery, is calculated to raise the most pleasing reflections in the mind of the contemplative stranger. Here—he would naturally say—here is the fit residence of

virtue : here may princely benevolence cultivate the noblest feelings of humanity:—here, in this beautiful little world, may a man cherish, and train up, and shelter, by his own power, the young and timid blossoms of mental modesty among the humble inhabitants of his lovely neighbourhood, and then, in the virtuous consciousness of having duly estimated the true use and real value of worldly riches, he may assuredly

“ Look thro’ Nature up to Nature’s God,” with thankfulness and joy, that he hath been enabled to discover and pursue the only path that can give the mind a continual feast of enjoyment—days of unclouded peace—nights of undisturbed repose—and the brightest prospect of eternal happiness !

“ Oh ! happiest he whom nature’s charms delight !” [bright—
Blest in himself, his darkest hours are
The friend of man—for he is nature’s friend—
Virtue and truth in all his feelings blend;—
To render good his study and employ,
His greatest joy to give to others joy !
Thus does the good man’s happiness increase—

He lives a blessing, and he dies in peace !”

Oh ! that the little borough of Gatton, and all the other residences of wealth in this country, were blessed with men of such feelings !—that the distinguished titles of worldly eminence were always doubly distinguished by the exalted virtues of humanity ! But alas ! the external face of nature, in her hills and vallies, in the beauty of her loveliest summer scenes, and the roughness of her rugged and uncouth rocks, torn by the stormy tempest, will form a just comparison with the varying dispositions of mankind, and with Nature’s unequal influence over the stubborn feelings of the human heart !

Turning from these painful reflections, which can only serve to depress the mind even by the truth they convey—let me attract the attention of the reader to a remarkable spot, in the parish of Gatton, called *Battle Bridge* ; where tradition tells us (tradition is an excellent substitute for history !) that the Danes were once beaten most desperately, and with great carnage, by the women, who collected and made a determined stand at this point of the Roman possessions. It is presumed that these Danes were fugitives who had escaped from the battle in which their army had been defeated at Ock-

ley, a few miles from this place. From this tradition it appears that martial bravery was once a distinguished feature in the character of the fair sex in Holmsdale ; but, however the spirit of its early inhabitants may have descended, through ages, in the *male* line, I have not been able to discover any trace of that remarkable quality among the living descendants of the ancient *heroines*. On the contrary, I will venture to assert, that they have completely degenerated (if degeneration it be) from the rank we may suppose they held when they struggled with the hardy Dane, and laid him prostrate in the gory dust, while they glutted over his wounded body with fiendish revenge, and looked with horrid pride on their own garments drenched in the reeking blood of the enemy. The female of Holmsdale, in the present day, will derive even an addition to her native loveliness, by comparison with the robust and uncivilized dame who wielded the sword of the sturdy Roman. She is now far more remarkable for beauty, for virtue, for gentleness of mind, and for modesty of demeanour, than for personal courage or for masculine frame. She cultivates, amid the improvements of modern education, all those sweet intellectual qualities which are best calculated to render her pleasing, and delightful, and useful, as the dearest companion of man, as the amiable instructress and guardian of helpless infancy, and the most valuable member of domestic society. What a striking contrast with the ladies engaged in the scene of Battle Bridge !

There is a village immediately contiguous to this spot, upon the great road that leads towards the metropolis ; and to this village we shall now pay our transient visit. Every one who has travelled from London, and entered Holmsdale at this point, will recollect the quiet cottages of *Merstham*. As we pass from the adjoining descent (for we must not call it by the name of hill, when we have the more exalted head of Reigate-hill immediately before us), down which we are conducted by a sheltered road, we suddenly catch a glimpse of the Church, standing on the right, and raised upon a little eminence. It attracts immediate attention by its modest and unadorned exterior, perfectly devoid as it is of architectural display, and only aspiring to the rank of those edifices which

stand as memorials of past ages, to remind us that our forefathers adapted their places of worship to the occasion upon which they were raised. Their own simplicity of character appears to have been the guide of their works; and the little village Church will always furnish us with reflections of the most interesting nature, on the feelings and the manners of ancient times. The surrounding grave-stones, “adorned with rude sculpture,” and worn and discoloured by the hand of Time, battered by the storms of winter, and here and there spotted with moss—the green mark of antiquity—are peculiarly calculated to aid the effect of the scene upon a mind that indulges in contemplation on the transient nature of all earthly things. These humble tributes of regard give us a pleasing idea of the tenderness that existed among families who derived all their refinement from the pure instruction of Nature, and who were perfectly unacquainted with the pride of later times, and with the unblushing vices that stalk abroad in the metropolis, even in the days of extensive education and of boasted improvement!

In Merstham Church is a curious old font, consisting of a square block of well-wrought and highly-polished Sussex marble, with a sufficient excavation to dip an infant. It is lined with lead, and elevated on a pillar of the same stone. Over the communion is placed, by way of altar-piece, a very large print on nine sheets, about six feet high and five wide. This is a French engraving well executed.

Just below the Church, at the entrance of the village, stands the sequestered parsonage. It is admirably adapted for the residence of classic taste, and for the retired studies of the good pastor. This spot has been long celebrated for very productive apple-orchards. That belonging to the Rectory, which is but little more than two acres, has been known to yield eight hundred bushels in a year.

Merstham-place, at the upper end of the village, is the residence of Hylton Jolliffe, esq. Colonel in the Guards, and member for Petersfield; representative of the ancient family of Hilton, of Hilton, co. Durham, of whom an interesting account may be seen in Mr. Surtees’ History of that County. Here the good old hospitality of the English hunting-seat is neither forgotten nor

neglected. From this point the village runs down in a line from west to east, formed on either side by neat and comfortable dwellings—being closed at the eastern extremity by Merstham cottage, a delightful and appropriate spot for the purpose to which it is devoted—a very respectable and well-conducted boarding-school for young ladies. The convenient distance from London, the salubrity of the air, and all the other attractive circumstances, render this little establishment peculiarly entitled to notice, and to the favour of those who would seek both the bodily and the mental improvement of their children.

In this parish there are some very valuable quarries of stone, which appear to have been in former ages considered of so much importance that they were kept in possession of the Crown. A Patent of Edward III. is yet extant, authorising John and Philip Propheta to dig stone here for the use of Windsor Castle, ordering the Sheriff and other officers to assist and apprehend such men as should refuse to work, and send them prisoners to Windsor! The magnificent Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster was also built of this stone. The quality which principally occasions the demand for it is its effectual resistance of fire, whence it is called *fire-stone*. It is very soft when first brought from the quarry, but hardens in the air.

There is a lane in this neighbourhood which runs in the direction of the chalk hills. This lane is remarkable, as having been once trodden by the numerous pilgrims in their progress from the west to visit the shrine of Becket at Canterbury. It still bears the name of Pilgrims’-lane, in remembrance of those devoted travellers whose wanderings are faithfully recorded in the page of history. With this retired scene, therefore, much is associated of an interesting nature, and much that might lead to serious and useful reflection.



On the Infringement of the King's Prerogative in the making of Money.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 30.

IT has been wisely decreed by the constitution of our country, that the denomination and quality of money should be regulated by a prerogative vested in the Government. When

this prerogative is duly exercised, the subjects of the state are secured against fraud: for the medium of commerce, if preserved from variability in weight and quality, is a sure criterion of *price*, and although its *value* cannot always be so constantly ascertained, yet even in that, its alterations are but slow, and must ever depend on its quantity. But from the negligence of the ruling power, it has frequently happened that the medium of circulation has become both scarce and depreciated, so that the people, taking advantage of these circumstances, and not being checked by the Government, have substituted a spurious currency, than which nothing can be more prejudicial, nor any thing more easy to prevent. It is prejudicial, because it always makes a great rise in the price of commodities; it is easy to prevent, because it requires nothing on the part of Government but a due enforcement of the principle of the laws regarding this subject. The Government has declared that an ounce of coined bullion in standard gold shall be 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and an ounce of coined silver 5*s.* 2*d.* If no deviation is suffered to take place in the weight and quality, if the buyer of commodities should be always forced to give full weight in the same manner as the seller is forced to give full weight and measure, there would be no depreciation.

Bullion is always the buyer, and therefore the bullion holder, who has to pay one pound sterling, which for the sake of distinction I will call the price pound, should always be obliged to pay the full weight of his contract, *viz.* 5 dwts. 3 gr. of standard gold, or 3 oz. 17 dwts. of sterling silver for that whose price is a pound. This is so evidently the course of *reciprocal* justice, that it seems matter of astonishment that it should ever have been neglected to be enforced. Yet during the late war, the Government itself received and paid the notes of the Bank of England, and still called them pounds, although they would only produce at various times, various weights, fluctuating from five pennyweights, down to four pennyweights of bullion, instead of five pennyweights and three grains.

A Bank note thus depreciated, is exactly the same as a sovereign or guinea diminished of its weight from one grain to twenty-four, and the consequence is, that the vendors of com-

modities increase their prices in the same proportion, and the revenue of the country is equally diminished, so that a greater quantity of currency thus becomes necessary: for it is evident that it requires four times as much currency to circulate the necessaries of life when wheat is at twelve pounds per quarter, to what it does when it is at three. Thus the evil is greatly augmented, to say nothing of the distress which it occasions among all classes, but particularly among the lower classes of the community.

After the restriction which was laid upon the Bank of England, the whole currency of the kingdom became depreciated, the gold coinage disappeared entirely, and a profusion of false money was suffered to be current among the people. There was not only an extended supply of paper money, and of silver tokens by the Bank, but an innumerable host of country bankers and private traders were also suffered to issue the same description of spurious money, by which means all foreign debts were paid with a less amount of gold and silver than their contract specified. At present we have happily overcome these difficulties; there is *now no* depreciation in the currency, but there is an injurious remainder of the evil, namely, in all the paper of the Country Bankers. The Government still suffers them to infringe the Royal prerogative, by the issue of paper, whereby they are permitted to obtain a *double* interest for their property, while all the rest of the community are made to pay a higher price for their commodities, which are increased by the amount of the outstanding notes.

The Government seem not to recollect, that the Country Bankers are already in the receipt of interest. If they are men of wealth, their wealth consists of lands, or houses, or funds, which are already let out to interest, and therefore the same persons should not be allowed to issue a currency of no intrinsic value, and thus on the mere credit of their property, to realise a *double* interest.

Every bill issued by the Bank of England may be said to be of the same description, and is also an infringement; but the Bank of England has been so long established, and has been of such use to the commerce of the country, that its paper must not be abolished; it should only be permitted

and limited; under authority of the Royal prerogative.

If a law were made, that every person who discounts bills, or lends money, should make his payments in legal cash or in notes of the Bank of England, there would be a security against the failure of Country Bankers; and they (the country Bankers) could have no real cause of complaint, because, as before observed, they are already in the receipt of interest for their property.

In extreme cases of war, commotion, or famine, our nation may be exhausted of its coinage, but that is no reason that its integer should alter. The price pound should still be the same, although there be not a pound piece left. Five pennyweights three grains of standard gold, or three ounces seventeen pennyweights of sterling silver, should still be the weight in a pound of price, and the people should be stimulated to coin their bullion by offering to them every facility; but on no account whatever should they be suffered to make money for themselves. The possessor of bullion cannot, and ought not, to be forced to part with his treasure; but if his necessities, his commerce, or his free will urge him to expend it, he should not be permitted to claim more for his pound of price uncoined, than had been obtained before by him who parted with his coined money. If coined money is restrained to a weight, surely uncoined bullion also ought to be confined; he should not be suffered to cut out his bullion into smaller pieces, and thus as buyer, give a less weight for his commodity when he insists on full weight and measure from the vendor. In barter a man will take care to get value for value, and the seller of commodities ought to be secured in the weight of the purchase money.

The contents of the ounce having once been fixed by the Government, any alteration overturns all the contracts in existence, and occasions the most ruinous consequences, while the stability of the measure would insure to every one his just dues.

Yours, &c.

A LOMBARD.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

I BEG to inquire from your clerical Correspondents, "whether a Clergyman of the Church of England would

subject himself to punishment or censure for publicly administering the Holy Communion in the afternoon?" I have the care of two parishes, and very desirous that both my congregations should have an opportunity of receiving the Sacrament upon Good Friday, and the solemn festivals of the Church; but yet I would by no means deviate from the usual time of administration without first obtaining the opinion of those who are much better qualified than I am to decide upon the question.

I trust, however, that no one will accuse me of presumption in suggesting the propriety of "giving the Sacrament" on two Sundays successively, at each of the usual periods of communicating. It frequently happens among the poorer classes, that the husband and wife cannot both absent themselves from home at the same time; and the wetness or severity of the weather may prevent the aged and the unhealthy from attending at Church on a particular day; but these inconveniences would be greatly lessened by adopting the practice which I have ventured to recommend. I should not have intruded this remark, had I not witnessed the most beneficial results in two parishes wherein the custom has been established.

As in the 2d book of Homilies, "all Ministers Ecclesiastical" are "admonished" that "where it may so chance some one or other Chapter of the Old Testament to fall in order to be read upon the Sundays or Holy days, which were better to be changed with some other of the New Testament of more edification, it shall be well done to spend your time to consider well of such Chapters before hand, whereby your prudence and diligence in your office may appear, &c.;" I have availed myself *occasionally* of this permission, which (as I am endeavouring to set aside a modus in the parish wherein I am incumbent,) has given umbrage to some of my congregation. Allow me to inquire whether the admonition be still in force, or superseded by the Act of Uniformity. The books of Homilies in my possession were published by authority in 1683. The Act of Uniformity was passed in the 14th of Charles II.

Yours, &c.

F. A.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

70. *The Parliamentary Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm, or affording evidence of attendance given at Parliaments and Councils. Collected and Edited by Francis Palgrave, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A., of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Volume the First. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George IV. in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of Great Britain. Fol. pp. 982.*

FEW persons know how much valuable information may be gained only from a simple calendar. For instance, let us suppose a Manchester Directory, stating the respective trades (if there be such a work) to be put into the hands of a Political Economist or Topographer. Let him count the number of persons engaged in each respective trade. He will then see that the cotton manufacture is the chief business of the place. Let him take next the coach-makers, wine-merchants, poulterers, and fishmongers. From the proportion of these, he may estimate how many of the inhabitants live in what is called *style*; and therefore are presumptively wealthy. He may carry the inquiry further, and, in the end, may acquire a tolerable statistical history of the place.

Solitary commercial travellers, who are obliged to pass long evenings at inns, would find it a refreshing amusement, if Directories existed, thus to get up the respective histories of the great towns through which they mean to pass; and in the end, they would gain not only an important accession of knowledge in general, but habits of calculating where there exist probabilities of finding custom for such and such particular sorts of goods, and little or none for others.

We have made these observations, not with any intention of comparing this invaluable collection of national title-deeds with the very humble lists alluded to, but merely to premise that we shall make a similar use of the splendid volume before us, in regard to certain points of our national his-

tory. Mr. Palgrave's admirable abstracts of the Records render the task easy.

The first list affords a "Chronological Abstract" of the Records in succession, briefly detailing the "nature of each instrument." Valuable notes are occasionally added. The leading heads are WAR, FINANCE, and PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

WAR.—Edward I. saw the inconvenience of one island of scanty geographical dimensions being under the government of three Sovereigns, viz. the King of England, the King of Scotland, and the Prince of Wales. A scanty population, a mountainous country, and internal feuds, rendered the latter an easy conquest. The life of Edward was not long enough to subdue Scotland; but that such must have been the event, is beyond doubt, in every reasonable acceptance of the term Conquest. Gunpowder was not invented; and the cavalry of England, under good tactics, was invincible. The Scots were always brave, but in the science of war, down to the reign of Elizabeth, they were vastly inferior. The blunder of using barbarous tactics, in opposition to disciplined troops, occasioned the defeat at Culloden, even within the memory of our grandfathers. Edward brought into their country an overwhelming force, and, as appears here, with indefatigable industry, scarcely left a tenant in capite, or soccagers enough to cultivate the soil. We find by a Clause-Roll of the 5th Ed. I. that when going to war with the Welch, he addressed writs of military summons, not only to the tenants in capite, but to eleven female tenants (who were to find substitutes), and he further enjoins that no provisions be sent into Wales. Those who went into service were reckoned numerically, a man for a knight's fee; in case of sending substitutes, in the same ratio; and where there was no personal service, a fine was paid. (p. 199.) A man and his son was reckoned only as *one*, as appears by the following entry:

"Rad's Perot rec' s' ii f. milit. in Sal-sinton et Lindeseles, faciend' p' se ip'm Mili-

tem et p' Rad'm Perot fil' suum et Mich'em de S'co Albano servient'." P. 203.

The Bishops in general were required to send only the troops due to their feudal service, but the Bishop of Durham (we presume as a Palatine Earl) was commanded to head his men in person, and to go abroad with them. (p. 283.) The King takes care to add in all his writs, that he himself is going with them "*cum corpore nostro*," a very simple addition in appearance, but explaining a grand feature in our national history, namely, that the people were not satisfied, unless the King headed the army. Certainly it was of the first importance, when there was no navy, that the King should at least be a General, if possible a hero. Under a gunpowder warfare, it is folly to risk the life of the King; but when men are to dole out hard knocks, or to ride full speed against one another, *occupet extremum scabies* (the deuce take the hindmost), must be the cry of contempt, and the King should go first, because the better supported the attack upon an enemy, the sooner is the battle over.—To resume. Many of the military tenants contributed "courtesies and subsidies," i. e. horses and arms beyond their quota, and received in return an acknowledgment from the Crown, that such patriotic acts should not be drawn into precedent, and constitute future claims. The expedition being against the Welch, these voluntary proffers were, it appears, made by the Marchers of the adjacent country. The fine paid in lieu of personal attendance was forty marks each knight. Some who were sick, or held small quantities of land, contributed bows, arrows, armour, inferior horses, and other military stores. One man, whose service was to carry a hand-axe in Wales, was pardoned because he was poor, and *would pray for the King*. (p. 208.) When the muster was made at the place of assemblage, defaulters, deserters, and those who were badly horsed, were noticed and enrolled. The period of service was forty days; but, if circumstances required it, the King *affectionately* solicited them to make a longer stay *in courtesy* (p. 213); and solemnly engaged that it should not be considered as any precedent. Wherever there were persons who held 20*l.* a year in land, or a whole knight's fee, and were not knighted,

such persons gave four securities that they would enter into that order, and made their mark, as did the Sheriff also (for it does not appear that he or any one of them could write), in the roll itself; "*signa sua cum signo vic' p'senti rotulo apposuerunt*." (p. 215.) If they disregarded the order, their lands were distrained. They who had not good horses might pay a fine, and compound for their service. For furnishing infantry, press-warrants were issued in every county, through the Sheriff. Writs were also addressed to the same officers, proclaiming that all persons in certain counties adjacent or nearly so, who had provisions to sell, should bring them to the place where the muster was held upon the day appointed. Where good and gratuitous service had been performed, persons who had not 100*l.* lands, were excused *pro tempore* from taking the degree of knighthood. The commanders in chief of each respective army were styled *Capitanei*. Barons in the vicinity of any rebellion were directed to be resident upon their lordships. To guard against foreign invasion, writs were issued for defence of the sea-shores, and the duty was to be performed by all able to bear arms, horse as well as foot, and they were to be assessed, arrayed, and equipped, according to the value of their lands, goods, and chattels. They were put under the command of officers called Constables, but the administration of the matter according to the King's pleasure, was entrusted to a clerk; and it seems to have been a custom, where the Royal orders were not or could not be committed to writing, so to employ a confidential agent entrusted with his orders by word of mouth. In a writ to the Bishop of London, for the purpose of defending the coast of Essex, the King says,

"Et quia istud negociu' dil'c'o el'ico n'ro Petro de Donewyco pleni' et clari' ordin' inju'xim' vob' ex p'te n'ra vivo vocis orac'lo referendu': vob' mandam' q'at' sibi adhibeatis fide' credula' in p'missis." P. 268.

The horses, upon arrival at the place of muster, were appraised, and pay for service advanced before-hand by civil officers appointed by the King, one of whom appears (Phil. de Everdon, p. 269) to have been a clerk; for in those days Clergymen were clerks of kitchens, land-surveyors, stewards, &c. We generally think that the

cross-bow men in our armies were Genoese, but the King directs the Sheriffs of sundry counties to send him not only archers but cross-bow men, "tam sagittarios quam balistarios."

(p. 275.) Recruits were also drawn from Ireland, but the King entrusts with this commission only the "Fideles" of that country; and adds a proviso, that the aforesaid land shall nevertheless remain sufficiently fortified. (p. 269.) If foot soldiers declined joining the army, on account of the fear of being paid in money of bad currency, or through the winter season, the King promises them a bounty over and above their pay. (p. 326.) If they departed without licence, and after receiving pay, they were arrested and imprisoned, and instructions are given to the Bishop (for Bishops are made police officers during the whole of the early reigns,) to apprehend such deserters, and keep them in prison until they should pay double the sums received, or find bail to answer the charge. As to the barons, knights, or tenants in capite, if they left the army without license, their lands were distrained; and they who disobeyed the commands of the King's Lieutenants were amerced. As soon as the foot soldiers were raised, a commissioner proceeded to the Exchequer to receive money for their pay in advance; but it appears that bribes were given to bailiffs and others, to allow persons chosen for foot soldiers to remain at home, and to deceive the King by means of changing their names in the muster roll,—a trick which our readers will recollect Falstaff practised. When the King addressed the *Earls*, men then of very high rank and office upon public affairs, he sent at least sometimes a messenger with "letters of credence," by which the said Earls were commanded to attend to what such accredited person or the justiciar, i. e. prime minister, had said, *vivâ voce*; and if we judge correctly, this was the form by which the business now called "Secret Service," or "Sealed Instructions," were conducted; that is to say, the King gave such instructions by word of mouth only, for it is to be observed, that in the writ to which we allude (p. 363), the Justiciar or Prime Minister is not presumed to have sufficient power to transact the business, without letters of credit upon that particular matter being issued by the

Crown. Magazines of provisions were not forgotten; for purveyance of corn is ordered in all the counties adjacent to or in the line of the seat of war; and commissioners were appointed to persuade the people to comply with the purveyance. Service with twelve men at arms was considered to be equal to 1000 marks. (p. 372.)

The writ for prohibiting tournaments, justs, &c. is well known; but the reason has not been stated. It was a *shirk*, a pretext for declining attendance in Parliament, and more especially for not going into real war, as in the case of that of the King with the Scots. (p. 377.)

Here we shall cease abstracting, for the first notice, concerning the military modes of business during the reign of Edward the First. It was evidently that of heaving up the population *en masse*, forming the cavalry out of the chief landed proprietors, and the infantry by impressment out of the population at large. When *sixty thousand* landed proprietors took upon them the vow of a crusade, t. Ed. III. (Berkeley MSS. p. 111), we may conceive what an enormous force of cavalry could be raised, and how powerful such a force must be, when infantry could not oppose a successful resistance, because men on horseback were enabled to bear a complete lobster's case of armour. Men on foot could not carry from its weight such a protection; and, as Dr. Meyrick informs us, if the lance were again brought into a weapon of charge, body armour must be resumed; then we may form a correct idea of the vast momentum of thousands of men at arms on full gallop rushing against footmen, standing merely on the ground, and either rode down or spitted. They were only thistles opposed to horse-hoes. When the infantry, Lapithæ, took advantage of ground, the knightly Centaurs could ride off uninjured; and it was only by stratagem, when they could throw down the horses during the grand charge (as the Scots did temp. Edw. II.), or could coop them up inextricably, without power of action, and then surround them, that the infantry could have any chance at all of victory. Edward well knew this; and from seeing his immense resources, as well as remembering the wars of his father, where the feudal power, from being suffered to remain in peace,

turned their arms against the Crown for obtaining greater liberties, directed the whole national energy *en masse* against troublesome enemies, the Welch and Scots. It was not possible that either of those enemies could conquer him under success to any effectual purpose; and by worrying his tenants in capite with incessant military duty, he made them feel that peace was comfort. He was perfectly right, for the feudal system implies no more than banditti in gangs, ready to act unitedly under one capitaine in chief. But this is not all. King Edward left nothing, as being a military character, to subordinates; for there can be no vice-heroes, no successful vice-Achilleses or Hectors, without their being deemed fully equal to their masters; and thus degrading, probably endangering the principals. He dexterously enough besides consigned all the army business, paymasterships, &c. to Clergymen, leaving the military officers only the office of inspecting, reviewing, and drilling. He treated them, however, very courteously, calling them his "charissimi" (dearly beloved), and so forth; and promising to recompense them for the loss of their horses; but their persons he disregards; for it is remarkable, that in this invaluable collection no writ appears for pressing or engaging medical assistance. The Clergy who attended the campaign, because the only persons able to write and keep accounts, were in the rear during battle, praying for the combatants, a measure which is perfectly rational where Providence is piously and justly estimated. However, we must draw to the close of our first article. By means of this work (and the Berkeley MSS. as a note-book upon it), we see the whole action of the feudal military clock, and how it went; of the main spring, pendulum, &c. &c.

We have only room left to say, that this and other similar publications from the national Records, are genuine *bonâ fide* illustrations of things as they actually were; and that down at least to the great Rebellion, they show the real political principles upon which our public-spirited and wise ancestors acted (for if they were a coarse, they were a fine and heroic race of men), but this pleasure we must reserve, till we come to the notice of the "Parliamentary History."

The first Edward's was a splendid reign, and we shall resume the work with pleasure.

71. *Journey from Buenos Ayres, through the Provinces of Cordova, Tucuman, and Salta, to Potosi; thence by the Deserts of Caranja to Arica, and subsequently to Santiago de Chili and Cogrambo, undertaken on behalf of the Chilian and Peruvian Mining Association, in the years 1825-26. By Captain Andrews, late Commander of H. C. S. Windham. In two Volumes, sm. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 312. Vol. II. pp. 321.*

CAPTAIN ANDREWS informs us, that the reduction of one species of stock in 1824, and the apprehension that every description of public securities would share the same fate, threw such an overwhelming quantity of unemployed capital into the market, that Joint Stock Companies sprang up as new and profitable modes of investment. Mining speculations in the New World bore a very promising aspect for some of these; but the projectors forgot Mrs. Glasse's rule, to catch the hare before they roasted it; in short, forgot (1) that mines themselves must previously be secured; (2) that the agents sent out were utterly ignorant of mining, of the country, language, and resources for opening old works or commencing new; (3) that it was foolish to send out European miners, because they could not work so hard as the natives, nor understood the business in that country so well, and yet required ten times as much in pay, and five times as much in expence of food. Notwithstanding these blunders, Capt. Andrews, who went out as commissioner for one of these Companies, is sure, "if a private Company of a dozen capitalists were even now to procure the grants, and cater up the materials of either of the demised *bonâ fide* Associations, going to work in a frugal and rational manner, an ample remuneration would be the result," (p. ix.); though no reasonable man would think, as did the shareholders of the recent Companies, that in a few months only, cargoes of gold and silver could be brought here in return for the mere advance of a first instalment on a million capital.

South America, though it has long done sucking the parent country (in truth the mother sucked the child), is barely able as yet to walk alone, but

it has every aspect of growing up into a giant. Without metaphor, its natural resources seem to be wonderful: but we have neither room nor inclination for dishing up anew the ample details of Baron Humboldt. We should think that a very good market indeed may be found there for many of our manufactures. The following ridiculous anecdote will at least show that there is very possibly a considerable opening for the hardware-trade in particular. A village pedagogue seated on a high chair, attached to the trunk of a noble fig-tree, was teaching an assemblage of striplings seated on the grass, without order, under the shade of the tree, but within sufficient distance to receive (in Captain Andrews' phrase) a *whack* upon the head from a long wand, if they were idle. When a boy came up to have a pen mended, Capt. A. was astonished to see the old drill serjeant of young noodles nib it with a gardener's large pruning knife. Finding that he had no other, the traveller gave him a four-bladed pocket one, and told him that it was of English manufacture. "What, four blades in one? he had never beheld such a machine in his life,—how clever were the English!*" (p. 171.) We are very sorry, however, to find that cast-iron implements have brought our hardware manufacturers into great disgrace in South America; knives, hatchets, carpenters' tools, nails, &c. having been paid for by the natives at the price of the wrought article. (p. 173.) This disgustful swindling is the sure way to kill hens that lay golden eggs.

We shall now proceed to some memorable things.—Capt. A. travelled through a swarm of locusts, about 12 miles long, flying about three or four feet above the ground. They struck the faces of the horses and guides with such force and in such number, that they could scarcely grope their way along. Every bush was alive with them, and in an instant looked dried up and dead, from their devastations. (p. 111.)

Our readers have no doubt heard of the phrase of "Heaven upon Earth." Captain Andrews defines a *pure unsensual* reality of it. Speaking of the fine climate of the province of Tucuman, he says,

"They who have been accustomed to the woods in those parts of the temperate climates which border upon the tropics, well know the fact, that what with being awake by the rich piping of birds of every note and tune, the inhaling the serene cool air of the most delightful atmosphere on earth, with nature reposing around in stillness of beauty, there is an exhilarating sensation experienced, which language cannot describe. It is as though the soul and body had at the moment reached perfect happiness, and no wish of earth or heaven was left ungratified. It is as if sin and sorrow were only a name, and the soul was pure of transgression. There is no enjoyment on earth can surpass this feeling. Rising thus, it is not extraordinary that the temper should remain affected by it, that every thing throughout the beautiful day which follows such a dawn so witnessed should cheer and gratify; that homely fare, if we have no other, should be eaten with a zest at breakfast, and soul and body be happy. Those who rouse from soft beds in carpeted rooms, and in varying climes, know little of this most exquisite of earthly sensations." I. p. 217.

Physical facts like these expose the falsehood of the French proverb, that the Christian Heaven is not a place which a sensible man would desire; for they philosophically prove that climate alone may be able to realise all its presumed felicity, especially with the superior conformation of a resurrection body. This, however, is an argument used only by the advocates of RATIONAL PIETY, and the orthodox and enlightened Clergy.

Our author's account of BOLIVAR will be considered as interesting. He very much resembles an ancient Greek or Roman:

"It was on the 18th of October that I was introduced to Bolivar. He received me with a downright English cordial shake of the hand.....As a man, he had in my view achieved more than Washington. He had delivered his country without foreign assistance, and under every possible disadvantage. No France had tendered her armies and her wealth to aid him. No Franklins and Henrys and Jeffersons were at his right hand, nor the stern uncompromising virtue of a New England race. The ignorance and utter want of experience of those around him, both in civil and military affairs, threw every thing upon his genius; he dared nobly and succeeded. His talent in the field, and his invincible perseverance, in spite of every obstacle, do not surpass his skill in raising resources for war, and impressing his fellow citizens with confidence in his ability, and respect for his government, as a chief of the people. How he

* In one part (I. p. 195) we find that a holy Padre had persuaded an old Donna that the English, as being heretics, had tails like devils, or monkeys at least.

kept down and controuled faction, quelled mutinous dispositions, and, having sacrificed every shilling of his fortune in the cause of his country, persuaded others to follow his example, is a problem difficult to solve. In these respects no one ever surpassed him. In the movement of larger armies, with better formed materiel, he may have been excelled; but in the passive qualities of the soldier, the rarest found united in the military character, few or none have equalled him. Hunger, thirst, torrid heat, mountain's cold, fatigue, long marches (in respect of distance, from Carraccas to Potosi, from the centre of the northern half of the torrid zone almost to the extreme limit of the southern, on one occasion) in desert and burning sands, all were borne by him and his followers with a patience never outdone by similar or any other means, and crowned with complete success. He has been accused of ambitious views towards absolute power,—time alone can settle this point. He has as yet shown no such disposition, but rather the reverse.

“The person of this extraordinary man has perhaps been before described; he is in make slender, but of an active and enduring frame, about 5 feet 7 inches, in height; his features rather sharp, nose aquiline, and expression firm, but not striking in the way of intellect; moreover, his face generally bears marks of hardship, and is care-worn. His eyes are penetrating rather than intelligent, and he seldom suffers a stranger to get a direct view of them. His brow is wrinkled by thought and anxiety so much, that a scowl seems almost always to dwell upon it. In giving an audience sitting, as was his custom, he seemed to want the easy carriage and deportment of persons in such a situation, and had an awkward custom of passing his hands backwards and forwards over his knees. His delivery was very rapid, but in tone monotonous, and he by no means gave a stranger an opinion favourable to his urbanity. The qualities of a stern republican soldier must, however, be expected to differ from those of the courtier of the European school, who is seldom a hero; and it would be strange enough if the person of Bolivar should not have been in any way tinctured with the stormy, warlike, and singular character of the chequered scenes he had encountered.

“Notwithstanding appearances are as I have stated, and the disappointment as to air and aspect which I have experienced on seeing him for the first time, his shake of the hand was cordial and frank, as a soldier's should be; and in matters of business I found him without etiquette to the foreigner, easy of access, and very prompt in decision. He was remarkably quick in his perception of any subject laid before him, anticipating the narrator in the circumstances, and coming rapidly to the intended conclusion by a sort of intuitive percep-

tion. His sense of justice and liberality to individuals who have suffered in the cause of independence are well known.” pp. 90—95.

An ancient Indian city, with a citadel and rampart of stone, stood upon a hill; on one side was a deep ravine. The wall had openings or embrasures, and the stones were dove-tailed together [perhaps the polygonal *Cyclopean*, but we want an engraving], in a singular manner. The walls had embrasures or openings to discharge missiles. (II. p. 150.) Necessity is the most efficient of tutors, and the arts of self-defence are among the earliest in origin.

Among the natural curiosities of the country are stupendous earthen bowls or hollows, descending concave mountains, several in succession, with slips or tongues connecting them. Our author observes that they must have been in their origin scooped out by the sea. (II. p. 37.) The fact is, that islands are only tops of mountains, and continents elevated ridges of the land, forming the bottom of the sea. These basins are surrounded by lofty mountains, which circumstance induces an opinion that they were formed by the earth, raised up from the excavations. A volcanic force acting in earthquakes seems alone capable to have produced such vast phenomena. See p. 169, where the coast, it is said, for *eight hundred miles*, has been raised three feet above the old sea level by the earthquake at Valparaiso.

Here we must leave our author. Where there is a want felt for European arts, we think that European trade may find a market; and the stronger the allurements from the convenience of the supply, the more will the natives augment the means of purchase, by cultivating their natural resources. Thus does commerce become a mighty blessing. This valuable hint Captain Andrews gives us; and affords, in addition, important, multifarious, and pleasing information.

72. *Brief Observations upon some of the first Chapters of the Book of Genesis.* 8vo. pp. 104.

OUR author states that the passage (Gen. iii. 15), “I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed,” implies two distinct natural born classes of human beings (p. 15 seq.), children of the *flesh*, and children of the *spirit*, both of whom, however, Eve, after

her fall, bore by the *same* husband. (p. 29—32.) *Cain* was (of course physically) a child of the flesh, and *Abel* (physically also) of the *spirit*. The same distinction, he maintains, still continues, the children of the flesh being now the Mahometans. (p. ult.) That this distinction implies a fatality which exonerates *Cain* from all moral guilt, is evident; nor could he more deserve a peculiar curse for his natural inevitable viciousness, than would a viper for using its sting. There are, besides, other objections. Our author does not consider the formation of man in the likeness of God to imply resemblance in the gift of reason, but of person; and he says shrewdly that,

“If *Eve* had possessed a mind like that of God, the serpent could not have succeeded by imposition, nor would he have proffered the temptation he did, which was that by tasting the fruit of the tree of knowledge, she would become wiser, and that they would be like gods.”

He forgets that the *image* of a thing implies no more than a *resemblance*; whereas his reasoning predicates identity, which, with regard either to the mind or person of God, we admit to be only true of our Saviour, and hold to be physically impossible in regard to mere man.

73. *History and Description of the Parish of Clerkenwell; with Engravings by J. and H. Storer, representing its ancient Monastic Buildings, Mansions of Nobility and Gentry, and other interesting Subjects.* 8vo. Nos. 4 to 8.

IF we were to occupy a pretty rural cottage, within ten miles of London, we should not go to rest at night, but under alarm that when we arose in the morning, we should see a street of houses, blocking up our prospects; and should we resolve to retire even a hundred miles from the Metropolis, we should look back with terror, lest enormous swarms of houses, like those of locusts, should be flying after us, to destroy that fair green face of nature and vegetation, where we had resolved to settle. In short, instead of “*Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*,” it is, “*Jam Troja est ubi seges fuit*.” A century hence perhaps antiquaries may be engaged in writing long dissertations to prove that there once existed such things as woods; and that, though their ancestors did consider them, and parks and pleasure-grounds, to be matters of importance, and to be intimately con-

nected with a science, then called the picturesque, yet they were such barbarians, as not to know the far superior taste and beauty of ornamenting the insipid natural surface of the earth, with an aggregation of huge immovable boxes, arranged in lines; and still more strange, did not foresee the great advantage of growing potatoes and cabbages in flower-pots, and letting out their fields upon building-leases. Such has been the History of the Suburb of London, of which we are now treating. It was first a purlieu of the forest of Middlesex, consisting of green fields and lanes, by means of which the cockneys of the day did learn that there was such a thing as grass, while now they think that hay is the original plant in an unartificial state, growing of itself in the form of trusses, and would charge us with gross ignorance, if we ventured to assert the contrary. We shall therefore, in prudence, decline any more rash hypotheses and odious comparisons; and apply our attention to the book before us.

In part i. p. 345, we noticed the first four Numbers. We shall now proceed from Numbers *four* to *eight*.

The fourth number gives the History of *Hicks's Hall*; with which some curious facts are connected. It was formerly usual with the Justices of Assize to hold their sittings in the open streets; and notices of this custom may be seen in the History of Hastings and Kempe's St. Martin's Le Grand. Our nearer ancestors improved upon this practice, so far as to remove the Courts to an Inn, of which *amelioration* the following account is given.

“The Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex were accustomed to meet at a common inn, called the Castle at St. John's-street, ‘very inconveniently,’ says one of Stow's continuators, ‘being annoyed with carriers and many other sorts of people.’” P. 111.

To remedy this inconvenience, King James I. granted a vacant space in the middle of St. John's-street, “for the purpose of building thereon ‘a Sessions House, and Prison or House of Correction also.’” There were two gross blunders, one, where a principal thoroughfare was blocked up, and the other the nuisance of a prison in the middle of a street, where the confined persons would be as closely pent up as in a waggon; and disease be propagated through the surrounding

neighbourhood, and eventually perhaps through the whole City of London. Least of all should peaceable and virtuous people be disgusted with such fabricks under their very noses; and in an abstract view, if moral and religious impression be consulted, prisons should be surrounded with a Church-yard. However, the prison was not for want of room connected with the Court, (though such a thing recently did exist at Abingdon), but removed to another site. Our author has not given an account of Old Hicks's Hall. As far as we can recollect, it was a shapeless brick lump, containing a great warehouse in the centre for the Court, and houses for the officers all round, joined on to it.

In p. 142, we find a surprise expressed that the arms of Bishop Tunstall should appear in an east window of St. John's Church, when nothing appears in history of any connexion between that Prelate and the Church. The fact is, that the stained glass merely implies that he was a benefactor either to the cost of the Church, or the window, in token of which circumstance it was quite usual to place arms in the window.

In p. 261 we meet with the following singular appointment: Roger Ascham, the eminent schoolmaster, having reduced himself to poverty by his inordinate love of bearbaiting and kindred sports, was appointed by Elizabeth "Bear-keeper to the Custom-house." We know that *Ursarii* were officers not unusual in the establishments of our ancient kings and nobility. But we have with Messrs. Storer yet to learn what the officers of her Majesty's Customs had to do with bears. From what we have read concerning wild animals, printed from the records, we think it very possible that bears might have been imported in considerable numbers, and that the custody or cognizance of them, till a duty was paid, might have been Ascham's office.

Clerkenwell once presented a variety of fine buildings, now only "the baseless fabrics of a vision," but we cannot enter into the details of local history, where there is *not* singularity. The manufacturers of watches now occupy the place of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and old Time may perhaps spare these inferior children of his own family from future removal;

at least it will be shameful if he do not.

All that now can be done for ancient Clerkenwell, is to give us the best accounts and best engravings relative to its history and remains. We can safely affirm, that Messrs. Storer have in both these respects well executed their task. What this or any other part of London may be a century hence, we cannot tell; for London is not the place where things are suffered to grow old. One would think that the Londoners accounted buildings to be animals, who were to breed young ones of their own species, and then to die; but formerly people built for duration. Certainly modern London will not appear to posterity in the same light as the representations of its ancient state do to us. There was something finely picturesque in the appearance of the old city; but its present aspect is only that of long high walls in straight lines, perforated with square holes for windows and doors. It is, however, but candid to add, that in the modern improvements attention to architectural ornament is consulted.

74. *Some Account of Llangollen and its Vicinity; including a circuit of about seven miles.* By W. T. Simpson. 12mo. pp. 206.

EVERY one has read Gilpin's account of the extraordinary beauty of the Welch vallies, and, though not first nor last, among them is Llangollen. It is enclosed on every side by mountain; has a castle, on a hill, frowning over the town, and the usual accompaniments of these vallies, among mountains, change of outline at every step.—According to Mr. Newell, (*Scenery of Wales*, 183), the view looking north-west, and the Bridge and Weir, have been published or selected by artists. From the Church-yard is a view of the Dee, but the perspective is not very pleasing, being what painters call a *study* rather than a composition. From this stand, says Gilpin, is a good view of *Crow Castle*, [*Castell Dinas Bran*, an ancient British fortress,] which is no very picturesque effect; but it breaks the line of the round hill on which it stands. Upon the spot, however, is a scene of grandeur, not occupying less space through its whole circumference than three fourths of a mile. Travel-

lers, however, declare, that Llangollen cannot be compared in richness with the vale of Clwyd; nor equal in picturesque scenery to the vale of Festiniog. The *Eglwyseg rocks*, a formal range of lime-stone on the N.E. side, greatly disfigure some of its most beautiful scenes; but the prospect towards the plain of Salop and upwards is uncommonly striking and beautiful.

The place abounds with objects of great interest, Offa's Dike, Sychnant, the site of Owen Glendour's Palace, and fine ancient seats. But what has given celebrity to the spot is *Plas Newydd*, whither retired Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby. We shall give our author's account of these noble anchorets, and their tasteful residence.

"Plas Newydd, situated at the east end of the town of Llangollen, has long been the residence of two eminently distinguished ladies, the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor Butler, and the Hon. Miss Ponsonby, who came to Llangollen, and, after a time, purchased the domain, and planted and decorated the grounds. It has attained its present beauty under their own superintendence.

"Many years have elapsed since these ladies withdrew from the world, to which, from their rank and accomplishments, they would have been distinguished ornaments, and secluded themselves in this beautiful retreat, where they have uniformly been the benefactresses of the poor, the encouragers of the industrious, and the friends of all in their neighbourhood. The peculiar taste and beauty with which these noble and highly distinguished ladies have decorated and adorned both the exterior and the interior of their far-famed retreat, excites universal admiration from the first characters and families, who are continually visiting them."

"A palisade, ornamented with antique and grotesque figures, carved in oak, encloses the front, before which a profusion of the choicest flowers and shrubs is tastefully arranged. The entrance and the windows, which are formed after the manner of ancient religious houses, are decorated with carving in the same material. The entrance door is unique, and a great curiosity, being beautifully ornamented with well-polished carved figures; the whole of which are of black oak, and kept particularly bright, giving the retreat a very uncommon appearance. The entrance hall, stairs, and passages, are chastely in character; and the windows are ornamented with painted glass in the most appropriate manner.

"The gardens, in which nature and art are judiciously united, are extensive, and display much taste. The thick and umbrageous foliage of the lofty forest trees, that occupy a part of the lawn and gardens, is the safe asylum of numerous birds, which in this calm seclusion revel unmolested. A pair of beautiful wood-owls have found a safe and quiet shelter in the trunk of an old ivy-covered tree; and on a lawn, a little further, is erected a pretty moss-covered alcove, furnished with a few well-selected books. It is nearly in the centre of the garden, and is open in front. The confidence of the birds is shown by some of them every year building thick nests in this recess; indeed these airy inhabitants appear to be quite tame and familiarized by the kindness of their amiable protectors. I believe the birds have much the larger portion of the produce of these beautiful gardens, as none of them are suffered to be molested.

"Through the lower part of the shrubbery, a brook, called *Cyflymen*, i.e. Speedy, murmurs o'er its pebbly bed, and is crossed by a rustic bridge, which leads to a bank, covered with lichens, and furnished with appropriate seats, near which rises a pure fountain, whose waters are as clear as the crystal glasses which ornament its margin: in short, the beauty of the scenery, aided by a little enthusiasm, might inspire the idea, that

'Here in cool grot and mossy cell,
The rural fays and fairies dwell'." P. 192.

Our author states that Owen Glendour died for lack of sustenance (page 168). We do not recollect to have seen this in Thomas's Life of him; only that he died at the house of one of his sons-in-law, Scudamore or Monnington.

Our author says, that some years back, when the family from Chirk Castle used to visit Llangollen, once a-year in the family coach, it was such a curiosity, that all the country far and near used to flock to see it. We know that it was customary with the Old English, Welch, and Anglo-Welch gentry, when they went out in state in the family coach, to fill their purses with silver to disperse among the spectators. Mr. Gage mentions it in his *Hengrave*; and we know, that within these thirty years, an old Anglo-Welch heiress, when she went to Church in her carriage, always took money with her for this purpose. We doubt not but the Welch as well as the English knew how to

shoot two birds with one stone, and that they had this object in view besides curiosity.

Our author's work is a convenient guide for visitors to this interesting spot.



75. *Mont Blanc, and other Poems.* By Mary-Anne Browne, in her fifteenth year. 8vo. pp. 177.

WHAT the Musæ Etonenses, the Carmina Quadragesimalia, &c. are as imitations of Virgil, or the great Roman poets, these beautiful effusions are of Byron and Moore.

The following lines are grand, and in pure Byronian style. They are addressed to the Ocean :

“And I have seen thy billows madly foam,
And chase upon thy breast in hideous throng,
As if they left for ever their deep home,
Thy sunken rocks and hidden caves among ;
While as the wind wax'd stronger and
more strong,
The roaring surges, like wild horses, rose,
To whirl the chariot of the storm along,—
To deal around them shipwreck, death, and
woes,
And rise to Heaven itself, as if its deadliest
foes.

“By man the earthly wild may be re-
claim'd—
Unmeasur'd Ocean ! who can rule o'er thee ?
Thy waves still roll—untameable—un-
tam'd

None can controul thee—thou art wild and
free :

No earthly power can calm thee ;—thou
Kept in subjection but by One alone ;—

HE, who once calm'd the raging of the
sea,

And still to thee, proud Ocean, will be
known ;—

HE holds thee in HIS hand, thy might is all
his own.” Pp. 71, 72.

The following is in the manner of
Moore :

“They may talk of their flowers, and
the crimson that blushes,
The Queen of the garden, the rose on its
tree ;—

But while I'm possess'd of thy innocent
blushes,
I care for none else—they're the roses for
me.

“They may talk of their diamond, that
beams in the mine ; [be ;—
It sparkling and glowing and brilliant may
But while thy dear eyes with benevolence
shine, [for me.
I care for none else—they're the diamonds

“They may talk, if they will, of their
Venus, resplendent [the sea,
With beauty and life, as she sprang from
They may talk of the cestus, her grace-
ful attendant ;— [thee.”
But love is the cestus that binds me to

The “Valley of Roses” is a superior imitation of Moore, but it is too long for us.

We beg to remind this sweet-singing Syren of two things ; one, that precious genius is apt to fail in reaching the top of the tree, because it thinks that it is already perfect, and needs no further study or effort ; the other, that when she attempts to write religious poetry, she will imitate Klopstock, Gessner, Sturm, and Milton ; for our English Ultra-pietists both in prose and verse, attend to nothing but jargon, and sink even the sublimest parts of the Bible itself into the bathos. With them, the frigid style, which consists in degrading a sublime object by a mean conception of it, or by a weak, low, and childish description of it, is the favourite.



76. *Rambles in Madeira and in Portugal in the early part of M.DCCC.XXVI. With an Appendix of Details, illustrative of the Health, Climate, Produce, and Civil History of the Island.* 8vo. pp. 380.

WE recollect, that during the usurpation of Buonaparte, when intercourse with the Continent was debarred from us, a serious want was felt of a work concerning Madeira, by invalids, who were going thither. Now, the author before us, himself a Physician, went to the island as an invalid, afflicted with the very complaint (incipient Phthisis) for which others go, and therefore was a person qualified to supply the desideratum with the greatest prospect of utility. Mr. Bowditch's book, he says, is almost exclusively devoted to matters of scientific research, and is therefore unsuited to the general class of readers or visitors. Lithographic “Views in the Madeiras,” from drawings taken from Nature, have been recently published, and represent all [twenty-six] the most remarkable scenes. We may therefore at home anticipate the landscape, which consists of mountains, narrow ravines, and marine prospects. The

whole coast scarcely presents an acre of plain surface. Tropical plants and shrubs, many flowering and beautiful, furnish novelty of aspect to the visitant; and, respecting the main point, our author says, it is both useless and deceptive to send patients labouring under confirmed *Phthisis pulmonalis*, either here or elsewhere, with the hope of recovery. Nevertheless, he adds,

“I shall take for granted that my medical brethren in England will only advise those, who are likely to benefit by climate to quit their native shores, and with this proviso I do not hesitate to say, that Madeira holds out advantages, which are not to be met with combined in any other quarter of the globe.” P. 237.

The English residents are numerous; do not mix with the Portuguese, and most religiously preserve the national manners, breakfasting, lunching, dining, and drinking tea precisely in the same manner, and at the same hours, as in England. The dishes, dress, furniture, and domestic utensils, are all English. The fruits of the dessert are alone local. They have, however, introduced a nuisance into their private dinner parties. They drink toasts with three times three, as at public meetings, and make speeches of thanks. They are, too, more pleasurably inclined here than at home. It is certain, that the English are a heavy gloomy people. Madame de Stael says, the severity of their religious ideas, their serious occupations, their domestic life, and their heavy atmosphere, render the English very liable to the malady of *Ennui**. The consequence is, that they do not relish delicate amusements of the mind, and never enjoy life beyond grossness. Foreigners, on the contrary, make existence itself a pleasure, and while *we* mope like owls, *they* are cheerful as blackbirds. Happiness is worthy the attention of the wisest of men, although Sectarianism will have it that it is the strongest proof of religious and moral character to be miserable. Philosophers, however, pay no attention to them, because they have ideas of the Creator far more honourable to his benevolence; and upon these principles there is much good sense in the following paragraph.

“A masquerade is about to be given, and we employ our mornings in rummaging the shops for the materials for our dresses, and our evenings in rehearsing the performance of our respective characters. This is one of the advantages of being abroad. You are allowed to amuse yourself with trifles like the rest, to forget politics and money-making, and indulge in that light-hearted carelessness which is the charm of boyhood! Foreigners indeed, particularly Frenchmen, seem never to lose their boyishness of mind and habit, and much that is good, as well as what is objectionable in their character, is connected with this disposition. The severer discipline, to which we are subjected in England, may give us some advantage in respect to political institution; but we purchase it at a considerable expense of gratification; so much so, that it might be doubted whether the object be worth the price, were there reason to believe that in this more than in a higher branch of his trial it were man's business here to be happy.” P. 23.

At a Portuguese ball, our author saw, upon a table in one of the rooms, not however frequented by the ladies, the whole series of an English work, called “Harriet Wilson,” with plates. Among the refreshments handed round between the dances, were mutton pies and bottled porter. P. 27.

Our author observes, that notwithstanding our puffing about liberty, there is certainly less equality in England than in any other part of Europe (p. 312). He is correct; for there is a graduated thermometer of behaviour, rising from the contempt due to a Zeroist, to the idolatry claimed by a Millionist, mere hundreds per annum scarcely being above the freezing point. The consequence is, says our author,

“That we are worse served, than any other nation; every where else a servant becomes a part of the family, and takes interest in its weal or woe accordingly. It must be admitted, our lower classes are in general a coarser and ruder set than the corresponding rank in other countries. Perhaps there is no where so strong a distinction of mind, manner, and habit, between the educated and uneducated, as with us. A French common soldier is hardly distinguishable from his officer in respect of that air of ease, composure, and self-possession with which every advantage of education and long intercourse with the world, does not always supply an Englishman; who would seem to be naturally a very unpracticable animal for social purposes, and to require all the discipline of education and polish of good habits, to tame him into something companionable.” P. 313.

* Es. on Literat. i. 308.

Now, it is perfectly right, that every traveller should divest himself of national prejudices, and show us wherein we are defective, for England has much, very much to learn. It is notorious for one paramount folly in particular, the patronage of quackery in medicine, religion, and in short, every thing. In France, no man can practise quackery in medicine, unless he takes out a licence, in fact (if we may so say) wears a broad belt, like a rat-catcher, that the public may know he is a quack. In religion, a professional man, or tradesman, who does not belong to some band of fanatics, is deprived of the means of living in this world, and prejudged to hell in the next; but we add no more. The encouragement given by us to knavery, folly, and hypocrisy, is admirably exposed in an excellent work recently published, entitled 'Medical Checks,' and thither we refer our readers.

Our author, it will be seen, has treated the work like a philosopher, and he has added valuable statistical information for those who may go to reside at Madeira. With the exception of mere meat and wine, almost every article of ordinary use and consumption is brought from England. House-rent is not low; there are no wheel-carriages; the fish is not so good as our own; the poultry is equal; and finer sorts of the wine may be found in the island, than are brought here, especially the *Sercial*, "combining with the ordinary richness and flavour of the Madeira an acative (sic), and stimulancy, as it were of spirit, that leaves nothing to be desired." P. 156.

Our author is a lively and picturesque writer besides; and he has thus produced not only a useful, but pleasing book.

77. *An Enquiry into the Studies and Discipline, adopted in the two English Universities, as preparatory to Holy Orders, in the Established Church. In a Letter, respectfully addressed to the Rt. Hon. Robt. Peel. By a Graduate. 8vo. pp. 55.*

THIS is a pamphlet so well written, and embracing subjects of so great importance, that we shall give it ample consideration.

It commences (1) with the inaptitude of the studies pursued in our English Universities for the Ecclesiastical profession; (2) with the expence and licentiousness of the Students; and

then (3) proposes distinct Colleges for youth, destined for the Church; and (4) a separate University for expectants of ordination. Each of these points we shall discuss *seriatim*.

First, then, the inaptitude of the Studies for the Ecclesiastical Profession. It is evident that the pursuits of all Students should be adapted to the profession for which they are destined, unless it be said, that a man, intending to go to York, should take the road to Plymouth; or that a youth should study Poetry at St. Thomas's Hospital in order to become a Surgeon. It seems to be a truism, as plain as that we see by means of light, that Undergraduates for the Church should be examined for their degrees according to their qualifications in Divinity, and Religious and Moral Composition; i.e. composition which is void of the jargon that Sectarians misnomer Divinity, thus making the materials of Painting, viz. the colours, to constitute the principles of the art of Painting. Plausible as may be all this, we must move an amendment. We observe, then, that all the learning of the country is at present in the hands of the Clergy; that thus they are become very great benefactors to the public, and conservators of the liberal education of the gentry, and professed patrons and protectors of civilization, and thus they serve both their order and themselves by opening doors of honour and emolument to the profession. They have Professorships, Fellowships, Tutorships, private and public, and an enormous mass of profit and influence annexed to their qualifications as profane scholars. Secretaries, knowing all this, would be very glad to disqualify the Clergy for fulfilling such offices; and so bring the whole body upon a par with themselves, it being utterly impossible that they can have the elementary education (from its expence) which now raises the Clergy above them; and preserves the auxiliary income of Curates, and much of their respectability, by enabling them to be sufficient Schoolmasters for the sons of the nobility and gentry. If the Bishops do not choose to ordain men of excellence in profane knowledge, or Universities to confer degrees upon them, then they cut off one arm of the profession. Has the Clerical interest suffered by the elevation of such fine profane

scholars as Bishops Huntingford and Bloomfield to the Episcopal Bench? Or is there a learned parish priest, who does not know that a country congregation does not *require* deep theological learning; that all which is wanted, is holy and meek character, philanthropy, affability, and in church-duty, eloquent preaching, and impressive reading? We are sure, that our very worthy and respectable author is far too well informed, that the obstacles opposed to the success of the Clergy are not so dependent upon Science and Theology as upon bad taste, and what can be worse taste than the foolish opinion, that men who are to be public teachers, can be as useful without knowledge, as with it. At the same time, it is proper, that every Student for the Church should understand at least the rationale of the thirty-nine articles, and the confutation of the errors of every popular sect. Instead of this, we have found in University examinations, questions of geography and chronology substituted, things for which we Antiquaries have books of reference. We cannot, however, go further, because we have not room. We think that matters may be satisfactorily modified; and we protest against hooting out (as Sectaries recommend) of profane learning from the Church, because by looking back to history, it is unnecessary and foolish; killing hens that lay golden eggs. We ourselves are public-school men, and graduates of an English University; but having afterwards lived in the world all our lives, we think that the Philo-sectaries, who made a schism among the Clergy, have been made the dupes of Jesuitical craft, on the part of their deeper enemies.

Secondly,—*The Expence and Licentiousness of the Students.* We consider the cost of a liberal school education, finished at an University, to have the operation of the attorney's stamp, prevention of overstocking the profession. It is very plain, that foolish expence at Colleges might be stopped very easily, *viz.* by prohibiting to Undergraduates cards, billiards, or hunting; limiting the quantity of wine and spirits per term, and enforcing them (if intended for Holy Orders) to dress only in black. But if they further cheapen the cost, no person ought to be admitted, who has not had a Classical education from

boyhood for seven years, either at a public or eminent school, or under a regular Clergyman. There is certainly no abstract reason, why a calf from Wales should not have the same pasturage and fare as a calf from England; but as the one will never make but a diminutive runt, and the other a respectable ox, there is a reason, growing out of circumstances, which overpowers the mere abstract principle. As to licentiousness, we know no human means of putting old heads on young shoulders; or of preventing pleasurable vices in two or three thousand full-grown boys (not yet *men* in reflection) conglomerated on one spot.

Certificates of good conduct, accompanying the term bills sent to parents, might be a good mode; for *gay* as may be these young men, but seldom have we found them so corrupt; as to despise maternal tears, or so silly as to go lengths which risk their future professions; at the same time, their high soul of honour, their liberality, their ingenuousness, compared with that worldly craft, that low cunning, that moral lying, which is so common in men who have been only conversant with the low world, leads us to prefer, with Fielding and Sheridan, Tom Joneses, and Charles Surfaces to their sly designing brothers.

Thirdly,—The next point is *distinct Colleges*. No power exists, or can be made to exist, which will compel Colleges to receive only Divinity Students; and as our author's idea affects important private interests, it is improbable that any such injurious regulation will be voluntarily made.

Fourthly,—The last point is a *final University for the completion of Theology*. From the preceding arguments, concerning the little call by the people at large for consummate skill in Theology in Parish Priests, we conceive that no case is made out for the necessity of such a measure. The candidates for Orders are not children, who require a master to enforce their application, or to assist their understandings. The additional expence, contracted through this new University, would be better laid out in Theological works, that would afford them the permanent benefit of a good library for life.

There are many excellent hints, however, in our author's pamphlet, upon which we have not room to di-

late. We shall only mention one, *i.e.* the practice of composition in English. The Philo-sectarists have begun warmly to recommend extemporaneous preaching, and, by way of carrying their point easily, have ingeniously observed, that the quality of the matter delivered is of little concern, provided it be only plain and intelligible. This is the same thing, as to assume that people will sit to hear what is not worth hearing. In truth, there exists no such thing as a good and perfect extemporaneous oration, upon a momentous subject. The substance of every one that has high character is previously collected in the mind, and what is gained by the superior animation of mere oral delivery is lost in the imperfection of the illustration or construction. No Improvisatori, however ingenious, can rival men equally ingenious, who reduce their works to writing. Mr. Irving is a man of no small oratorical talent; but he finds it necessary to preach from a written sermon, placed within an open Bible.

Upon the serious question of principle, and good writing, we are glad to bear testimony to the well-meaning and high merit of this author; and most cordially do we join with him in his concluding paragraph from Mr. Southey's *Book of the Church*. It is as follows:

“The Church of England has rescued us *first* from heathenism; then from papal idolatry and superstition: it has saved us from temporal, as well as spiritual despotism. We owe to it our moral and intellectual character as a nation; much of our private happiness, much of our public strength. Whatever should weaken it, would in the same degree injure the common weal; whatever should overthrow it, would in sure and immediate consequence bring down the goodly fabric of that constitution whereof it is a constituent and necessary part. If the friends of the constitution understand this as clearly as its enemies, and act upon it as consistently and as actively, then will the Church and State be safe, and with them the liberty and prosperity of our country.”

78. Bristol Institution. *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held Feb. 8, 1827, with the Report of the Committee read thereat, and a Statement of the Accounts of the Institution for the year 1826, and of the donations and deposits during that year, to which are subjoined the proceedings of the Philosophical and Literary Society,*

during its session 1826-27, with a list of the Council and of the Honorary Members and Associates, also the final statement of the Building Fund, and a list of the Subscribers thereto. 8vo. pp. 71.

WHEN Frederick (the first we believe) proposed to civilize the German empire, he found it impracticable to effect his purpose without founding towns and cities; and the same principle, as to the successive differences of intelligence and refinement, holds good in the present day. The reasons are obvious. It may be further observed that, as long as worldly business is conducted upon scientific principles, it is plain that knowledge cannot be too much propagated among those who have to manage, not to work; for they who have not talent to improve may have skill to conduct; and the more any one knows, the less is he liable to err. Various social considerations may be added, which we deem it needless to enumerate. One or two only are enough. An uneducated man is a companion only for the vulgar, and in places, where men are in the common habits of retiring with wealth, low taste introduces with idleness habits of sopping in taverns; in country-towns even in ale-houses. To such a pernicious indulgence in intellectual amusements present a powerful resistance; but we should not have mentioned the circumstance, if such had not been a common custom among our ancestors, through want of mental occupation, or interest in abstract pursuits.

But to the subject before us. The Report is most satisfactory as to the Finances, and the list of Subscribers is steadily increasing (p. 15). The Museum is rapidly receiving presents and additions—lectures are given with a very proper improvement of some in a morning during School-vacations for children—Paintings are exhibited—Essays read in an evening, as in the learned societies, and every other step taken which seems likely to forward the purposes of this excellent Institution.

One thing we regret, *viz.* that the necessity of completing objects which have been some time in progress, has hitherto prevented the application of a portion of adventitious income to a Book Fund. Whether this Society is connected with the old Library in King-street we know not; we remem-

ber that that Library was excellent; and if there be not already a union between the two institutions, we should think it advantageous to both, that there should be such a connection as soon as possible. We are speaking at random, and, under such good management, as here appears, with presumption, but good motives must excuse us. We mention the deficiency of books only to prompt natives and friends to learning to make contributions, by which means, in the main, most of the libraries of our learned societies have been originally formed.

79. *The Reasons of the Laws of Moses. From the "More Nevochim" of Maimonides. With Notes, Dissertations, and a Life of the Author. By James Townley, D.D. Author of "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 451.*

RABBI MOSES BEN MAIMON, or MAIMONIDES, called also RAMBAM, from the initials of his name, and Moses the Egyptian, from his long residence in Egypt, was the son of a man of high ancestry, and a Judge, in his own nation, and born at Cordova in Spain in or about 1131 or 1133. Being obliged through domestic quarrels to leave his paternal mansion, he placed himself under learned Jewish teachers, and studied the Mosaic law with its various Talmudical and Rabbinical Commentaries. He next became a pupil of the famous Arabian philosopher Averroes, under whom he added to his Rabbinical literature mathematical, metaphysical, and medical science, besides a considerable acquaintance with the oriental languages and Greek philosophers. Averroes having been persecuted by the Musulman Doctors, under a suspicion of defection from Islamism, Maimonides, sooner than betray the place of his master's concealment, withdrew into Egypt, and there certainly did make a temporary or convenient profession of being a Mahometan, upon the principle that whatever is done involuntarily and by violence in matters of religion, ought to be considered as nothing. (p. 15.) After setting up the trade of a jeweller at Cairo, in which he did not thrive, he became physician to the Sultan Alphadel, who allowed him a pension. Notwithstanding a burdensome medical practice, he wrote several works, and not only protected the

Jews at court, but founded an Academy for his nation at Alexandria. When it grew into celebrity, the Musulmen incited a persecution against the Israelites, "which rendered it unsafe for strangers to visit Egypt, and even induced some to assume the character of Mohammedans, who secretly retained their preference for Judaism." (p. 16.) Among other his literary works, he is said to have transcribed

"The books of Moses with his own hand from a most valuable and accurate copy, written before the destruction of Jerusalem, that other copies might be made by his disciples, and dispersed among the Jews who were settled in Egypt, that they might by this means be furnished with true copies of the Divine Laws. After completing his transcription, he visited Chalons in Burgundy, and there obtained sight of a transcript of the law, written by the hand of EZRA, the priest and scribe. With this venerated copy of the Pentateuch, he collated that which he himself had written, and found it to agree with it in every particular, and so great was his joy on the occasion, that he vowed to celebrate the event by an annual feast." P. 20.

That he made these transcripts we doubt not; but that the antiquity of his originals was apocryphal, is almost self-evident.

Dr. Townley gives us no subsequent account of him, except that he died in Egypt, aged seventy, and was buried in the land of Israel; his reputation being so highly estimated, that there was a general mourning for him both among Egyptians and Jews.

We beg to add to this account, from other sources, that the Jews called him "the Eagle of the Doctors," and Casaubon, "the first of his tribe who ceased to be a trifler." Collier adds, that the "MORE NEVOCHIM is the most valued of all his works, designed to explain the obscure words, phrases, metaphors, &c. in Scripture."

Here then we have the book, and so far from the character given by Collier being an accurate description of it, we find that it is in fact a vindication of the law of Moses. It says, that in the time of Abraham the Sabæan or Chaldean worship of the sun, planets, and other heavenly bodies, who were personified, had corrupted the whole world, and given birth to every kind of superstition, among others, to augury, divination, sorcery, judicial astrology, necromancy, and magic of all

kinds. Abraham, however, maintained that "there was another Creator beside the Sun," and therefore was favoured by God. It is certain that in Maimonides we find the Sabæan or Phenician origin of our own Druidical superstitions, and the legends of Pagan and Catholic worship. Dr. Townley, in his notes, proves this beyond controversy, from parallel practices among our ancestors. It may, too, somewhat edify our anti-Tomlinian original-sin men, to apprise them of the following facts, because their divinity-reading is but scanty. Perhaps they will see that a *literal* construction of the Scriptural text of the fall of man is merely a *Sabæan* (i. e. heathen) misinterpretation.

"Care should be taken to guard against their [the Sabæan] stories of Adam, of the serpent, of the tree of knowledge, of good and evil, and of vestments, lest by their novelty they should deceive the understanding, and lead men to suppose that such things as they relate have really occurred; when the fact is, that such things never did and never could exist. Indeed the slightest and most superficial consideration of the subject will be sufficient to convince any one that these relations are false, and were forged after our law was known amongst the Gentiles, and they had heard the history of the work of creation; *for receiving every thing in a literal sense, they framed these fables accordingly.*" P. 165.

With regard to *trees*, the Sabæans (who made gods of them) said that Adam, when he quitted the country adjacent to India for the confines of Babel, carried with him, among other wonderful things,

"One tree, whose branches, leaves, and flowers were all of gold, and another all of stone; and also two of the leaves of a third tree, so verdant that the fire could not consume its leaves, and so large as to cover ten thousand men of equal stature with Adam; for that even one of the leaves he carried with him would have been large enough to have covered or clothed two men." P. 158.

The Zabii also consecrated trees to certain stars; and

"When a tree was dedicated to a star, it was planted in its name, and worshipped after a prescribed form, in order that the stars might communicate spiritual powers to it, so that it might be able to prophecy according to the usual mode of prophecy, and even advise men in their sleep." P. 159.

Maimonides further observing, that

God communicated his will to the prophets through angels, adds,

"The Zabii being ignorant of the nature of the true God, and regarding the heavens and the heavenly bodies as that eternal Being who was free from all privation, and supposing that from thence all kinds of power flowed down into images and certain trees, called in the law *asheroth* [probably oaks], concluded that these images and trees inspired the prophets with the prophetic language which they uttered in their visions, predicting good or evil." P. 264.

In a work entitled the Agriculture of the Nabatheans, translated into Arabic by Aben Vaehaschijah, a Mahometan, Adam is affirmed to have said,

"That there is a certain tree in India, whose branches when thrown upon the ground, creep like a serpent,—that there is another tree, whose root has a human shape, and a strong voice, uttering distinct sounds and speaking." P. 163.

There were herbs which rendered people invisible, and when burned created storms; and there was one tree which had stood in Nineveh twelve thousand years, but

"That afterwards it had a dispute with the *Jabruach*, or Mandrake, which desired to usurp its place,—and that a certain man who had prophesied by its influence, but had been for a while deprived of his ability to prophecy; being again urged by its prophetic impulse, received information that it had been engaged in the dispute with the *Jabruach*, and was commanded to write to all the Judges to determine the dispute, and decide which of them possessed the greater power of working wonders!" P. 164.

Very extraordinary properties are now ascribed to trees among the Orientals, of which see Sir Will. Ouseley's Travels, Pratt's Quintus Curtius, &c. &c.

We are among those who think that in the Bible there are many words which have distinctly a figurative and a literal meaning. Natives and contemporaries might understand the language in both the acceptations mentioned, but moderns and translators can take only the literal meaning, and thus render obscure and unphilosophical what he who possessed the key of the figurative cipher perfectly understood. All the Apocalypse, and much of Ezekiel, Daniel, &c. is known to be written in a figurative diction, the letter of which does not express the actual meaning. Christ

adopted the same sort of diction in the xxivth of Matthew (of which, however, commentators fortunately possessed the key); and, in short, we think that the circumstances regarding the tree of knowledge and the fall of man cannot, as we understand Maimonides, be *literally* interpreted; and that were the Bible correctly understood, so far from there being any mystery or unphilosophical difficulty in it, it would be a most luminous development of the real and actual history of this world. Cuvier, for instance, has plainly shown that phenomena conform to the Mosaic cosmogony, if only a few *words* be not taken in *literal* modern construction.

We shall now proceed to the general purport of the work. Maimonides is certainly correct in stating that the intention of the Almighty in giving the Jews a peculiar code, was to insulate them from the idolatry and corruption of the surrounding nations. But we are to recollect that Maimonides was a professed Jew, and that discarding the Christ worshipped by us, from any concern in the Old Testament, he has vitiated the true interpretation of its design, viz. that it was only a schoolmaster to bring us to that Christ, and that if that first covenant had been faultless, there would have been no room for the second. That it was far from faultless is evident, from the encouragement given to the Jews to borrow, just before emigration, the jewels of the Egyptians, and feloniously set off with them; and the permission to commit rapes upon unfortunate female prisoners, when, as the song of Deborah says, "they divided the prey, to every man a damsel or two." Our author has not apparently seen Pithæus's "*Mosaycarum et Romanarum Legum Collatio*." We shall have recourse to it upon one particular point, the prohibited degrees in Matrimony; because nothing is now more common than for a man successively to marry two sisters; and as by the present law, the issue of the latter may be bastardized, the subject is a serious one. Through familiarity of intercourse between the members of the same family, it was justly apprehended that incestuous connections might, if not prohibited, become frequent. (pp. 316, 430.) This is very reasonable. But if a man might marry

the wife of a deceased brother, we think it inconsistent that he should not be permitted to marry the sister of a deceased wife; nor do we think (reasoning abstractedly) that there can be any incest, where there is no tie of blood (not consanguinity, only affinity), and where there has been no personal intercourse between a deceased relative and the female. The words of Moses, as we understand them, apply only to an illicit connexion with the sister of the wife, *during the life of the latter**, in the words of the Vulgate, "Maledictus qui concubuerit cum sorore uxoris suæ, et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat." We quote Pithæus, p. 37, and it is evidently professed to be a translation† from Deuteronomy, ch. xxvii. v. 22. But the most curious fact is, that the words of the Vulgate are additions to Scripture, as will appear by the following comparison of Pithæus's quotation with our literal translation:

"Pithæus, p. 37. — MALEDICTUS (inquit) dixit Moyses, qui concubuerit cum uxore patris sui; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui concubuerit cum sorore sua de patre aut de matre; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui concubuerit cum nuru sua; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui concubuerit cum socru suâ; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui concubuerit cum sorore matris suæ; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui concubuerit cum sorore patris suæ, et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui concubuerit cum sorore uxoris suæ; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat. Maledictus qui dormierit cum uxore patris sui; et dicit omnis populus, Fiat, fiat."

[*Literal Translation.*]

Deut. xxvii. 20—23.

20. Cursed be he that lieth with his father's wife, because he uncovereth his father's skirt; and all the people shall say Amen.

21. [against bestiality.]

22. Cursed be he that lieth with his sister, the daughter of his father, or the daughter of his mother; and all the people shall say, Amen.

23. Cursed be he that lieth with his mother-in-law; and all the people shall say Amen.

Thus the *interpolations* are apparent; and, according to Pithon, the prohibited degrees were first incorporated

* We allude to Leviticus, xviii. 13.

† Pithon introduces it with "*Lex divina sic dicit*," p. 36. Ed. Heidelberg.

with the civil law, by an edict of Diocletian and Maximian, which professes only to revive the ancient Roman law; and what that was may be seen in Alpius, § *De Nuptiis*. However, it is plain that nothing is said in Scripture in impediment of a man's marrying the sister of a deceased wife; for it is converted into prohibition merely by a certain sophistry of Bp. Jewell's, in which we see only scholastic quibbling, "*Albeit (says he) I be not forbidden by plain words to marry my wife's sister; yet I am forbidden so to do by other words, which by exposition are plain enough. For when God commands me that I shall not marry my brother's wife, it follows directly by the same, that he forbids me to marry my wife's sister. For between one man and two sisters, and one woman and two brothers, is like analogy or proportion.*" (Burn's *Eccl. Law*, lib. *Marriage*.) Now the validity of this reasoning we utterly deny, and do not believe it to have been the intention of Scripture. A man was not to marry his brother's wife, evidently because there had been an intercourse between that brother and the wife; but it is not possible that any intercourse whatever can ensue between a wife and her sister, or any incest be committed; and therefore the pretended analogies of the good Bishop are mere verbal antithetical positions, without foundation, because they have not the same indispensable basis of prohibition, viz. *incest*. We have, we repeat, gone to this length, because we hold it a public evil, that the prohibited degrees are not revised, and those dependent upon mere affinity not in the main at least abolished.

We have now only room left to observe, that Dr. Townley has edited this translation with a copious addition of useful and valuable dissertations and notes, and that the book well deserves the attention of the biblical scholar.

80. *Popular Lectures on the Study of Natural History and the Sciences, Vegetable Physiology, Zoology, the animal and vegetable Poisons, and on the human Faculties, mental and corporeal, as delivered before the Isle of Wight Philosophical Society. By William Lempriere, M.D. 8vo. pp. 304.*

THE piety derived from science is a joyous feeling; and in philosophical

correctness, (because God means only happiness,) is the very piety which he intended to inculcate. It may be thus proved. Parental affection is the best barometer for estimating the divine feelings towards man; and filial duty the proper return of the creature. With regard to the blessing of Revelation and Redemption, the same wisdom and benevolence are there visible also; and the writings of Klopstock, Gessner, and Sturm, create a similar love of God, through the beauty and goodness of the Christian system. But to suppose that the Almighty prescribed "jargon and austerity" as true religion, is absurd, because it has no tendency to make us love God, and is contrary to the doctrine of Christ, that his yoke is *easy* and his burden *light*. Ill nature and badness of disposition are natural results of excluding pleasurable sensations; and the proper appellation, as it is the employ, of the Apostles of austerity and jargon, is that of "Butchers of happiness." But the philosopher despises them. He wisely resolves to be happy if he can, and admits the authority of no restraints, but those of innocence and wisdom. He knows that there cannot be love where there is nothing to like, nor sincerity where there is not affection. He thinks that no sound interpreter of God's will is

"*Laudato pavone superbior, acrior igne, Asperior tribulis, foetâ truculentior ursâ.*"

He knows that they are unfit for Sovereigns, whose tyranny makes ten rebels for one loyal subject; or for Bishops whose asceticism makes ten revolting profligates for one obedient saint.

Works then of the kind now before us produce correct ideas of Providence, by the undeniable testimony of its acts. Dr. Lempriere gives to his Lectures a bias towards this kind of piety; for most certain it is that the glory of God and the good of man are inevitably promoted by study of the works of the creation, the laws by which they are regulated, and the practical applications of which they are susceptible.

We shall extract a luminous passage concerning the importance of the vegetable world.

"The vegetable kingdom may be considered one of the principal instruments by which Providence keeps in union the several parts of the natural world, and promotes its respective operations. Without it the earth

from a deficiency of covering, would soon lose its texture; and its integral parts being exposed, its aggregation would be disjointed and destroyed by the operation of the other elements. The atmosphere whose purity and elasticity depend upon vegetable evaporation, would no longer preserve animal life, or by its pressure keep in due place the minuter parts of which the crust of the globe is composed, while the various animals, many of them of vast magnitude and powers, that may be considered graminivorous, would become beasts of prey, that would soon depopulate the world and, with the other causes, render it a mass of chaos and desolation. Even man would become gross and ferocious, and his energies being no longer called forth, or his intellectual powers exercised, he would soon become more dangerous than the beasts of the forest by which he is surrounded, and the world would have been created in vain. But it has been wisely and most benevolently ordained to be otherwise. In the place of a rough and unseemly covering, which the earth would in that case present to the eye, or that disturbance of its several parts which would render it useless to the purposes of creation, or inaccessible to human approach; we uniformly find in all those countries most fitted for the occupation of man, vegetation abounding in all its beauty and usefulness, giving life and character to the surrounding scenery, and preserving in due form and place the several parts in all their natural shapes, proportions, and distances, affording capabilities of production suitable to the constitution and wants of those that are dependent upon it for its supplies,—preserving in due purity and equilibrium the varying states of the atmosphere, constantly deteriorated by animal respiration, combustion, and mineral absorption,—and above all, conferring on man, indubitably the first object of the creation, those comprehensive resources and excitements to action, through the operation of which his intellectual and moral powers have been developed, and his social propensities have been directed to the most useful ends." P. 93.

Dr. Lempriere then enumerates the benefits derived from wood, cattle, and vegetables, in ships, houses, furniture, meat, cloth, leather, candles, honey, sugar, oils, gums, corn, fruits, wines, malts, tea, coffee, flax, hemp, cordage, and numerous medicines; and then adds the less obvious advantage of endearing home and rural life by gardens, pleasure grounds, and a taste for the picturesque.

The slaughter of animals for food is a casuistical question, of the rationale of which we cannot forbear giving. It has puzzled Balguy, and other able

men. It appears to us clear that man could not exist without the destruction of them, because, even if he did not feed upon them, he must kill them to preserve the vegetable productions, by which he himself subsisted; but that man was created both to be a carnivorous and graminivorous animal, is proved by the formation of his teeth, which are adapted to both purposes.

But to return to Dr. Lempriere.

"Since the vegetable world, among other objects, was intended to assist in the supply of food to animals, its resources, great as they appear to be, would have been too limited to support the vast variety and increasing numbers which now inhabit the globe, had not other means been adopted to make good the deficiency; and as by so great an addition to the animal world many parts of which have a tendency to multiply in very extraordinary proportions, the earth would have been too small for their accommodation; Providence has ordained that animals shall destroy and live upon each other; and thus by confining the proportion within just bounds on the one hand, and by multiplying the resources for food on the other, the order of the creation has been so balanced in all its several parts, as to allow no one portion of it to preponderate to the injury of the other.

"This dispensation, which at first sight appears to have a cruel tendency, and therefore to be at variance with the attributes which we have usually assigned to the Supreme Being, if closely examined, will be found to originate in mercy and benevolence.

"The great enjoyment of animals seems to depend upon the gratification of their appetites, and the free use of their limbs, as evinced in the eagerness with which they devour their food, in the impatience they discover under restraint, and the latitude which they take when removed from confinement. If, therefore, they were all to be limited to a vegetable diet, and to be deprived of the gratification, which a very large proportion of them now derive from the pursuit of their prey; and if by such an arrangement, the enjoyments of an active life (now so visible throughout the whole animal kingdom) were *uniformly* to terminate in the sufferings and infirmities of old age; animals *in that case* would not only be confined to a very small proportion of happiness, but be also subjected as they grow old, to utter want and helplessness; since they would not be open to the protection and care which in our own species affords a solace to age, and soften, if they cannot remove, the infirmities to which it is liable. Providence has therefore limited these calamities to a comparative few; and has be-

stowed a wide range of enjoyment upon a very large proportion, upon the conditions that their lives (of the value of which they are conscious, and which must at some time be forfeited) should be subject to such abbreviation, as might contribute to the benefit of the whole, without bearing too heavily on any particular portion. Thus what appears to be at first view an evil, proves upon investigation to be a positive good; and that which carries with it the *external* complexion of cruelty, when examined more closely, is found to have originated in the most comprehensive benevolence." P. 115.

We must here take our leave of Dr. Lempriere, with sincere thanks for interesting instruction, which cannot fail to make us wiser and better.



81. *Bibliotheca Parriana; a Catalogue of the Library of the late reverend and learned Samuel Parr, LL.D. Curate of Hatton, Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c. &c.* Bohn.

OF the varied excellencies of this Library there can be but one opinion, and it may not less excite our admiration than our surprise, that with so limited an income as was that of Dr. Parr, so splendid a collection should have been accumulated within the walls of Hatton Parsonage. That he was vain of his treasures is both natural and laudable, and it would be but an act of justice to his liberal mind, to his genuine attachment to literature, and to his profound learning, that the *Bibliotheca Parriana* should remain entire, a monument, more consonant to the feelings and the spirit of the collector, than the sculptured stone, were it even of *Parian* marble. To those who are unacquainted with what the Doctor termed "a country Parson's collection," we would state that the theological part (headed by a book 'Elias Stuther's Polyglot Bible,' which has been pronounced on competent authority *unique*), fills 130 pages of the Catalogue,—Classics, Language, and Philology, occupy 202 pages; in History, Philosophy, Physics, Metaphysics, and Poetry, 200 pages are employed. The whole Catalogue being nearly 700 pages.

To have accumulated so comparatively vast a library must have required no ordinary diligence, exertion, and judgment; nor can we suppose, as in many well-known instances, that the owner was insensible to the treasures

he had collected. On the fly-leaf of many he has registered his opinion; and it may be recorded to his honour, that the general tone of his criticisms, while it evinces the correctness of his judgment, displays also the goodness of his heart. The presentation copies have all of them a designating mark, and not unfrequently a kind testimony of his respect for the donor. Of the late venerable Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* he has left some very honourable testimonies, and for many of his learned contemporaries, with whom on many points he may have differed, he expresses a warm respect and affection. Political feelings seem never to have tainted his benevolence, nor to have biassed his judgment. He has perhaps in some instances too hastily or too loosely recorded an opinion, which, if his life and faculties had been spared to him, he might have seen the importance of correcting.

Of the critical opinions of Dr. Parr, as illustrating the classical volumes in his possession, the Catalogue gives us but a meagre account. It is briefly stated that such a work "contains manuscript notes by Dr. Parr." What is recorded is seldom particularized. The changes are rung on "learned," "excellent," "useful," or "rare," "very rare," "curious," and "unique."

Sometimes the volumes have an intrinsic value in his eyes, either from his friendship with the donor, or as having belonged to an eminent scholar. His own school-books seem to have been preserved with pious fondness, and the mode by which many a desired volume comes into his possession through the kindness of a friend, is often gratefully recorded.

Dr. Parr was reported in his own literary circles to be the depository of that great trust, the authorship of Junius' Letters, and he has been heard with a grave solemnity of manner to say, that the secret would be known when he was no more. His *bequest* on this controverted subject is this, written on the fly-leaf of Junius:

"The writer of Junius was Mr. Lloyd, secretary to George Grenville, and brother to Philip Lloyd, Dean of Norwich. This will one day or other be generally acknowledged. S. P."

New game has been thus started, to be hunted through all the labyrinths,

of probable and circumstantial evidence. We hear that Mr. Barker is pursuing the inquiry; and we wait the result with patience.

Of Belsham's translation of St. Paul's Epistles, Dr. Parr writes:

"This excellent work of Belsham was given to me by the writer. I do not entirely agree with him upon doctrinal points; but I ought to commend the matter, style, and spirit of the preface; and in my opinion the translation does great credit to the diligence, judgment, erudition, and piety of my much-respected friend. S. P."

And the following is his opinion of Conyers Middleton:

"May not the Christian say of Middleton what Callixtus shrewdly said of Erasmus? Qui noster profecto non fuit, neque esse vel audiri unquam voluit. See Sadolet's Letters, vol. I. for praise of Erasmus." S. P.

In an edition of Homer he speaks of the late Dr. Sumner of Harrow (the donor), in a manner creditable to the living and the dead, the master and the pupil.

"The gift of the Rev. Cary Sumner, S. T. P. Head Master of Harrow School, to Samuel Parr, 1771. Dr. Sumner deservedly possessed the confidence of his scholars, and the respect of his literary companions. He had elegant manners, various erudition, and most exquisite taste. He was the instructor of my boyhood, and the guide of my youth; and during the thirty-eight years that have elapsed since his death, I have often thought of him, and often spoken of him, as *animam* qualem neque candidiorem terra tulit, 'neque cui me esset devinctior alter.'—Samuel Parr, Hatton, Oct. 10, 1810."

Dr. Parr had bestowed much attention on an ample Memoir of Dr. Robert Sumner, which he intended to have presented to his friend Mr. Nichols for his "Literary Illustrations." We hope his valuable materials will not be wholly lost to the public.

His anger is easily kindled against false Latin; and speaking of Erasmi Colloquia Familiaria, he observes, in page 297,

"In the third paragraph of the address 'ad Lectorem,' written by the learned John Clark of Lincoln, there is false Latin; for *ut, that*, is used with an indicative mood—'ut nihil fere desiderari poterit quod prima statim indagine non prosiliat, seque exhibit disquirenti:' so once Bishop Lowth, in his Hebrew Prælections, and once Jacobs, in his Preface to one of his volumes

of the Anthologia, has in the same way written *poterit*." S. P.

Dr. Parr thus vindicates Sir Walter Raleigh from a hasty charge made against him by Hume:

"Dr. Parr is bound to make the following statement. Mr. Hume, in his History of England, speaks of Sir Walter Raleigh as one of the first Free-thinkers in this country. Now in Raleigh's History of the World, he again and again writes as a believer in Revelation. What then should lead Mr. Hume to this opinion? It was, Dr. Parr suspects, hastily and not very fairly formed from the title of the Tract, which stands first in this collection. This acute and philosophical little work contains, indeed, the medulla of scepticism, but then it is a mere *tentamen* or *lusus*, as Mr. Hume ought to have seen. But Mr. Hume looked no further, or he would have found, in other parts of the same volume, decisive proofs of Sir Walter's piety. Dr. Parr appeals to the 'Instructions to his Son and Posterity,' and to 'the Dutiful Advice of a loving Son to his aged Father.' In the former there is a chapter with this title: 'Let God be thy protector and director in all thy actions;' and in the latter, although there is no express mention of the name of Christ, there are frequent and serious references to the New Testament, St. Austin, St. Cyprian, and to Daniel.

"Dr. Parr would here notice one curious fact. The eloquent passage in page 45 of the Introduction to Warburton's Julian, was probably suggested to the Bishop by a passage equally eloquent in Sir Walter Raleigh's History, where he is speaking of the fall of the Roman empire."

He is anxious to defend himself from a too ready credibility on the subject of Ireland's forgeries, and his usual "*suaviter in modo*" deserts him (p. 522.)

"I am almost ashamed to insert this worthless and infamously trickish book. It is said to include the tragedy of King Lear, and a fragment of Hamlet. Ireland told a lie, when he imputed to me the words which Joseph Warton used, the very morning I called on Ireland, and was inclined to admit the possibility of genuineness in his papers. In my subsequent conversation, I told him my change of opinion. But I thought it not worth while to dispute in print with a detected impostor. S. P."

The Doctor was fond of the art of bell-ringing, and proud of his little peal at Hatton; we know, also, that it has been a passion and a pastime with many men of fortune. Of

the "*Clavis Campanalogiæ*," the Doctor writes, "a favourite book. S.P."

But we must close the volume.—There is much curious and much debatable matter scattered through the work; the whole is interesting to the scholar, and should obtain a place in every good library.

82. *The Literary Souvenir.* Edited by Alaric A. Watts. Longman and Co.

OUR former notices of this beautiful Annual have been full of praise; nor have we ever perceived among our contemporaries the slightest disagreement on the subject of the merits of the *Literary Souvenir*. We were, therefore, ill prepared for the puff direct which ushers in the present Number, and we could have well spared the somewhat arrogant tone which the respectable Editor has assumed on speaking both of his own volumes and of his rivals in this elegant branch of periodical literature. We do not feel ourselves called upon to award the palm of superiority.—Our belief is, that all are entitled to praise, but that in some particulars, each will be superior to the other. It is not by loftiness of pretension, but by merit in the execution, that the public opinion will be influenced,—and it savours rather of mortified vanity than of "generous rivalry," to attribute unworthy motives to those who in some occasional instances may have procured a more interesting subject for the engraver, or have found an illustration from a higher source than a competitor may have done. We wish not to be understood, as speaking offensively. We have a sincere respect for the talents of the Editor of the *Literary Souvenir*, and we are sure that his "wine needs no bush,"—no offence to Mr. Charles Wright.

Of the embellishments, the frontispiece is beautiful, nor is there an inferior engraving in the volume; yet some of the subjects we think are not well chosen, and the figures appear too large for the space they occupy. The illustrations of the engravings are not always happy, and we look upon that which would explain "*The Declaration*," as a complete failure, nor are the lines on "*Medora*" at all worthy the subject. But we turn gladly to the language of praise. Among our favourite poets are Mrs. Hemans,

whose sweet poems are worthy of her own sweet pen; Mr. Bowles, who continues to write as he wrote long ago; Montgomery, surpassed in his own vein by none; Dale, than whom there does not exist a poet who draws deeper inspiration from the purest source; his light, but it "leads not astray," is

"light from heaven."

Delta has some beautiful pieces; and the contributions of the editor are in his usual strain of elegance and ease. We shall, however, select the following specimen by Mrs. Hemans, illustrative of the gorgeous plate of "*The Return of a victorious Army to a Greek City*."

Lo! they come, they come!

Garlands for every shrine!

Strike lyres to greet them home;

Bring roses, pour ye wine.

Swell, swell the Dorian flute

Thro' the blue triumphal sky!

Let the cittern's tone salute

The sons of Victory.

With the offering of bright blood

They have ransom'd hearth and tomb;

Vineyard and field, and flood;

Lo! they come, they come.

Sing it where olives wave,

And by the glittering sea,

And o'er each hero's grave,—

Sing, sing, the land is free.

Mark ye the flashing oars,

And the spears that light the deep?

How the festal sunshine pours,

Where the lords of battle sweep!

Each hath brought back his shield;—

Maid, greet thy lover home!

Mother, from that proud field,

Lo! thy son is come!

Who murmur'd of the dead?

Hush, boding voice! we know

That many a shining head

Lies in its glory low.

Breathe not these names to day!

They shall have their praise ere long,

And a power all hearts to sway,

In ever-burning song.

But now shed flowers, pour wine,

To hail the conquerors home;

Bring wreaths for every shrine,

Lo! they come, they come!"

Many of the Prose Tales are also very interesting; but our limits forbid us to extract from them. In conclusion we would say that the *Literary Souvenir* supports its very high reputation.

83. *The Chronicles of the Canongate.* By the Author of *Waverley*. 2 vols. 8vo. Cadell and Co. Edinburgh. Simpkin and Marshall, London.

IT were late at this hour of his reputation to enter into a critical analysis of the merits of Sir Walter Scott. There is not a reader of taste and intelligence (we had almost said in half the civilized world) who has not rendered the homage of his admiration to the powerful interest of his wonderful fictions, to the marvellous facility of his creations, and to the unrivalled skill with which they have been conducted. The mask indeed under which he appeared has long been "threadbare;" and when any further attempt at concealment would have been worse than ridiculous, it has been thrown aside. The "*stat nominis umbra*," never applicable, is now discarded; and for the first time we have an Introduction with the signature of "Walter Scott." It is to this preface we would first direct the attention of our readers; it is written with inimitable grace; and though we dare not flatter ourselves that our pages can increase its circulation, nor perpetuate its fame; yet we would secure a place in our columns for a document which exhibits the author in so amiable a light; and is so valuable a commentary on his preceding volumes. We quote it entire:

"All who are acquainted with the early history of the Italian stage are aware, that *Arlechino* is not, in his original conception, a mere worker of marvels with his wooden sword, a jumper into and out of windows, as upon our theatre, but, as his party-coloured jacket implies, a buffoon or clown, whose mouth, far from being eternally closed as amongst us, is filled, like that of *Touchstone*, with quips, and cranks, and witty devices, very often delivered extempore. It is not easy to guess how he became possessed of his black vizard, which was anciently made in the resemblance of the face of a cat; but it seems that the mask was essential to the performance of the character, as will appear from the following theatrical anecdote:—

"An actor on the Italian stage permitted at the *Foire du St. Germain*, in Paris, was renowned for the wild, venturous, and extravagant wit, the brilliant sallies and fortunate repartees, with which he prodigally seasoned the character of the party-coloured jester. Some critics, whose good will towards a favourite actor was stronger than their judgment, took occasion to remonstrate with the successful performer on the sub-

ject of the grotesque vizard. They went wilily to their purpose, observing that his classical and attic wit, his delicate vein of humour, his happy turn for dialogue, was rendered burlesque and ludicrous by this unmeaning and bizarre disguise, and that those attributes would become far more impressive, if aided by the spirit of his eye and the expression of his natural features. The actor's vanity was easily so far engaged as to induce him to make the experiment. He played *Harlequin* barefaced, but was considered on all hands as having made a total failure. He had lost the audacity which a sense of incognito bestowed, and with it all the reckless play of raillery which gave vivacity to his original acting. He cursed his advisers, and resumed his grotesque vizard; but, it is said, without ever being able to regain the careless and successful levity which the consciousness of the disguise had formerly bestowed.

"Perhaps the Author of *Waverley* is now about to incur a risk of the same kind, and endanger his popularity by having laid aside his incognito. It is certainly not a voluntary experiment, like that of *Harlequin*; for it was my original intention never to have avowed these works during my lifetime, and the original manuscripts were carefully preserved, (though by the care of others rather than mine,) with the purpose of supplying the necessary evidence of the truth when the period of announcing it should arrive. But the affairs of my publishers having unfortunately passed into a management different from their own, I had no right any longer to rely upon secrecy in that quarter; and thus my mask, like my Aunt Dinah's in *Tristram Shandy*, having begun to wax a little threadbare about the chin, it became time to lay it aside with a good grace, unless I desired it should fall in pieces from my face.

"Yet I had not the slightest intention of choosing the time and place in which the disclosure was finally made; nor was there any concert betwixt my learned and respected friend Lord MEADOWBANK and myself upon that occasion. It was, as the reader is probably aware, upon the 23d February last, at a public meeting, called for establishing a professional Theatrical Fund in Edinburgh, that the communication took place. Just before we sate down to table, Lord Meadowbank asked me, whether I was still anxious to preserve my incognito on the subject of what was called the *Waverley Novels*? I did not immediately see the purpose of his Lordship's question, although I certainly might have been led to infer it, and replied, that the secret had now become known to so many people that I was indifferent on the subject. Lord Meadowbank was thus induced, while doing me the great honour of proposing my health to the meeting, to say something on the subject of

these Novels, so strongly connecting them with me as the author, that, by remaining silent, I must have stood convicted, either of the actual paternity, or of the still greater crime of being supposed willing to receive indirectly praise to which I had no just title. I thus found myself suddenly and unexpectedly placed in the confessional, and had only time to recollect that I had been guided thither by a most friendly hand, and could not, perhaps, find a better public opportunity to lay down a disguise, which began to resemble that of a detected masquerader.

“I had therefore the task of avowing myself, to the numerous and respectable company assembled, as the sole and unaided author of these Novels of *Waverley*, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. I now think it further necessary to say, that while I take on myself all the merits and demerits attending these compositions, I am bound to acknowledge with gratitude, hints of subjects and legends which I have received from various quarters, and have occasionally used as a foundation of my fictitious compositions, or woven up with them in the shape of episodes. I am bound, in particular, to acknowledge the unremitting kindness of Mr. Joseph Train, supervisor of Excise at Dumfries, to whose unwearied industry I have been indebted for many curious traditions, and points of antiquarian interest. It was Mr. Train who recalled to my recollection the history of *Old Mortality*, although I myself had a personal interview with that celebrated wanderer so far back as about 1792, when I found him on his usual task. He was then engaged in repairing the gravestones of the Covenanters who had died while imprisoned in the Castle of *Dunnottar*, to which many of them were committed prisoners at the period of *Argyle's* rising; their place of confinement is still called the *Whigs' Vault*. Mr. Train, however, procured for me far more extensive information concerning this singular person, whose name was *Patterson*, than I had been able to acquire during my short conversation with him. He was (as I may have somewhere stated,) a native of the parish of *Closeburn*, in *Dumfries-shire*, and it is believed that domestic affliction, as well as devotional feeling, induced him to commence the wandering mode of life, which he pursued for a very long period. It is more than twenty years since *Robert Patterson's* death, which took place on the high road near *Lockerby*, where he was found exhausted and expiring. The white pony, the companion of his pilgrimage, was standing by the side of its dying master; the whole furnishing a scene not unfitted for the pencil. These particulars I had from Mr. Train.

“Another debt, which I pay most will-

ingly, is that which I owe to an unknown correspondent (a lady), who favoured me with the history of the upright and high principled female, whom, in the *Heart of Mid-lothian*, I have termed *Jeanie Deans*. The circumstance of her refusing to save her sister's life by an act of perjury, and undertaking a pilgrimage to London to obtain her pardon, are both represented as true by my fair and obliging correspondent; and they led me to consider the possibility of rendering a fictitious personage interesting by mere dignity of mind and rectitude of principle, assisted by unpretending good sense and temper, without any of the beauty, grace, talent, accomplishment, and wit, to which a heroine of romance is supposed to have a prescriptive right. If the portrait was received with interest by the public, I am conscious how much it was owing to the truth and force of the original sketch, which I regret that I am unable to present to the public, as it was written with much feeling and spirit.

“Old and odd books, and a considerable collection of family legends, formed another quarry, so ample, that it was much more likely that the strength of the labourer should be exhausted, than that materials should fail. I may mention, for example's sake, that the terrible catastrophe of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, actually occurred in a Scottish family of rank. The female relative, by whom the melancholy tale was communicated to me many years since, was a near connexion of the family in which the event happened, and always told it with an appearance of melancholy mystery, which enhanced the interest. She had known, in her youth, the brother who rode before the unhappy victim to the fatal altar, who, though then a mere boy, and occupied almost entirely with the gallantry of his own appearance in the bridal procession, could not but remark that the hand of his sister was moist, and cold as that of a statue. It is unnecessary further to withdraw the veil from this scene of family distress, nor, although it occurred more than a hundred years since, might it be altogether agreeable to the representatives of the families concerned in the narrative. It may be proper to say, that the events are initiated; but I had neither the means nor intention of copying the manners, or tracing the characters, of the persons concerned in the real story.

“Indeed, I may here state generally, that although I have deemed historical personages free subjects of delineation, I have never on any occasion violated the respect due to private life. It was indeed impossible that traits proper to persons, both living and dead, with whom I have had intercourse in society, should not have risen to my pen in such works as *Waverley*, and those which followed it. But I have

always studied to generalize the portraits, so that they should still seem, on the whole, the productions of fancy, though possessing some resemblance to real individuals. Yet I must own my attempts have not in this last particular been uniformly successful. There are men whose characters are so peculiarly marked, that the delineation of some leading and principal feature, inevitably places the whole person before you in his individuality. Thus, the character of Jonathan Oldbuck, in the *Antiquary*, was partly founded on that of an old friend of my youth, to whom I am indebted for introducing me to Shakspeare, and other invaluable favours; but I thought I had so completely disguised the likeness, that it could not be recognised by any one now alive. I was mistaken, however, and indeed had endangered what I desired should be considered as a secret; for I afterwards learned that a highly respectable gentleman, one of the few surviving friends of my father, and an acute critic, had said, upon the appearance of the work, that he was now convinced who was the author of it, as he recognised, in the *Antiquary*, traces of the character of a very intimate friend of my father's family.

“I may here also notice, that the sort of exchange of gallantry, which is represented as taking place betwixt the Baron of Bradwardine and Colonel Talbot, is a literal fact. The real circumstances of the anecdote, alike honourable to Whig and Tory, are these:—

“Alexander Stewart of Invernahyle,—a name which I cannot write without the warmest recollections of gratitude to the friend of my childhood, who first introduced me to the Highlands, their traditions, and their manners,—had been engaged actively in the troubles of 1745. As he charged at the battle of Preston with his clan, the Stewarts of Appine, he saw an officer of the opposite army standing alone by a battery of four cannon, of which he discharged three on the advancing Highlanders, and then drew his sword. Invernahyle rushed on him, and required him to surrender. ‘Never to rebels!’ was the undaunted reply, accompanied with a longe, which the Highlander received on his target; but instead of using his sword in cutting down his now defenceless antagonist, he employed it in parrying the blow of a Lochaber axe, aimed at the officer by the Miller, one of his own followers, a grim-looking old Highlander, whom I remember to have seen. Thus overpowered, Lieutenant Colonel Allan Whiteford, a gentleman of rank and consequence, as well as a brave officer, gave up his sword, and with it his purse and watch, which Invernahyle accepted, to save them from his followers. After the affair was over, Mr. Stewart sought out his prisoner, and they were introduced to each

other by the celebrated John Roy Stewart, who acquainted Colonel Whiteford with the quality of his captor, and made him aware of the necessity of receiving back his property, which he was inclined to leave in the hands into which it had fallen. So great became the confidence established betwixt them, that Invernahyle obtained from the Chevalier his freedom upon parole; and soon afterwards, having been sent back to the Highlands to raise men, he visited Colonel Whiteford at his own house, and spent two happy days with him and his Whig friends, without thinking, on either side, of the civil war which was then raging.

“When the battle of Culloden put an end to the hopes of Charles Edward, Invernahyle, wounded and unable to move, was borne from the field by the faithful zeal of his retainers. But as he had been a distinguished Jacobite, his family and property were exposed to the system of vindictive destruction, too generally carried into execution through the country of the insurgents. It was now Colonel Whiteford's turn to exert himself, and he wearied all the authorities, civil and military, with his solicitations for pardon to the saver of his life, or at least for a protection for his wife and family. His applications were for a long time unsuccessful: ‘I was found with the mark of the Beast upon me in every list,’ was Invernahyle's expression. At length Colonel Whiteford applied to the Duke of Cumberland, and urged his suit with every argument which he could think of. Being still repulsed, he took his commission from his bosom, and, having said something of his own and his family's services to the House of Hanover, begged to resign his situation in their service, since he could not be permitted to show his gratitude to the person to whom he owed his life. The Duke, struck with his earnestness, desired him to take up his commission, and granted the protection required for the family of Invernahyle.

“The Chieftain himself lay concealed in a cave near his own house, before which a small body of regular soldiers was encamped. He could hear their muster-roll called every morning, and their drums beat to quarters at night, and not a change of the sentinels escaped him. As it was suspected that he was lurking somewhere on the property, his family were closely watched, and compelled to use the utmost precaution in supplying him with food. One of his daughters, a child of eight or ten years old, was employed as the agent least likely to be suspected. She was an instance among others, that a time of danger and difficulty creates a premature sharpness of intellect. She made herself acquainted among the soldiers, till she became so familiar to them, that her motions escaped their notice; and her prac-

tice was, to stroll away into the neighbourhood of the cave, and leave what slender supply of food she carried for that purpose under some remarkable stone, or the root of some tree, where her father might find it as he crept by night from his lurking-place. Times became milder, and my excellent friend was relieved from proscription by the Act of Indemnity. Such is the interesting story which I have rather injured than improved, by the manner in which it is told in *Waverley*.

"This incident, with several other circumstances illustrating the Tales in question, was communicated by me to my late lamented friend, William Erskine, (a Scottish Judge, by the title of Lord Kinnedder,) who afterwards reviewed with far too much partiality the Tales of my Landlord, for the *Quarterly Review* of January 1817. In the same article are contained other illustrations of the Novels, with which I supplied my accomplished friend, who took the trouble to write the review. The reader who is desirous of such information, will find the original of Meg Merilees, and I believe of one or two other personages of the same cast of character, in the article referred to.

"I may also mention, that the tragic and savage circumstances which are represented as preceding the birth of Allan Mac Anlay, in the *Legend of Montrose*, really happened in the family of Stewart of Ardvoirloch. The wager about the candlesticks, whose place was supplied by Highland torch-bearers, was laid and won by one of the Mac-Donalds of Keppoch.

"There can be but little amusement in winnowing out the few grains of truth which are contained in this mass of empty fiction. I may, however, before dismissing the subject, allude to the various localities which have been affixed to some of the scenery introduced into these Novels, by which, for example, Wolf's-Hope is identified with Fast-Castle in Berwickshire,—Tillietudlem with Draphane in Clydesdale,—and the valley in the Monastery, called Glendearg, with the dale of the Allan, above Lord Somerville's villa, near Melrose. I can only say, that, in these and other instances, I had no purpose of describing any particular local spot; and the resemblance must therefore be of that general kind which necessarily exists betwixt scenes of the same character. The iron-bound coast of Scotland affords upon its headlands and promontories fifty such castles as Wolf's-Hope; every county has a valley more or less resembling Glendearg; and if castles like Tillietudlem, or mansions like the Baron of Bradwardine's, are now less frequently to be met with, it is owing to the rage of indiscriminate destruction, which has removed or ruined so many monuments of antiquity, when they were not protected by their inaccessible situation.

"The scraps of poetry which have been in most cases tacked to the beginning of chapters in these Novels, are sometimes quoted either from reading or from memory, but, in the general case, are pure invention. I found it too troublesome to turn to the collection of the British Poets to discover apposite mottos, and, in the situation of the theatrical mechanist, who, when the white paper which represented his shower of snow was exhausted, continued the storm by snowing brown, I drew on my memory as long as I could, and when that failed, eked it out with invention. I believe that, in some cases, where actual names are affixed to the supposed quotations, it would be to little purpose to seek them in the works of the authors referred to.

"And now the reader may expect me, while in the confessional, to explain the motives why I have so long persisted in disclaiming the works of which I am now writing. To this it would be difficult to give any other reply, save that of Corporal Nym—It was the humour or caprice of the time. I hope it will not be construed into ingratitude to the public, to whose indulgence I have owed much more than to any merit of my own, if I confess that I am, and have been, more indifferent to success, or to failure, as an author, than may be the case with others, who feel more strongly the passion for literary fame, probably because they are justly conscious of a better title to it. It was not until I had attained the age of thirty years that I made any serious attempt at distinguishing myself as an author; and at that period, men's hopes, desires, and wishes, have usually acquired something of a decisive character, and are not eagerly and easily diverted into a new channel. When I made the discovery,—for to me it was one,—that by amusing myself with composition, which I felt a delightful occupation, I could also give pleasure to others, and became aware that literary pursuits were likely to engage in future a considerable portion of my time, I felt some alarm that I might acquire those habits of jealousy and fretfulness which have lessened, and even degraded, the character of the children of imagination, and rendered them, by petty squabbles and mutual irritability, the laughing-stock of the people of the world. I resolved, therefore, in this respect to guard my breast (perhaps an unfriendly critic may add, my brow,) with triple brass, and as much as possible to avoid resting my thoughts and wishes upon literary success, lest I should endanger my own peace of mind and tranquillity by literary failure. It would argue either stupid apathy, or ridiculous affectation, to say that I have been insensible to the public applause, when I have been honoured with its testimonies; and still more highly do I prize the invaluable friendships which some tem-

porary popularity has enabled me to form among those most distinguished by talents and genius, and which I venture to hope now rest upon a basis more firm than the circumstances which gave rise to them. Yet feeling all these advantages as a man ought to do, and must do, I may say, with truth and confidence, that I have tasted of the intoxicating cup with moderation, and that I have never, either in conversation or correspondence, encouraged discussions respecting my own literary pursuits. On the contrary, I have usually found such topics, even when introduced from motives most flattering to myself, rather embarrassing and disagreeable.

“I have now frankly told my motives for concealment, so far as I am conscious of having any, and the public will forgive the egotism of the detail, as what is necessarily connected with it. The author, so long and loudly called for, has appeared on the stage, and made his obeisance to the audience. Thus far his conduct is a mark of respect. To linger in their presence would be intrusion.

“I have only to repeat, that I avow myself in print, as formerly in words, the sole and unassisted author of all the Novels published as the composition of the “Author of Waverley.” I do this without shame, for I am unconscious that there is anything in their composition which deserves reproach, either on the score of religion or morality; and without any feeling of exultation, because whatever may have been their temporary success, I am well aware how much their reputation depends upon the caprice of fashion; and I have already mentioned the precarious tenure by which it is held, as a reason for displaying no great avidity in grasping at the possession.

“I ought to mention, before conclusion, that twenty persons at least were, either from intimacy or from the confidence which circumstances rendered necessary, participant of this secret; and as there was no instance, to my knowledge, of any one of the number breaking the confidence required from them, I am the more obliged to them, because the slight and trivial character of the mystery was not qualified to inspire much respect in those intrusted with it.

“As for the work which follows, it was meditated, and in part printed, long before the avowal of the Novels took place, and originally commenced with a declaration that it was neither to have introduction nor preface of any kind. This long proem, prefixed to a work intended not to have any, may, however, serve to show how human purposes, in the most trifling as well as the most important affairs, are liable to be controlled by the course of events. Thus, we begin to cross a strong river with our eyes and our resolution fixed on the point of the opposite shore, on which we pur-

pose to land; but, gradually giving way to the torrent, are glad, by the aid perhaps of branch or bush, to extricate ourselves at some distant and perhaps dangerous landing-place, much farther down the stream than that on which we had fixed our intentions.

“Hoping that the Courteous Reader will afford to a known and familiar acquaintance some portion of the favour which he extended to a disguised candidate for his applause, I beg leave to subscribe myself his obliged humble servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, *October 1, 1827.*

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that the present work was in the press previously to the avowal which has been described. A fictitious personage of the same class with our old friends Jedediah Cleishbotham and Capt. Clutterbuck, &c. is therefore introduced as the Chronicler of the “*Tales of the Canongate*,” and our first concern is with him. He describes himself as Chrystal Croftangry, a Sexagenarian, who, left to no better guidance in early life than his own discretion, speedily dissipated his patrimonial estate, and found an asylum in the privileged quarter of the Canongate, Holyrood,—which being an appendage to the Royal palace, has long been known as a sanctuary from the pursuits of John Doe and his brother (*in law*) Richard Roe. It is here that he acquires the materials for his *Tales*; for after many buffetings, it is here that he selects the place of his retirement, and with a moderate competence acquired abroad, diverts his mind in the evening of his days, by relating on paper the old traditions with which his memory is stored, or which the memory of others may have supplied him. The whole autobiography of Mr. Croftangry is well got up, and there are some passages of great power and pathos. We will select one. On his return from India he finds the paternal estate which his extravagance had spent, offered again for sale; and his first impression is a desire to regain his inheritance; with this intent he visits the place *incog.* and puts up at a village alehouse kept by an old servant of his family, Christie Steele; when, after some introductory colloquy, we have the following scene. Croftangry inquires,

“Are there any of the old family in life, goodwife?”

“No,” she replied; then added, after a moment’s hesitation—“not that I know of,”—and the wheel, which had intermitted, began again to revolve.

“Gone abroad, perhaps?” I suggested.

She now looked up, and faced me—“No, sir. There were three sons of the last laird of Glentanner, as he was then called; John and William were hopeful young gentlemen, but they died early—one of a decline, brought on by the mizzles, the other lost his life in a fever. It would hae been lucky for mony ane that Chrystal had gane the same gate.”

“Oh—he must have been the young spendthrift that sold the property? Well, but you should not have such an ill-will against him; remember necessity has no law; and then, goodwife, he was not more culpable than Mr. Treddles, whom you are so sorry for.”

“I wish I could think so, sir, for his mother’s sake; but Mr. Treddles was in trade, and though he had no preceese right to do so, yet there was some warrant for a man being expensive that imagined he was making a mint of money. But this unhappy lad devoured his patrimony, when he kenned that he was living like a ratten in a Dunlap cheese, and diminishing his means at a’ hands—I canna bide to think on’t.” With this she broke out into a snatch of a ballad; but little of mirth was there either in the tone or the expression—

“For he did spend, and make an end

Of gear that his forefathers wan;
Of land and ware he made him bare,
So speak nae mair of the auld gudeman.”

“Come, dame,” said I, “it is a long lane that has no turning. I will not keep from you that I have heard something of this poor fellow, Chrystal Croftangry. He has sown his wild oats, as they say, and has settled into a steady respectable man.”

“And wha tell’d ye that tidings?” said she, looking sharply at me.

“Not perhaps the best judge in the world of his character, for it was himself, dame.”

“And if he tell’d you truth, it was a virtue he did not aye use to praetise,” said Christie.

“The Devil!” said I, considerably nettled; “all the world held him to be a man of honour.”

“Ay, ay! he would hae shot onybody wi’ his pistols and his guns, that had even’d him to be a liar. But if he promised to pay an honest tradesman the next term-day, did he keep his word then? And if he promised a poor silly lass to make gude her shame, did he speak truth then? And what is that, but being a liar, and a black-hearted deceitful liar to boot?”

My indignation was rising, but I strove suppress it; indeed, I should only have

afforded my tormentor a triumph by an angry reply. I partly suspected she began to recognize me; yet she testified so little emotion, that I could not think my suspicion well founded. I went on therefore to say, in a tone as indifferent as I could command, “Well, goodwife, I see you will believe no good of this Chrystal of yours, till he comes baek and buys a good farm on the estate, and makes you his housekeeper.”

The old woman dropped her thread, folded her hands, as she looked up to heaven with a face of apprehension. “The Lord,” she exclaimed, “forbid! the Lord in his merey forbid! Oh, sir! if you really know this unlucky man, persuade him to settle where folk ken the good that you say he has come to, and dinna ken the evil of his former days. He used to be proud enough—O dinna let him come here, even for his own sake.—He used ance to have some pride.”

Here she once more drew the wheel close to her, and began to pull at the flax with both hands—“Dinna let him come here, to be looked down upon by ony that may be left of his auld reiving companions, and to see the decent folk, that he looked over his nose at, look over their noses at him, baith at kirk and market. Dinna let him come to his ain country to be made a tale about when ony neighbour points him out to another, and tells what he is, and what he was, and how he wrecked a dainty estate, and brought harlots to the door-cheek of his father’s house, till he made it nae residence for his mother; and how it had been foretauld by a servant of his ain house, that he was a ne’er-do-weel, and a child of perdition, and how her words were made good, and”—

“Stop there, goodwife, if you please,” said I; “you have said as much as I can well remember, and more than it may be safe to repeat. I can use a great deal of freedom with the gentleman we speak of; but I think were any other person to carry him half of your message, I would searce insure his personal safety. And now, as I see the night is settled to be a fine one, I will walk on to —, where I must meet a coach to-morrow, as it passes to Edinburgh.”

So saying, I paid my moderate reckoning, and took my leave, without being able to discover whether the prejudiced and hard-hearted old woman did, or did not, suspect the identity of her guest, with the Chrystal Croftangry against whom she harboured so much dislike.

The first tale of the Chronicler is one of deep interest, painfully pathetic, and is entitled “The Highland Widow;” the incidents are few, but they are wrought into a story of surpassing beauty by the hand of the

master. It would be an injury to the whole to attempt to exhibit a specimen; it must be taken together; it has reference to one of those female portraits, of which, though we have had many imitations, those alone are worthy of being remembered which have been copied by the original artist. We allude to those in whom there is a tinge of the supernatural elevating the criminal into a region where she is secure from disgust, and where the fear of the beholder is not unmixed with veneration. Perhaps, of all such portraitures Elspat Mac Tavish, the heroine of the present tale, as she is the last, so is she the best of the author's creations, not excepting Meg Merrilees herself. The tale that follows,—The Two Drovers, is one which the talents of Sir Walter Scott alone could have redeemed from vulgarity; in his hands, however, it is full of absorbing interest, and the nice distinctions which the code of religion no less than that of the law, establishes between murder and manslaughter, are in the mouth of a Judge very eloquently expounded.

The third tale of the Surgeon's Daughter is, perhaps, from the nature of its subject, less interesting; it has scenes of great vigour and fine discrimination, but we suspect it will not prove a lasting favourite. But certain it is, as it has been waggishly insinuated, that "*Scott's lees is better than other men's wine!*" In our estimation he has neither second nor similar, and we hail his return to the paths of imaginative writing, as we welcome the re-appearance of an absent friend, who, by the stores of a cultivated mind and a refined taste, has lessened the bitter burthen of the primeval curse, and has contributed to render our homes and our hearths more cheerful, more social, and more happy.

84. The *Further Progress of Colonial Reform* complains of the inefficiency of the enactments and regulations instituted by Government for ameliorating the condition of the slaves; and also charges the Bishops with having done nothing. We know the necessity of extreme caution, with regard to measures which might affect the lives and property of the planters, and we have a much better opinion of the good intentions of the Abolitionists than we have of their politics. At all events, we will not lend ourselves to the crimination of Government and the Right Rev. Prelates for wariness

where there is danger, or for not choosing to take lighted candles into a magazine of gunpowder.

85. Mr. GRIFFIN's *Work on the Blow-pipe* is a valuable compendium of the uses to which that important instrument of mineralogical investigation can be adapted.

86. As to Mrs. TERRY's *Christian Relic*, ejaculations for devotees can have no literary character, unless the sublime or beautiful, necessary to inspire devotion, is combined with them. This was Dr. Johnson's opinion.

87. Dr. LAWRENCE's *Chart of Health* is very useful, and we recommend it to mothers of families in particular.

88. *A few practical Observations upon the existing Bankrupt Law*, by a MAN OF BUSINESS, point out the impediments to the proper action of the law, which deserve Parliamentary and professional attention.

89. Mr. SIDNEY HALL's *New General Atlas* is to be completed in 51 Maps. The first Number (now before us) consists of France, Russia, and Hindostan. The maps seem to be laid down with the greatest clearness and accuracy. The great attention paid of late to nautical surveys and exploratory enterprises, not to mention the important changes of territory between different powers, seem to call on the geographer to supply the defect of former Atlases, and we think Mr. Hall is well calculated to make a good use of the materials thus opened to him.

90. Mrs. SHERWOOD has our sincere commendations for the Second Volume of her *Chronology of Ancient History*.

91. The *Guilty Tongue* exhibits the evils of profane language in a strong and instructive light; but we are sincerely sorry that the Author has limited the circulation, by clothing it in the cant and jargon of ultra-pietists. No sensible and informed person will permit his children to adopt such a dialect.

92. Mr. JOSEPH JOHN HARRIS, Organist of St. Olave, Southwark, has published a very neat and judicious "*Selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes*," adapted to the use of that Church. The 64 tunes in this pleasing Collection are harmonised, arranged, and partly composed by Mr. Harris; and the whole forms, besides its use in the parish church, a gratifying companion to the Sunday Evening at home.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 9.—The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year is—"The nature and use of Parables as employed by Christ."

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Thos. Campbell, Esq. author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, who last year was chosen Lord Rector, has been again elected.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 10.—The Rev. John Williams, A.M. late of Balliol College, Oxford, Vicar of Llanpeter, and at present Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, was elected Professor of the Roman Language and Literature; and Edward Turner, M. D. of Kingston, Jamaica, F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Professor of Chemistry.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 15. Davies Gilbert, Esq. on taking the chair, observed, that he could not sit down without expressing his deep regret on the occasion of the resignation of their late valuable President, Sir H. Davy, whose health was, he was truly sorry to say, so bad as to have compelled him to resign. He had been instructed by the Council to propose a resolution which he could not but believe would be carried by acclamation. It was expressive of the regret felt by the Society at the resignation of the Presidentship by Sir H. Davy. (The resolution contained a strong eulogium on the late President.)

A communication was read to the meeting from Sir Everard Home, on the peculiarities and history of the Zariffa Cameleopard. It was first introduced to the notice of the public in the reign of Julius Cæsar, when one was obtained to give additional zest to a great procession at Rome, on the occasion of rejoicings for one of the victories obtained by the conqueror of Britain. In the desert the zariffa feeds principally upon the acasia-tree. The animal which now forms part of the King's menagerie at Windsor, is a female, and is fed principally on milk, with a portion of which it always washes its mouth before drinking plentifully. Sir E. Home, in his paper, stated, that the zariffa would lick a lady's hand, but would not touch that of a gentleman.

The Countess of Morton has presented to the Royal Society a variety of models, formerly the property of Smeaton, the engineer, together with several drawings and plans of the celebrated Eddystone. Among the other curiosities accompanying this donation, is the mass of lead which was taken from the sto-

mach of the poor man who swallowed it in a fluid state, during the conflagration of the wooden structure which preceded Smeaton's far-famed light-house. This man lived some time, but died in consequence of the accident in Exeter Infirmary, when the production of the lead convinced his medical attendants that his story was correct.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 7. The Society met the first time for the season at their Chambers in Parliament-street, the Rev. Archdeacon Nares in the Chair. Several new Members were admitted, and many valuable books presented to the library of the Society. A paper was read from the pen of Mr. Malthus on Political Economy.

Nov. 21. Dr. Richards in the Chair. Sir J. Swinburne and several other members were ballotted for and elected. Mr. Todd, one of the Royal Associates, made the Society a present of books, which consisted of the philological and lexicographical works which that learned individual had consulted in compiling his edition of Johnson's Dictionary. These authorities were not only numerous, but some of them very rare and valuable; a vote of especial thanks was passed to their donor, and it was resolved that the President should be requested to sign this testimony of their acknowledgement. A paper read was by Mr. Landseer, on the Pyramids of Egypt.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

This Society re-assembled for the session 1827-8, on the 15th of November; when the chair was taken by W. Hamilton, Esq. F. R. S. A resolution of the Council was read to the Society, preparatory (in pursuance to the statutes) to its being put to the ballot at a subsequent meeting, representing the satisfactory and careful manner in which Mr. Ellis had attended to the duties of his office as one of the Secretaries, and also for the last thirteen years edited the Society's publications, and the expediency of those various duties being still fulfilled in the same manner; and recommending therefore to the Society to make an addition of 50 guineas to Mr. Ellis's yearly salary.

The Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Society, exhibited a singular bronze, found on the coast of Scotland, representing a snake in a cylindrical coil, and resembling an armlet, though apparently too heavy to have been borne by so slender an arm as only it would fit.

Among the presents received, was one from a Professor at Vienna, of a lithographic copy of the MS. genealogical tree of

the House of Hapsburg; with fac-similes of the portraits it contains. An ancient vase recently found in Cockspur-street, was exhibited to the Society: it originally contained some human bones, which were deposited in St. Martin's burying-ground. A paper was read on ancient circles of stones in Scotland, Brittany, &c.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

This learned body of naturalists first assembled for the present session on the 6th of November; A. B. Lambert, Esq. Vice-President, in the chair.

A paper was read, entitled "An Account of a new species of *Hinus*, native of California; by Mr. D. Douglas, A. L. S. communicated by Mr. Sabine."

Some remarks on the *Antelope Chickard*, by Robert Hills, Esq. F.L.S. were also read. Nov. 20. Mr. Lambert in the Chair.

The following papers were read: "The generic character of *Formicales* of Dr. Leech, with the description of two new species; by the Rev. Lansdown Guildings, B.A. F.L.S."

"Observations connected with M. de Gimbernot's communication; by J. Murray, F. S. A. F. L. S. &c."

A letter was also read from Sir J. E. Smith, President of this Society, appointing R. Brown, Esq. F. L. S. to the office of Vice-President, in the place of the late venerable Dr. Goodenough, Ld. Bp. of Carlisle.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last general monthly meeting, a letter from Dr. Hull, of Beverley, was read, addressed to the President, containing an account of discoveries lately made in the excavation of some ancient tumuli near Bishop-Burton. A cinerary urn of large size, and specimens of the position in which the unburnt bones and skeletons were found, accompanied the paper. A geological memoir on the Orkney Islands, by the Rev. C. Coulston, of Stromness, (communicated by W. Marshall, Esq., F. G. S.) was also read to the society, and a series of illustrative specimens were presented. A valuable contribution of 200 foreign shells to the Museum was received from Mrs. Dixon, of Thorp Arch.

Ready for Publication.

Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, from the first Settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. By FRANCIS PALGRAVE, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Religion in India. By the Revds. S. LAIDLER and J. W. MASSIE, recently from India.

Illustrations of the University of Cambridge, being a series of Picturesque Views, representing the Colleges, Halls, and other public Buildings.

The Forms of Morning and Evening

Prayer, according to the Use of the United Church of England and Ireland; together with the Psalms of David, and the Second Lessons, as they are appointed to be said every day in the year; to which are added, the First Lessons. With Notes. The First Volume containing the Morning, and the Second Volume the Evening Form.

An epic poem in twelve books, entitled "Eccelino da Romano, surnamed the Tyrant of Padua." By Viscount DILLON, annotator of "The Tactics of Ælian."

Bibliographica Cantabrigiensia, or Remarks upon the most valuable and curious Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge. Illustrated by original Letters and Notes, biographical, literary, and antiquarian.

Narrative of a Second Expedition to explore the American Shores of the Polar Sea, from the Mouth of the Mackenzie River Easterly, to that of the Copper-Mine River, from thence by Great Bear Lake to Winter Quarters. By Dr. RICHARDSON, accompanied by Lieutenant Kendall; and from the Mackenzie River, westerly, towards Icy Cape, by Captain FRANKLIN, accompanied by Commander Back. Illustrated with Charts and various Plates, descriptive of Local Scenery, and the more striking incidents of the Expedition.

Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 22; comprehending an Account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of the ancient Cities composing the Pentapolis, and other various existing Remains. By Capt. F. W. BEECHEY, R. N. and H. W. BEECHEY, Esq. With Plates, Maps, &c. &c.

Journal of Travels over various Parts of India. By the Right Rev. REGINALD HERBER, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. With a Map, and several illustrative Plates from the Author's own Sketches.

Journal of a Residence and Tour in Mexico, in the year 1826, with some Account of the Mines of that Country. By Capt. GEORGE LYON, R. N.

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A new Volume of Tales. By the Author of May you like it.

Timothy Grub. A novel.

Cuthbert. A novel.

The History of Helyas, Knight of the Swanne, from the unique copy printed by Copland, in the Garrick Collection, will form the next in Mr. W. J. THOMS' Series of Early Prose Romances.

ANCIENT COINS.

As some workmen were lately digging in a piece of land, called the Morveux Cemetery, belonging to the Presbytery of Arzier, in the district of Nyon, in France, they found some fifty coins, of two or three different sizes. Some are *gros* struck at Tours, under the reigns of Phillippe Auguste, Phillippe le Hardi, or Phillippe le Long, in the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. The others, of a less diameter, are *deniers*, struck under Louis le Debonnaire, who reigned in the 9th century, and *deniers* struck in the 11th and 12th centuries, by the Bishops of Lausanne. All these coins bear, on one side, the façade of a church, surmounted by a grand cross, and on the other is a simple cross. These coins have been bought, and placed in the cantonal medal collection at Lausanne.

ANCIENT TOMBSTONE.

While some labourers were lately employed in taking up some Roman pavement in a field near the farm-house of Mr. Millet, (the property of John Wasey, Esq.) called Ploughley, in Chaddleworth, Berkshire, they found a flat stone, upon which was curiously cut a cross, above which were the following letters, and the number 91, immediately above: — I O R O U I O O V S 91 R O B : P O R I. Upon removing this stone, which was six feet in length, it was found to cover a grave which contained two perfect human skeletons; these, on being touched, immediately broke to pieces. Ske-

letons and many other relics have been found in that neighbourhood before.

IMMENSE FOSSIL BONES.

The Lancaster Gazette, in the American State of Ohio, describes the bones of an immense non-descript animal, lately discovered in a swamp near Orleans. The Editor says, that the mammoth must have been a mere pigmy in comparison with this monster. The largest appears to have been the left upper jaw-bone—it is twenty feet in length, three in breadth, and weighs upwards of twelve hundred pounds, with a remarkable projection, in the form of a horn, about nine feet long, and 7 or 8 inches in diameter, which must have been a weapon of defence; the other bones are in exact proportion. The vertebræ or back-bone is sixteen inches in diameter, the passage for the spine nine by six inches, and the ribs

nine feet long. The average of the estimates of the scientific make the animal to which they must have belonged about 175 feet in length, and of the proper proportions, thus a man would be no more to such a monster than an insect one or two inches long is to us.

An important geological discovery has recently been made, near Scarborough, in Grysthorp Bay, co. York, of a large deposit of fossil plants, of the coal formation, presenting many varieties hitherto undescribed, and differing essentially from those of the Newcastle field. They occur in slate clay alternating with clay, ironstone, and a thin seam of coal, about half way below the high-water mark; and are principally stems and leafy impressions of tropical ferns. Several of the specimens of the frondescent ferns are of large and uncommon beauty.

SELECT POETRY.

THE BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

By W. HERSEE.

LAND of renown! of noble deeds!
The dauntless British hero bleeds
And dies, to rescue thee!
O! 'twas a debt too long delay'd!—
And 'tis, alas! too dearly paid—
But—'tis for Liberty!
Sweet Liberty, the Briton's prize,
For which he fights, and bleeds, and dies!

Land of renown! of ancient fame!
Thy bravery hath sustain'd thy name;
And History's page shall tell
How long thy native heroes stood,
Mid fire and famine, drench'd in blood,
Ere MISSOLONGHI fell!
And 'twas an awful scene to see
Thy children sacrificed for thee.

Land of renown! when Peace was giv'n,
The tyrant still insulted Heav'n—
And rose with vengeful ire
Thirsting for War!—The savage band
Pour'd new destruction o'er the land
By bloodshed and by fire!
But soon the coward strife was stay'd,
For England came with timely aid.

Land of renown! thy dastard foe
Is crush'd beneath the deadly blow—
Deep wounded to the core:—
England hath given the decree—
Thou and thy people *shall* be free,
And Peace upon thy shore!
The British Lion rous'd again,
And conquest thunder'd o'er the main!

O 'twas a noble deed!—thy cries
Were long unheard—and evil eyes

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Were on thee—but at last
Thy friends arose with mighty pow'r;—
They fought till Victory crown'd the hour—
And all thy ills are past!
The dreadful carnage stain'd the flood—
'Twas blow for blow, and blood for blood!

Land of renown! be free—be free!
England hath nobly fought for thee—
Throw off the servile chair!
Christians of long-degraded Greece,
Behold the harbinger of Peace!
The Infidel is slain!
O banish Slavery to eternal night—
Sweet Freedom rises in her morning light!

SONNET,

*On the Birth of the Son of the Right Hon.
Viscount GODERICH.*

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

DEAR Infant, offspring of a noble pair,
Born when thy Sire was press'd by toils
of state,
But who will anxiously thy course await,
Thou darling subject of parental care.
Oh! may'st thou ev'ry earthly blessing share.
Long may thy Parents hold their mortal
date,
Still to behold thee good as well as great,
And prove of wisdom an example rare.
The gracious Monarch who thy Father rais'd,
A Monarch justly valu'd far and wide,
Whose fair renown by Hist'ry will be blaz'd,
Chose him for high desert and service
tried,
And hence the choice is by the Nation
prais'd,
So may he thee to equal honours guide.

DEATH EVERY WHERE;

*Or the Cook's Answer to Corporal Trim's
"Death in the Kitchen," (see p. 341.)*

WRITTEN BY HERSELF.

TRIM; you are right, I can't deny,
For Cooks and Scullions all must die,
As sure as Master Bobby;
Our Master—Mistress—all must drop,
Susannah too, and Doctor Slop,
And ev'n his little hobby.

And Obadiah, who did pop
So furiously on Doctor Slop,
And spoil his ambling ride,
He too must join the gen'ral throng;
Although he seems so hale and strong,
Death will not be deny'd.

The lovely Jenny too must die,
Tho' rosy cheek and sparkling eye
Proclaim her youthful bloom;
See while she twists the lock, 'tis grey,
The Spectre snatches her away,
And bears her to the tomb.

And Yorick too, some luckless day,
The Fiend will seize him for his prey,
And nothing can him hinder;
Poor Uncle Toby too must die,
As sure as that great buzzing fly
He turn'd out at the window.

Ah! cruel Death, our greatest foe,
And wilt thou aim a deadly blow
At gentle Captain Shandy?
Oh, from his good and gen'rons heart,
Oh, turn I pray thy fatal dart,
And strike some worthless Dandy.

Alas, the tyrant will not hear,
He stalks along with scythe and spear,
And lays the people low;
See how he mows and cuts away,
Where'r he turns, the grave and gay
Are levell'd at a blow.

When on the ghastly Fiend I think,
My spirits in my bosom sink,
And life seems on the wing;
I feel a chill thro' every bone,
My heart is cold as any stone,
So much I dread his sting.

The Grave! oh when in thought I trace
The horrors of that dismal place,
And know it is my doom;
With fear I tremble every limb,
My brain turns round, my eyes are dim,
I see the gaping tomb.

But what have we from Death to dread
Who struggle for our daily bread
By want and power oppress?
Death frees us from a world of pain,
Makes vile dependance drop his chain,
And gives the weary rest.

But Trim, it seems the rich and great
Think little of a future state;

I therefore would advise
You shew them life's uncertain way,
And tell them they are dirt and clay
When next you moralize.

Oh tell them life is but a flower,
The fleeting blossom of an hour,
That blooms and fades away;
'Tis like the dew-drop on the thorn,
That sparkles in the blush of morn,
And falls before the day.

Oh bid them mark the flowing tide,
And see how swift the bubbles glide,
And burst upon the wave;
Thus mortals on the stream of time
Are toss'd awhile in manhood's prime,
Then sink into the grave.

Oh tell them titles, wealth, and power,
Avail not in that trying hour,
When Death life's thread shall sever;
Tell them the Tyrant takes no fee,
They all must die, like you and me,
And die to live for ever.

PROLOGUE

*To the HECUBA of EURIPIDES, performed
at the Triennial Visitation of READING
SCHOOL. Written by C. A. WHEEL-
WRIGHT, A. M., Prebendary of Lincoln,
&c.*

TO-NIGHT our Poet's tragic strains unfold
What ills await th' unbridled thirst for
gold,

Which drugs the bowl, and whets the mur-
derous knife

To steal into the secret house of life.
'Tis this in sunder breaks the social chain,
And Nature's charities are linked in vain.
Lo! pierced by treacherous POLYMESTOR'S
hand,

The Prince lies breathless on the Thracian
strand;

* Unwept, unhonoured, in life's early bloom,
No hand to close his eyes or rear a tomb;
Where winds may ring his knell, and every
wave

Responsive murmur o'er his sandy grave.
But while the hapless charge is doomed to
bleed,

Unerring vengeance marks the cruel deed;
And bids his shades from Pluto's realms con-
vey

In nightly dreams the horrors of the day;
Urging the desolated Queen to shed
Dire retribution on the guilty head.

This moral lesson by the Bard was given
To mark the justice of offended Heaven,
That bids the unembodied form return
In solemn state from the funereal bourn.
Calling the shadows of the world beneath
To tell the tale of treachery and of death.

Full oft the airy vision, not in vain,
Has filled the vacant chamber of the
brain.

At night's still hour, when hushed in sweet repose

The avenues of thought their portals close ;
When care and anguish a short vigil keep,
And all, but guilt, can taste the balm of sleep ;

Around the couch what myriad phantoms play,

Abash'd and shrinking from the eye of day !
Glancing, as in the moated beams of light
Unnumber'd atoms skim before the sight,
Or as the undistinguish'd insects gleam
In winged radiance on the summer stream.
No more commercing with her native earth *,
Cares of the day, and thoughts of mortal birth,

To higher spheres the soul attempts to rise,
And seeks communion with her kindred skies.

O tender Bard ! around whose magic song
The passions in obedient order throng ;
Whether thy spirit-melting numbers move
In the warm language of imploring love ;
Or when with agonizing grasp †, Despair
Rends the vain form of her dishevell'd hair ‡,
Thou bid'st the tributary tear to flow
At the soft accents of fictitious woe.

And you, our fost'ring Patrons § who appear,

From Isis' banks our rising hopes to cheer,
As we the Grecian drama strive t' unfold,
With favouring smiles our bold attempt behold ;

And if uncouth our air, or rude our voice,
Condemn our action, but approve our choice :

And if we fail, yet be it some renown,
We strove to make the Grecian Muse our own.

EPILOGUE.

Written by T. N. TALFOURD, Esq.

Kind friends, with genial plaudits may we close

Our feeble miniature of mighty woes ?
Or think you that we aim to strike, too late,
With crimes antique, and passions out of date ?

No : altered but in form life's stage they fill,

And all our characters are extant still.

* Est Deus in nobis, et sunt commercia cæli. Ovid, Art. Am. 11.

† Euripides. Hippolyt. 201.

Βαρύ μοι κεφαλῆς ἐπίκρανον εἶχεν,
"Αφελ' ἀμπέτασον βόστρυχον.

‡ So Shakspeare's Constance. (King John, Act iii. sc. 4.)

"I will not keep this form upon my head."

§ The Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of All Souls, and President of St. John's College, Oxford, the Triennial Visitors of the School, on Archbishop Laud's foundation.

First HECUBA : nay, there my scheme's too bold,

I grant no lady in these times grows old.
But not in vain you'll seek the ancient rage
In some starch vixen of "a certain age."
Thus if you chance, though fair in her regards,

At whist her partner, to forget the cards,
Stop scandal's torrent with a word of peace,
Offend her cat, or compliment her niece ;
Beneath her rouge, when deeper colours rise,
Remember HECUBA,—but mind your eyes.

Still, would the mild ULYSSES win the town,

His armour bartered for a Counsel's gown,
Severest truths, he never practis'd, teach,
And be profuse of wealth and life,—in speech.
Or on the hustings gain th' inspiring cheer ;—
But hold !—we own no politicians here.

The radiant colours Iris wreathes in Heaven,
May but be foes at most one year in seven ;
And mingling brighter from the generous strife,

Shed rainbow hues on passion-wearied life.

What ! if the THRACIAN's guilt we rarely see,

Thousands for gain were lately mad as he ;
When Trade held strange alliance with Romance,

And fancy lent delusive shades to chance,
Bade golden visions hover o'er the Strand,
And made 'Change-alley an enchanted land.
There the wrapt merchant dreamt of SIN-
BAD'S vale, [sale ;

And catalogued, in thought, its gems for
There div'd to VIGO's time-unaltered caves,
And ransomed millions from the courteous waves.

Still might some daring band their arts employ

To search for PRIAM's treasures hid in TROY,
For gold, which POLYMESTOR did not find,
But only missed, because the rogue was blind.
Or, since our classic jobbers doat on GREECE,
Set paper sails to win her golden fleece ;
And bid her hopes, revived by civic pity,
Flash in a loan, to fade in a committee.

Nor need we here imagination's aid
To own the virtue of the TROJAN maid.
Would any ask, where courage meek as her's
Truth's saddest tests to garnish joy prefers,
Where love earth's fragile clay to heaven allies,

And life prolonged is one sweet sacrifice ;
Where gentlest wisdom waits to cheer and guide ye,

Husbands and lovers, only look—beside ye !

And if our actors gave but feeble hints
Of the old bard's imperishable tints,
Yet if with them some classic grace abide,
And bid no British thought or throb subside,

Right well we know your fondest wish you gain—

We have not toiled, nor you approved in vain.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 5th of November, two important ordinances were issued—one dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and the other increasing the Peerage by the addition of 76 new Members. In the list of new Peers, are the remaining five Archbishops, who had not been before called to the peerage; two Marshals (one of whom is Soult, who forfeited his peerage by accepting office during the “hundred days,” but has since paid the most servile submission to the Bourbons); several of the most strenuous Ministerialists in the Chamber of Deputies, a number of the provincial nobility, and the late censors of the press. In the Ordinance, it is stated, that the dignity of the Peer “shall be hereditary only on condition of their instituting a *majorat*, producing a net revenue of at least 10,000 francs, arising from real estates.”

The Elections of the Deputies, in the capital and its vicinity, have run directly against the Ministers; and the Censorship having died with the dissolution of the Chambers, the press has been lavish of abuse on Villele and his ministry. The eight candidates proposed by the constitutional party for the representation of Paris were returned by great majorities, and not one candidate proposed by the Ministry had the least countenance given to his pretensions by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. The number of voters in Paris who came to the poll amounted to about 8,000, and of these only 1,114, or about a one-seventh part, supported the Ministerial nominations. The rest gave their votes for MM. Dupont, Lafitte, Cassimir-Perrier, Benj. Constant, De Schonen, Ternaux, Royer-Collard, and Baron Louis, who are sent to the Chamber by suffrages of 6,690 electors. The result was received with great exultation by one party, and with as much dismay by another. The electoral colleges of Versailles, of Compiègne, of Pontoise, of Corbeil, have all returned opposition candidates; and at Rouen, Havre, Orleans, Evreux, Chartres, Amiens, St. Quentin, Dieppe, Beauvais, Peronne, Vervins, and Troyes, the return of deputies were anti-ministerial. The tone of the liberal journals, in consequence of these successes, has been not only triumphant, but haughty and menacing. One of the papers began its song of triumph by exclaiming that, the “Ministers were the common enemy—the public enemy—the enemy of the throne and of France.”—The *Gazette de France*, a Ministerial paper,

styles the opposition journals “revolutionary,” and attributes to their instigation the disorders which have taken place.

On the 19th of November, Rue St. Denis was brilliantly illuminated, and a great crowd was walking backwards and forwards. A number of individuals, principally children, let off some fire-works, and some others threw mud and stones against houses that were not illuminated. The *gens d'armes*, on horseback, interfered to put a stop to the fire-works, and to disperse groups of people, and the summonses made by the officers were immediately followed by charging the people, and giving them blows with their sabres. Every thing, however, was peaceable till half-past ten o'clock, when the charges made by the *gendarmes* became more frequent, and then the people began to resist. The *gendarmes* then retreated, and a great number of the common people and workmen, carrying off the scaffolding of some buildings now constructing, began to form some barriers between the Rue Grenata and the Rue aux Ours. They were not interrupted in any manner in the work; and entrenched behind these barricades, as well as in a house building in the Rue de la Truanderie, and in that street which is to form a new passage parallel to the Rue du Petit-Hurleur, they threw showers of stones on the *gendarmes* when they came near. The troops of the line, and the infantry of the *gendarmes* placed in the neighbourhood, were then brought to the spot. A column *debouched* by the Rue Grenata, and a summons on the part of the officer who commanded it was instantly followed by a discharge of musketry; at the second charge the barricade was evacuated. The column advanced, firing at the ends of the streets by which they passed. Five platoon discharges took place. These unhappy scenes continued till past midnight. The tumult was renewed on the following day. The armed force, attacked on the boulevards, began at a late hour to act, and then the fire of the infantry carried death among the groups collected in Rue Saint Denis.

The exploits of the Allied fleet at Navarino have been recognized, as in England, by the distribution of rewards and honours by the Government. Admiral de Rigny has been raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and honours have been bestowed on various officers serving under him; Sir Edward Codrington and Count Heiden have been named Grand Crosses of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis; Captain Fellowes,

of the Dartmouth, has been named Commander of the Legion of Honour; and the other English and Russian Captains who fought at Navarino, are made Knights of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid, of the 25th of October, states that the Queen had set out on the preceding day to join her husband at Valencia, and that the garrison had been under arms from an apprehension that her departure might occasion some disturbance. The journey of the King to Catalonia has arrested for a time the insurrectionary movements of fanaticism, but it has not reduced the influence of the fanatics.

Ferdinand is taking summary vengeance on those of his factious subjects who have fallen into his hands, aided by his worthy coadjutor, Count d'Espagne, the Commander-in-chief in that province. More than six hundred persons have been arrested simultaneously in Catalonia alone, as having been implicated in the late rebellion. The Count d'Espagne is at Tarragona, where he had commenced the trials of the delinquents, having hoisted the black flag, as an indication that the processes going on were for State crimes. On the 7th instant, Colonel Don Juan Rafy Vidal, and Colonel Don Alberto Olives, two chiefs of the rebels, were shot, and hung upon the gallows the whole day. On the 8th, three members of the Junta of Manresa shared the same fate. Ferdinand was at Valencia, where he was expected to remain till the proceedings against the rebels were concluded.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

In our last Number (p. 360), we stated that the combined squadrons of England and France (to which that of Russia, under Count Heyden, has been since added) had compelled Ibrahim Pacha to assent to an armistice, until the result of the negotiations at Constantinople should be known; when he promised that "his fleet should not move from Navarino, until he received full instructions from Constantinople." It appears, however, that Ibrahim, whether in obedience to, or in opposition to the Ottoman government, treacherously broke the conditions of the armistice. In the first place he attempted to make sail from Navarino to Patras, and on being ordered back by Adm. Codrington, he landed his troops, and wreaked his barbarous vengeance on the miserable Greek inhabitants of the Morea. In short, it was discovered that the Turkish soldiers were desolating the country with fire and sword, and even butchering the women and children. Capt. Hamilton, of the Cambrian, communicated the circumstances to Adm. Codrington, in a letter dated Kitries, Oct.

18. He says; "I have the honour of informing you that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate *Constantine*, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulf, we observed by clouds of fire and smoke that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass off Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian captain was despatched to the Turkish commander. The Russian and English officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain is shocking! women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge. It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation."

Under these circumstances the Commanders of the Allied forces signed an agreement on the 18th of Oct. to enter and take a position in the port of Navarino, as a commodious means of "renewing to Ibrahim Pacha propositions, which, entering into the spirit of the treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself." After the first part of this arrangement had been executed on the 20th by their anchoring close to the Turkish line of battle, the allied flags of truce were fired upon, and many British lives destroyed, in the very act of peaceable remonstrance with the Infidels. The necessary retaliation for this outrage brought on a general action, and the total destruction of a fleet which was armed with 1,800 pieces of ordnance.

The particulars of this brilliant victory are admirably detailed in the official despatches addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Navarino, Oct. 21. They appeared in a *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 10th of Nov.; of which the following is a copy.

H. M.'s ship *Asia*, port of
Navarino, Oct. 21.

"Sir,

"I have the honour of informing his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that, my colleagues Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about

two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals. The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

"The *Asia* led in, followed by the *Genoa* and *Albion*, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double banked-frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Adm. de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate *Armide* was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot* next to her, and abreast of the *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*; the *Dartmouth* and the *Musquito*, the *Rose*, the *Brisk*, and the *Philomel* were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships; but upon the *Dartmouth* sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy, and several of her crew, were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the *Dartmouth*, and *La Syrene*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by cannon-shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus very shortly afterwards the battle became general. The *Asia*, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the *Asia*, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the *Asia* fire at her. The latter, indeed, sent a message, "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our two ships for some time after the *Asia* had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

"In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our

boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders, I know not; but his ship soon afterwards fired into the *Asia*, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the *Asia's* fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the *Asia* became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizenmast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the *Asia* would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the *Genoa* and *Albion* took their stations was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the *Syrene* from being burnt by the fire vessels. And the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot*, following the fine example of Capitaine Hugon, of the *Armide*, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has seldom been witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire; and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

"It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Capt. Curzon throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes and the officers and crew of the *Asia*, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly, I have to lament the loss of Captain Bathurst, of the *Genoa*, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the royal marines of the *Asia*, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his

private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the purser of the *Brisk*. I feel much personal obligation to the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my aides-de-camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon. When I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

“When I found the boasted Ottoman’s word of honour made a sacrifice to wanton savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim’s good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure his Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity if other means had been open to me. The *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England, so soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The *Talbot* being closely engaged with a double-banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Capt. Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the *Asia*, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestrie, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.”

*Summary of the return of Officers * and men killed and wounded.*

ASIA—Killed, Capt. G. A. Bell, R. M.; W. Smith, master; P. Dumaresq, mate; J. Lewis, boatswain; P. Mitchell, pilot; 8 seamen; 6 marines. Total killed 19; wounded, 57.

* Of whom some biographical notices will be given in our next.

ALBION—Killed, Capt. C. J. Stevens, R.N. E. R. Foster, volunteer; 7 seamen, 1 marine. Total killed, 10; wounded, 50.
GENOA—Killed, Capt. W. Bathurst; P. Brown, C. Russell, midshipmen; A. J. T. Rowe, master’s assistant; 13 seamen; 9 marines. Total killed, 26; wounded, 33.
DARTMOUTH—Killed, Lt. G. W. H. Fitzroy; B. Smyth, midship.; 3 seamen; 1 marine. Total killed, 6; wounded, 8.
TALBOT—Killed, W. J. Goldfinch, volunteer; 5 seamen; wounded, 17.
CAMBRIAN—Killed, Lt. P. Sturgeon, R. M. wounded, 1.
PHILOMEL—Killed, 1 marine, 3 seamen; wounded, 7.
ROSE—Killed, 3 seamen, wounded, 15.
BRISK—Killed, H. Campling, purser; wounded, 3.
MUSQUITO—Killed, 2; wounded, 4.
Total killed, 75; total wounded, 197.

Killed and wounded on board the French ships.

Killed, 43; 79 severely wounded; 65 wounded.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey.

- 3 Turkish line-of-battle ships; 1 Turkish Admiral—84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 ditto, 84 guns, 850 men; 1 ditto, 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.
- 4 Egyptian double-banked frigates—64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.
- 15 Turkish frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.
- 18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.
- 4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto—19 guns, from 130 to 150 men.
- 5 Egyptian fire-vessels.
- 35,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 4,000 of whom came with the above ships.

The following is a synopsis of the allied forces:

	Line.	Frigates.	Sloops, &c.	Total.
English.....	3.....	4.....	4.....	11
French.....	3.....	2.....	2.....	7
Russian.....	4.....	4.....	0.....	8
Total ...	10	10	6	26
Turks	3.....	47.....	20.....	70

Four of these forty-seven frigates were, in fact, sixty-four-gun ships, and there were forty transports moored behind the line-of-battle.

The Port of Navarino is on the S.W. coast of the Morea, North of Modon, and is said to be capable of containing two thousand sail. It is formed by a bay of considerable extent, the entrance of which is secured by the Island of Sphacteria or Sfagia, and the north-west sides protected by a range of high hills. The fortifications of the town, which is situated on the bay, consist of four bastions and a citadel. The only ruins of interest are a large aqueduct, a fountain, and some marble pillars, which support the façades of the grand mosque.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople of a date subsequent to the arrival of the above news at that city. The Divan appeared to be in a state of consternation; and the Ambassadors of the three allied powers were urgently pressing the

subject of their intended negotiations. The haughty tone of the Porte seems to be in some measure subdued; and, contrary to general expectation, there has been no popular commotion excited against the resident Christians.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The subjoined list will remind our readers of the boundaries of the several ecclesiastical dioceses, and the extent of the jurisdiction of the respective Bishops thereof:

Canterbury—Part of Kent.

London—London, Essex, Middlesex, part of Herts.

Winchester—Hants, Surrey, Isle of Wight, Island of Guernsey, Island of Jersey.

Chichester—Sussex.

Salisbury—Wilts, Berks.

Exeter—Devon, Cornwall.

Bath and Wells—Somerset.

Gloucester—Gloucester.

Worcester—Worcester, part of Warwick.

Hereford—Hereford, part of Salop.

Lichfield and Coventry—part of Salop, Stafford, Derby, Warwick.

Lincoln—Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, part of Herts.

Ely—Cambridge, Isle of Ely.

Norwich—Norfolk, Suffolk.

Oxford—Oxford.

Peterborough—Northampton, Rutland.

Bristol—Dorset.

Rochester—Part of Kent.

St. David's—Pembroke, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Brecknock, Radnor, part of Glamorgan, part of Monmouth, part of Montgomery, part of Hereford.

Bangor—Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, part of Montgomery, part of Denbigh.

Landaff—Part of Monmouth, part of Glamorgan.

St. Asaph—Part of Denbigh, part of Flint, part of Montgomery, part of Merioneth, part of Hereford.

York—York, part of Nottingham.

Durham—Durham, Northumberland.

Chester—Cheshire, Richmond, Lancaster, part of Cumberland.

Carlisle—Part of Cumberland, Westmoreland.

A number of scientific gentlemen in *Manchester* have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of establishing steam carriages for the conveyance of passengers and parcels on several of the great roads in this country. One carriage, which is intended to run between London and Manchester, is already completed, and has been subjected to several trials, which were all satisfactory. It is considerably less in bulk than a common stage coach, will carry more

passengers, and is calculated to travel from ten to twelve miles an hour. A steam coach company are now making arrangements for stopping-places on the line of road between London, Bath, and Bristol, which will occur about every six or seven miles, where fresh fuel and water are to be supplied. There are fifteen coaches built, and the first will commence its course from the establishment of Mr. Waterhouse. The engines, which are on the safety plan, will consume their own smoke.

The beautiful new church at *Ripon*, which has been completed within the space of one year, at the sole expence of the Rev. Edw. Kilvington, has been consecrated by the Abp. of York. The church is a very elegant building, and forms a beautiful feature in the surrounding landscape. It contains 200 free sittings.

The workmen lately employed in improving the navigation of the river Ouse, under the direction of that able engineer, Mr. Ellman, discovered in the blue silt that forms the alluvial plain through which the river flows, the bones and antlers of a deer of a very large size. This discovery was made at a place called the *Pool-bar*, the skeleton being imbedded in a sandy clay two or three feet below the bed of the river. The antlers are remarkably perfect and elegant, measuring three feet two inches at their greatest width. Many years since a rude oaken coffin, containing a human skeleton (the bones and teeth of which were tinged of a dark bluish colour) was found. The skull of a large porpoise was found in the silt near the mouth of the Cuckmere, and the rib of a whale in the mud near Shoreham-bridge.

In the last session of Parliament an Act was obtained for making that part of the *Roman ridge* which extends from Castleford to Aberford into a turnpike road, to join the Leeds and Barnsdale road, at Glass Houghton. As some workmen were employed in lowering the hills, they lately discovered ten human skeletons in tolerable preservation, and close to the east side of the ridge, and near the point where it is intersected by the road from Ledstone to Kippax. It is probable that these are the remains of warriors who fell either in the wars of the Roses, or in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

The gold and silver coins found some time ago, when taking down one of the old houses,

the property and now part of the site of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, have been sold in lots, by auction. They were found in two earthen pots, the one full of silver, the other full of gold coins, and had evidently been in currency; the first pot contained shillings, sixpences, and minor coins, even to silver halfpennies; the other contained gold, whole, half, and quarter sovereigns, and sceptre pieces of King James; the whole consisted of more than 500 pieces. It is supposed to have been concealed about the time of Oliver Cromwell. Many claimants arose upon the discovery of this treasure, among them the Corporation of Cambridge, the Lord of the manor, the College, and the Crown; upon investigation the right proved to be in the Crown, who gave it up to the College: for this favour 122*l.* were paid for fees!

Oct. 24. The foundation-stone of the *Yorkshire Museum*, to be erected on part of the antient site of St. Mary's Abbey, on the Manor Shore, near York, was laid. In the stone was a cavity, in which was deposited a box, containing the reports of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and the list of subscribers to the Museum. His Grace the Abp. of York laid the stone, and the following is the inscription on the brass plate affixed: "The first stone of the Yorkshire Museum laid on the 24th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord MDCCCXVII. in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, by Edward, Archbishop of York, on part of the antient site of the Abbey of St. Mary, granted by the Crown to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—William Wilkins, F. S. A., Richard Hey Sharp, Architects."

In the course of excavating the Manor Shore of St. Mary's Abbey, some centre-knots, curiously sculptured, have been found. On one is the representation of two horsemen fighting, and on another a female figure playing the violin. The north wall of the apartment, where the elegant clustered columns are standing, has been uncovered, and the basement of two more columns have been cleared. Against this wall, parallel with the columns, are small pillars consisting of three cylinders. One of those very antient Roman coins, representing Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf, was found among the rubbish, and although nearly 3,000 years old, it is in good preservation.—A curious discovery was made near the west end of the Cathedral. It was a piece of masonry in the form of a bath, having at one end a descent of five steps, and at the side an opening as if for the admission of water. This piece of workmanship was scarcely a foot below the surface of the ground, and it is very near the antient site of St. Sepulchre's Chapel, a part of which, until very recently, was used as a

public-house, known by the name of the *Hole-in-the-Wall*. The cellar of this house was celebrated for having formerly been a dungeon of a very gloomy and singular kind, the entrance to which was through two enormous oak doors, which folded one against the other.

Oct. 31. An extraordinary phenomenon occurred along the Kentish coast, which has rarely, perhaps, or ever occurred before. The tides rose within two hours, three times, and at one time so high that they exceeded the usual bounds even of the spring tides. At London Bridge, and along the banks of the Thames and Medway, the low land was flooded; and many sheep were lost. People were also employed in saving in boats the inhabitants of the cottages situated in the marshes.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

On the Meeting of the Commissioners and Jury appointed to examine the gold and silver moneys coined at his Majesty's Mint, from the 1st July, 1825, to the 31st May, 1827, at the Duchy of Lancaster-court in Westminster Hall, the Lord Chancellor stated that the quantity of gold coin that had been coined since the 1st of July, 1825, to the 31st of May, 1827, amounted to 10,968,693*l.*—a much larger quantity than had ever before been, at one time, ready to send into the world. The silver coinage manufactured between the same periods, amounted to 1,000,599*l.* 12*s.*

Oct. 31. St. Catherine's Dock was visited by an irruption of the Thames, of so extensive a description, that, in a few minutes, all those portions of the Dock which have been excavated were filled to the level of the water in the river. It took place, fortunately, at an advanced hour of the night (five minutes before 11), when all the workmen had long departed. The aperture through which it found its entrance is immediately adjoining the dam and bridge fronting the Thames, and between the former, and some warehouses in progress of erection. The irruption was similar in sound to a violent storm, accompanied with that kind of noise which is produced by a lofty cataract. So rapid was the pouring in, that though the portion of ground excavated exceeds eight acres, and the depth 30 feet, the entire, in less than a quarter of an hour, was filled to tide level, when the noise ceased. The wooden bridge was completely swept away; the docks were as full as if they had been finished, and the water admitted for the commencement of business.

Nov. 9. The ceremony of swearing in Alderman Lucas, the new Lord Mayor, before the Barons of the Exchequer, took place. The pageant was far more gorgeous and splendid than it has been for many years.

There were several additional bands of music, a more brilliant display of flags and banners, and among the extraordinary personages in the procession, the applauding gazers were delighted again to see, besides the full number of men in armour, Waterloo heroes and heralds, two colossal figures, representing *Gog* and *Magog*, who keep watch over the Common-hall. These were borrowed, it was said, from the pantomimic department of Covent-garden Theatre. They moved along most majestically. The escort consisted of a detachment of the Lancers, and of the Life-Guards, wearing the cuirasses they took at Waterloo. The dinner at Guildhall was of the most costly description; and among the many distinguished visitors, were the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal (Earl of Carlisle), the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of St. Alban's, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Dudley and Ward, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Justice Gaselee, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Baron Vaughan, &c. &c. The festivity was interrupted by the falling of a large board full of variegated lamps. The Lord Mayor and his Lady, the Duke of Clarence, and some others at the head of the table were sufferers in either person or dress.

Nov. 22. The Bishop of London consecrated a Chapel situate at *Upper Clapton*, near Stamford Hill, in the parish of Hackney. The Chapel is under the management of Trustees, and the excellent Rector of the parish, Archdeacon Watson, with his accustomed liberality, has added 50*l.* per ann. to the Minister's stipend.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 29. A new Comedy, in three Acts, from the pen of Mr. Poole, was produced, entitled *The Wealthy Widow*. It was an adaptation from the French "*Le jeune Mari*." The dialogue was well supported; and the piece on the whole was well received.

Nov. 21. A comedy, called *Forget and Forgive*, ascribed to Mr. Kenny, was played for the first time. Though comparatively destitute of plot there were many humorous scenes, which were admirably supported by Liston, and much conduced to the favourable reception of the piece.

COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 3. A Musical Drama, re-modified by Mr. Pocock, from a former production of O'Keefe's, called *Alfred the Great*, was brought forward. It was cleverly dramatized, and well acted.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 30. Rich. Chetham, of West Cranmere, Somersetshire, Lieut.-Col. in the Army, to take the surname of Strode, after that of Chetham.

Oct. 31. W. H. Freemantle, esq. knighted.

Lancelot Shadwell, esq. to be Vice-Chancellor of England, (and since knighted, and sworn of the Privy Council,) *vice* Sir Anth. Hart, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Reg. of Art. Lieut.-Col. Percy Drummond, to be Col.—Major J. Armstrong, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Pattison St. Clair, to be Major.

Nov. 5. 21st Foot, Capt. T. Fairweather, to be Major.—56th ditto, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, to be Col.—85th ditto, Capt. F. Jackson, to be Major.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-Colonels of Inf. Major H. Fairfax, 85th Foot; Major Marcus Beresford, 21st.

Nov. 8. Lieut.-Gen. W. Guard, to be Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.—Gen. Sir W. Keppel, to be Governor of Guernsey and a Member of the Privy Council.—Duke of Gloucester to be Governor of Portsmouth.

Nov. 9. 6th Drag., Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, to be Col.—10th Light Drag., Major R. Burdett, 4th Foot, to be Major.—4th Foot, Major W. Chas.

Drummond, 10th Light Drag. to be Major.—28th ditto, Major H. Hailes to be Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 12. 16th Reg. of Drag. Guards, Capt. W. Osten, to be Major.—28th Foot, Brevet-Major E. Brackenbury, 56th Foot, to be Major.—30th ditto, Major J. Dalrymple, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. Powell, to be Major.—2d W. India Reg., Lieut.-Col. Alex. Wolfe Macdonell, to be Lieut.-Col. Unattached: Major Chas. King, 16th Light Drag., to be Lieut.-Col.—Lieut. and Capt. Sir H. Verney, bart., 1st Gren. Guards, to be Major of Inf.—Capt. G. Macartney Greville, 16th Light Drag., to be Major of Inf.—To be Major of Inf. Brevet Major Geo. D'Arcey, 29th Foot.

Nov. 13. Vice-Adm. Sir Edw. Codrington, to be G.C.B.—Capt. J. A. Ommanney, Capt. the Hon. J. A. Maude, Capt. the Hon. Fred. Spencer, Capt. Edw. Curzon, Commanders J. N. Campbell, Rich. Dickinson, Geo. Bohun Martin, L. Davies, the Hon. Wm. Anson, Visc. Ingestræ, and R. Baynes, to be K.C.B. for their services in the victory of Navarino.—Also Capt. Moore, of Marines, to be Brevet Major; the two senior Lieutenants to be Captains; and the two senior 2d Lieutenants to be 1st Lieutenants.

Nov. 14. Reg. Art., Major-Gen. Geo. W. Dixon, to be Col.-Commandant.

Nov. 15. 75th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Jas. Dunlop, to be Col.—Gen. Geo. Duke of Gordon, G.C.B., to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, to be the Lord Lieut. of Wiltshire.—Capt. Sir Chas. Malcolm, to command the Bombay Marine.—Capt. Lord W. Paget, to command the Dublin yacht; and Comm. Geo. S. Dyer, the *Melville*.—Capt. J. Maughan, R.M., to be a Pay-Capt. of the Portsmouth Division.—Lieut. Oliver, of the *Victory*, to be Commander.

Nov. 19. 57th Light. Drag., Brevet Major J. Campbell, to be Major.—97th ditto, Major T. Hall, to be Major.—Unattached: Capt. H. A. Magennis, 82d Foot, to be Major.—The 87th Foot to be styled “The Royal Irish Fusiliers.”

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Lanark (county).—Sir M. Shaw Stewart, *vice* Lord A. Hamilton, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. C. R. Sumner, late Bp. of Landaff, to be Bp. of Winchester.

Right Rev. Dr. Murray, late Bp. of Sodor and Mann, to be Bp. of Rochester.

Rev. E. Griffith, preb. in St. David's Cath.

Rev. H. Atlay, Casterton Magna R. with Pickworth annexed.

Rev. J. Best, Kirby-on-Baine R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. G. Bourke, Ardmire R. Ireland.

Rev. W. Bowen, Ewyas Harold V. co. Hereford.

Rev. G. W. Brooks, Great Hampden R. with Kimble V. Bucks.

Rev. R. B. Byam, Sampford Courtenay R. co. Devon.

Rev. C. C. Clarke, St. Mary Magdalen V. Oxford.

Rev. G. P. Cosserat, St. Martin R. Exeter, co. Devon.

Rev. W. N. Darnell, Norham V. North Durham.

Rev. J. M. Edwards, Towyn V. co. Merioneth.

Rev. E. Evans, Llangranwg and Llandysilio Gogo V. co. Cardigan.

Rev. W. S. Gilly, St. Margaret P. C. Durham.

Rev. E. Homfray, Longdon P. C. Salop.

Rev. R. W. Hutchins, East Bridgeford R. co. Notts.

Rev. J. Landon, Bishop's Taunton V. Devon.

Rev. F. Morrison, Corkmahide R. co. Limerick.

Rev. J. Paul, West Kirk, Edinburgh.

Rev. H. Robinson, Great Warley R. Essex.

Rev. S. S. Rusby, Coton R. co. Camb.

Rev. R. Ryland, Kilmolash R. co. Waterford.

Rev. J. W. Squire, Beachampton R. Bucks.

Rev. W. Streatfield, East Ham V. Essex.

Rev. D. T. Thomas, Clydan V. co. Pembroke.

Rev. H. F. Williams, Ardmire and Ballymacart VV. Lismore, Ireland.

Rev. W. R. Wyatt, St. Giles's R. Durham.

Rev. G. N. Molesworth, Chap. to the Earl of Guilford.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Charles Fynes Clinton, esq. Recorder of East Retford, *vice* Wm. Mason, esq. *res.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Petersburg, the Empress Alexandria, a son, who has received the name of Constantine.

Oct. 14. In Jermyn-st. the wife of Dr. Wymner, a son.—15. At Ghent, the wife of H. Bedingfield, esq. (son of Sir R. Bedingfield) a dau.—17. The wife of J. Vanzeller, esq. of York-place, Portman-sq. a dau.—19. In Bedford-sq. the wife of Mr. Sheriff Spottiswoode, a son.—23. In Cavendish-sq. Lady Cath. Long, a dau.—24. The Countess of Sheffield, a son and heir.—Visc'tess Goderich, a son and heir.—At Cornworthy, Devon, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Barter, a dau.—The wife of Capt. Chrystie, Camberwell-grove, a dau.—31. At Mere Vicarage, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. S. Hyde Cassan, a dau.

Nov. 1. The wife of the Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, of Ealing, a dau.—2. At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. W. Lloyd, Rector of Lillingston Lovel, Oxford, a dau.—3. In Hans-place, the wife of Capt. W. J. Williams, a dau.—3. At Bath, the wife

of Lieut. F. Grove, R.N. a son.—5. At Sydling House, Dorset, the wife of J. W. Lukin, esq. a son.—At Hoddesdon, the wife of D. H. O'Brien, esq. Capt. R.N. a son.—6. At the Vicarage, Bishopstone, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. Middleton, a dau.—In Dartmouth-street, the wife of D. Holland, esq. a dau.—At Highbury-place, Mrs. J. Morgan, a dau.—The wife of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. of Saville-row, a dau.—8. The wife of Mr. V. Baker, of Windmill-st. Camberwell, two sons and a dau.—10. At Hargrave Rectory, Northampt. the wife of the Rev. W. L. Baker, a dau.—11. At Castle Bromwich, the Countess of Bradford, a dau.—12. The wife of G. Cave, esq. of Cleve Dale, Bristol, a son.—13. At Abbot's Leigh, the wife of Robert Bright, esq. a dau.—19. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. W. Foy, a dau.—20. In Wigmore-st. Cavendish-sq. the wife of Edwin Briggs, esq. a son and heir.—21. The wife of Dr. Whatley, Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. Prince Metternich, the Austrian Prime Minister, to Lady Antoinette Von Leykam, who is raised to the rank of Countess of Beilstein.—13. At Beverley, Percival Brown, esq. 41st reg. son of Dep. Com. Genl. Brown, to Frances, dau. of Mr. Ashley, of Molescroft.—16. At Whippingham, Isle of Wight, the Rev. H. Rochfort, Rector of Newtown, co. Westmeath, to Sarah Deborah, dau. of the late R. Rochford, esq.—20. At Bathwick, Roper Weston, esq. Collector of Customs at Hull, to Eliz. only child of the late J. Pureell, esq.—24. At Pusey, co. Berks, the Rev. J. H. Montagu Luxmoore, son of the Bishop of St. Asaph, to Eliz. Bouverie, eldest dau. of the Hon. Philip and Lady Lucy Pusey.—Fred. Cooper, esq. of Brighton, to Maria, widow of the late J. A. Christie, esq. of Sloane-st.—At Colaton, Capt. Wentworth Buller, R.N. of Whimble, Devonshire, to Ann, only dau. of the late Edw. Divett, esq. of Bystock.—25. At Lichfield, Wm. Oakeley, esq. late son of the late Sir Chas. Oakeley, bart. to Mary Maria, only dau. of Col. Sir Edw. Miles, C.B. and K.T.S.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Rob. Cole, esq. Capt. 85th Light Inf. to Mary Eden, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, of Dover.—30. At Hughenden, the Rev. J. Bonham, of Dunsby, Lincolnshire, to Barbarina, third dau. of J. Norris, esq. of Hughenden House, Bucks.—At Waterstock, Oxfordshire, the Rev. L. M. Halton, Rector of Woolhampton, to Eliza P. M. Selater, eldest dau. of the late Rev. B. L. Selater, Vicar of Whittingham, co. Northumberland.—At Cheshunt, John Selby, esq. of Langley Park, co. Durham, to Matilda Ann, dau. of the late T. Todd, esq. of Lancaster.—At St. Marylebone Church, Fred. Mortam, esq. to Lydia, dau. of the late R. Lambert, esq. R.N.—At Loughton, Essex, R. W. Jennings, esq. of Doctors-commons, to Mary Ann, third dau. of the late Dr. Francis Smith, of Maidstone.—At New Shoreham, the Rev. R. W. Hutchins, B. D. Rector of East Bridgeford, Notts, to Eliza, dau. of T. Marriott, esq. of Brompton.—31. At Rotterdam, J. Macpherson, esq. to Eliza, dau. of Alex. Ferrier, esq. Consul at Rotterdam.—Isaac Cohen, esq. brother-in-law to N. M. Rothschild, esq. to Miss Samuel, of Finsbury-sq.—At Allendale, Northumberland, the Rev. Wm. Walton, to Jane, dau. of the Thos. Crawhall, esq. of Allenheads.

Nov. 1. At Farringdon, Berks, the Rev. J. Simpson, Vicar of Alstonfield, Derbysh. to Miss Hawkins, 2d dau. of F. Hawkins, esq. senior Member of the Board of Revenue of Bengal.—At Chelsea, Lieut. H. W. Blachford, 69th Reg. son of Lieut.-Gen. Blachford, to Marg. Susan, eldest dau. of the late W. Skinner, esq. of Sloane-st.—At Prest-

wich, the Rev. W. Owen, Rector of Stratton, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Travis, esq.—3. At Coventry, Edm. Dawson, esq. of Winestead, Holderness, son of the Rev. Major Dawson, Rector of Rand, Lincolnshire, to Lucy-Lloyd, dau. of the Rev. S. Paris.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. R. Adair M'Naghten, to Laura Henrietta, widow of the late Arthur Newport, esq.—5. At Brighton, John Theobald, esq. jun. to Anna Maria, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Seymour, Governor of St. Lucie.—6. At Harrow, Edw. Fox Fitzgerald, esq. only son of the late Lord Edw. Fitzgerald, to Jane, dau. of Sir J. Dean Paul, bart.—13. At Tishany, the Rev. J. G. Handcock, Rector, nephew of Visc. Castlemaine, to F. Flood Jessop, dau. of the late J. H. Jessop, esq. of Doory Hall, Longford, and grand-dau. of the late Sir F. Flood, bart.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Chas. Bowden, esq. of Staverton-House, Devon, to Miss Alfreda Brewer, of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.—14. At Chelsea, Harriet Duchess of Roxburghe, to Maj. Walter Fred. O'Reilly, fourth son of the late M. O'Reilly, of Thomastown Castle, co. Louth, esq.—In Langham-place, the Rev. Chas. Almeric Belli, to Frances, second dau. of W. Willan, esq. of How Hatch, Essex.—15. At Melksham, W. Heald Ludlow, esq. of Seend, Wilts, to Augusta, dau. of the late S. Heathcote, esq. of Shaw-hill House.—At St. Pancras, G. J. Pitman, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-sq. to Clara Matilda, eldest dau. of Sam. Hamilton, esq.—At Ilfracombe, Devon, the Rev. Roger Hitchcock, of Haxton, Wilts, to Martha, sister of Sir John Gibbons, bart. of Hanwell-place, Middlesex.—16. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chas. Knight Murray, barrister, principal sec. to the Lord Chancellor, to the Lady H. Ann Leslie, eldest dau. of the late Countess of Rothes, and sister of the present Earl.—17. At Wanstead, Essex, H. Teush Danvers, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Gilly, Rector.—At Clifton, R. Boucher Callender, esq. grandson of the late Hon. Col. Tim. Callender, to Sarah, only dau. of the late John Grundon, esq. of Cambridge.—19. At St. Clement Danes, J. C. Evans, solicitor, of Liverpool, to P. F. Agnes, second dau. of Mrs. Glover, of Covent Garden theatre.—At Arundel, Lieut.-Col. Long, Gren. Guards, to Sidney, second dau. of Arthur Atherley, esq.—20. At All Souls, Cambridge, the Rev. Chas. Porter, third son of the late Dr. Porter, Bishop of Clogher, to Penelope, dau. of the late R. Fleetwood, esq.—21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. Wright, esq. of Eyeton Hall, Belehamp Walter, Essex, to Eliza Anne, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Donaldson, 1st Foot Guards.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF GUILFORD.

Oct. 14. At the house of his sister the Countess dowager of Sheffield, in Portland-place, aged 61, the right hon. Frederick North, fifth Earl of Guilford; seventh Baron Guilford in Surrey, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Chancellor of the University of the Ionian Islands, Hereditary High Steward of Banbury, Joint Chamberlain of the Exchequer Tally-court, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

This amiable Peer was the third and youngest son of Frederick the second Earl, K. G. and celebrated Minister, by Anne, daughter and sole heiress of George Speke, esq. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and was created D.C.L. July 5, 1793. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1794; and he was a member of the Eumælean Club at the Blenheim Tavern, of which John Ash, M.D. was President, and Sir Joshua Reynolds and several distinguished individuals were members*. Through his father's interest he obtained the patent place of one of the Chamberlains of the Tally Court, which office, by Act of Parliament, expires with him; and also that of Comptroller of the Customs of the Port of London. On his appointment to the latter office in 1794, he resigned the representation of the family borough of Banbury, to which he had acceded on his eldest brother's coming to the Earldom two years before. That short period was the only time he sat in the House of Commons, being soon after appointed Governor of Ceylon. There he acquired an easy fortune, and during his stay made a tour of the island, accompanied by the Rev. James Cordiner, who in 1807 published a "Description of Ceylon" in two volumes quarto.

Having subsequently been sent by Government on a mission to the Ionian islands, his liberal efforts introduced there a system of education, which has been productive of the following results.

Islands.	Inhabitants.	Schools.	Pupils.
Corfu.	48,737....	3....	239
Paxo	3,970....	1....	40
Zante.....	40,063....	13....	363
Cephalonica.	49,857....	2....	157
Ithaca	8,200....	1....	87
Santa Maura	17,425....	1....	75
Cerigo	8,146....	8....	772
Total,	176,398	29	1,733

While to the inferior classes the blessings of education are thus dispensed, Colleges have been established for the young nobility, who were absolutely destitute of all knowledge. The Greek Patois, which has hitherto been spoken in the Ionian Islands, is gradually changing into the more elegant and copious language of continental Greece. A library has also been established by Lord Guilford; and, although it has existed but two years, it contains above 30,000 volumes of select authors, most of them contributed by the noble Lord. Whether the infant institution will fall with its founder, or obtain other patrons, remains to be proved. Applications will probably be made to the liberality of the British Government.

His Lordship succeeded to the family titles on the decease of his brother Francis, in Jan. 1817; and, having died unmarried, has left them to devolve on his first cousin the Rev. Francis North, Prebendary of Winchester, and Master of the Hospital of St. Cross, the eldest son of the late Bishop of Winchester. The new Peer, who succeeds to a property of 18,000*l.* a year, resigns the Prebend, but retains the Mastership.

THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 1. In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 82, the right hon. Catharine, Countess dowager of Liverpool.

Her Ladyship was born Nov. 30, 1744, the fifth and youngest daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, fifth Baronet of Parham, by Anne second daughter of Hugh first Viscount Falmouth. She was first married, June 5, 1767, to Sir Charles Cope, second Baronet of Bruern in Oxfordshire; and by that alliance had issue one son, Charles; and two daughters, Arabella-Diana, the late Duchess dowager of Dorset (of whom a short memoir is printed in vol. xcv. ii. 271), and Catharine, the present Countess of Aboyne. Sir Charles Cope died June 13, 1781, and his son, a scholar at Eton, surviving him only six months, that branch of the family of Cope (descended from the second Baronet of Hanwell), with the Baronetcy conferred in 1713, became extinct. Her ladyship remained a widow little more than a year, and on the 22d of June, 1782, became the 2d wife of the right hon. Charles Jenkinson (her late husband's cousin), who in 1786 was created Lord Hawkesbury, and in 1796 Earl of Liverpool. By the Earl she gave birth

* See Nichols's Literary Anecd. ii. 638.

to one son, the hon. Charles-Cecil-Cope Jenkinson, M. P. now heir presumptive to the Earldom, and Lady Charlotte, married in 1807 to the present Earl of Verulam. The Countess of Liverpool became a second time a widow, Dec. 17, 1809 (see vol. LXXX. i. 87). She was, through her brother and sisters, aunt to the Earl of Cardigan and Lord de la Zouch, and great aunt to Viscount Maynard.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

Sept. 4. At his residence in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, aged 58, the right hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother to the Duke of Hamilton, M. P. for the county of Lanark.

His Lordship was the younger son of Archibald, the late and ninth Duke, by Lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of Alexander seventh Earl of Gallaway. Having been educated at Eton, he was first returned to Parliament as representative of the County of Lanark in 1802, and he continued in that honourable station in seven successive Parliaments until his decease. On the opening of his career he warmly and actively espoused the views of Opposition; and in 1804 he published "*Thoughts on the formation of the late and present Administrations,*" advocating the cause of his friend Mr. Fox. When the charges against Lord Melville, upon which an impeachment was subsequently founded, were originally brought forward, Lord Archibald observed "that no one Scotch member had spoken against the alleged nefarious conduct of his countryman, and that he rose only for the purpose of declaring that it was disapproved by the Scottish nation." At the time of the inquiry into the conduct of Queen Caroline, he was one of her Majesty's warmest partisans, a line of conduct very natural, as his sister Lady Anne was the Queen's prime satellite. Lord Archibald has more than once received the thanks of the county of Lanark for his independent conduct in Parliament; and few indeed of the members from Scotland paid greater attention to every branch of business connected with that part of Great Britain.

LORD FREDERICK MONTAGU.

Oct. 4. In Berkeley-square, while on a visit to his mother the Duchess Dowager of Manchester, aged 53, the right hon. Lord Frederick Montagu, formerly M. P. for Huntingdonshire, and only surviving brother to his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

He was born Sept. 8, 1774, the fourth son of George the 4th Duke, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Dash-

wood, second Baronet of Kirklington Park in Oxfordshire, and sister to the present Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood. Adopting the army as a profession, Lord Frederick received his first commission in 1791 as Ensign in the first regiment of guards. He was appointed Lieut.-Captain in the same regiment in 1794; and Lieut.-Col. in the 29th foot in 1797; but retired in 1803 on the English half-pay.

His Lordship was first returned to Parliament as Knight of the Shire for the County of Huntingdon at the General Election in 1796; he sat during three Parliaments until 1806, but then retired on account of ill health. He was again returned for the same county in 1818, but finally retired in 1820. So long as he was enabled to execute the duties of the office, he discharged them with zeal, fidelity, and judgment, securing alike his constituents' benefit and his own credit. Whilst he strenuously supported the interest of the agriculturist, he as strenuously opposed every innovation both in Church and State. No other proof need be adduced of the esteem he had acquired in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, than the anxiety which was manifested by the gentry and yeomanry at his funeral, to pay the last tribute of regard to his superior worth. But much as his Lordship was looked up to in public, he was no less respected in private life. He was as conspicuous for the greatness of his mind, as for the elegance of his person; and whilst the natural dignity of his deportment insured respect, his amiable and affectionate manners removed restraint. Benevolent in disposition, and sincere in attachment, he made no enemies, and he lost no friends. In dispensing the various places of patronage which fell into his hands, he was ever cautious to avoid a promise, choosing rather to wait the chance of conferring a favour, than to incur the risk of creating a disappointment.

His Lordship's remains were conveyed from Berkeley-square, and attended to the family-vault at Kimbolton by Colonel Vaughan (one of the executors), and Mr. Gould, on the 10th of October. On arriving at Eaton Socon in Bedfordshire, the procession was met by several friends of the Montagu family; and at Staughton, about two miles from the place of interment, was joined by the following gentlemen of the county of Huntingdon in their respective carriages: Sir James Duberly, General Onslow, John Heathcote, esq. George Thornhill, esq. Lawrence Reynolds, esq. John Linton, esq. James Torkington, esq. David Rowley, esq. Rev. W. Peck, Rev. H. W. Geary,

besides several others. A large body of the tenants of the Duke of Manchester headed the procession on horseback, and on entering into Kimbolton, the family carriages joined the procession. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, with his two sons-in-law, Colonel Steele, and Mr. Bailey, attended as chief mourners. The service was performed by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and besides the Rev. J. T. Huntley, the Vicar of Kimbolton, the following Rev. gentlemen were also present, the Rev. Messrs. Banks, Brown, and Ridley, Chaplains to the Duke of Manchester; the Rev. Messrs. Peck, Hopkins, Baines, Geary, Crofts, Baker, Linton, Bunting, Bligh, &c. The remains of this respected Nobleman were deposited in the silent tomb with every mark of respect and esteem from the great multitude present.

VISCOUNT BANGOR.

Sept. 11. At his seat, Castle Ward, co. Down, aged 77, the Right Hon. Nicholas Ward, second Viscount Bangor, and Baron Bangor of Castle Ward.

His Lordship was born in 1750, the eldest son of Bernard the first Viscount, by Lady Anne Bligh, daughter of John first Earl of Darnley, and widow of Robert Hawkins Macgill, of Gillford, co. Down, esq. He succeeded his father May 20, 1781, but for the greatest part of his life had laboured under mental derangement. So far back as April 11, 1785, a petition was presented to the House of Lords in Ireland, by the Hon. Edward Ward (his Lordship's brother), and Sir John Parnell, bart. (who had married his aunt) "committees and trustees of the person and estates of Nicholas Lord Bangor," praying leave to bring in a bill to enable them to make leases for his Lordship, which they obtained, the Act receiving the royal assent June 19 following.

This unfortunate Peer having never been married, the titles and estates descend to his nephew Edward-Southwell Ward, esq. the eldest surviving son of the late Hon. Edward Ward above mentioned, by Lady Arabella Crosbie, daughter of the Earl of Glendore. This gentleman, now third Viscount Bangor, was born in 1790, and was married last year to Miss Harriet-Margaret Maxwell, niece to Lord Farnham.

SIR H. MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD, BART.

Aug. 9. At Burntfield Links, aged 75, the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, of Tulliebole, Bart. D.D. F.R.S.E. senior Minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

This distinguished Divine has for half a century been one of the greatest orna-

ments of the Scottish Church. He was the author of Sermons published in 1805 and 1806; one preached at the funeral of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, D.D. in 1809, Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations, with Notes, 1815, and an Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D. one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, 1818.

Sir Henry's funeral was attended by a numerous concourse of the principal inhabitants, and nearly all the presbyterian clergy of Edinburgh; and an eloquent Sermon, which has since been published, was preached by Dr. Thompson, the Minister of St. George's. The following passages are extracted from it:

"He stood forth from among his contemporaries, confessedly pre-eminent in strength of personal and of social character. There was a magnanimity in his modes of thinking and of acting, which was as evident to the eye of observation as were the lineaments of his face and the dignity of his gait. His great and primary distinction was a clear, profound, and powerful understanding—which spurned from it all trifles, and advanced to the decision it was to give with unhesitating promptitude and determined firmness.

"His mental superiority was not allied to the excursions of imagination, or to the elegancies and refinements of mere taste. To these he made no pretensions, though he was neither indifferent to their charms, nor destitute of relish for their finest and most classical displays. He chiefly delighted, however, and he chiefly excelled, in putting forth his master intellect on things of real importance to mankind. Those who knew him best, can best give witness how faithfully and habitually he embodied his knowledge, and his principles, and his hopes as a Christian, into his life and deportment, his daily walk and conversation;—how tenderly he cared for the fatherless and the widow that were so often committed to his charge;—how active and assiduous he was in helping forward deserving youth, in giving counsel and aid to the many who had recourse to him in their difficulties, and in doing good to all his brethren with unaffected kindness, as he had opportunity;—how patient and resigned, amidst the severest bereavements (and of these he experienced not a few), with which Providence can visit the children of mortality;—how fervent in his devotions and prayers;—how diligent in his study of the sacred volume, from which he drew all his religious opinions;—how correct and dignified in the whole of his personal demeanour;—how engaging in

the lighter play, as well as in the graver exercise, of his social affections—and how ready, amidst all the attainments he had made, and all the honour he had received from men, to acknowledge the inadequacy of his services, and the sinfulness and imperfection that mingled in all his doings, and still to betake himself to the blood of sprinkling and the finished work of the Messiah, as all his refuge and as all his hope.”

Sir Henry lost his eldest son William Wellwood Moncrieff, LL.D. who was Advocate for the Admiralty at Malta, Sept. 5, 1813. His second son James, who, we presume, has succeeded to the Baronetcy (which is one of the first conferred in Scotland in 1626), was married in 1808 to Miss Robinson, daughter of a Captain R.N.

REV. SIR GEORGE LEE, BART.

Sept. 27. At Beachampton rectory, Buckinghamshire, after a short illness, aged 60, the Rev. Sir George Lee, M.A. sixth Baronet of Hartwell in the same county, Rector of Beachampton, and F.S.A.

Sir George was born in July 1767, the youngest of the two sons and only surviving children of Sir William Lee the fourth Baronet, by Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, daughter of Simon first Earl of Harcourt. He early studied for the medical profession, but the fatigues incident to the life of a physician not suiting his health, which was infirm and precarious, he entered into holy orders, taking the degree of M.A. as of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1791. He was for certain periods of his life the incumbent of the family livings of Hartwell with Hampden, and of Stone; as also of Water-Stratford, a rectory in the gift of the noble house of Buckingham. The last he exchanged in 1815 for Beachampton, to which he was presented by W. J. Palmer, esq.

On the death of his brother Lieut.-Col. Sir William Lee, of the dragoons, Feb. 7, 1801, Sir George acceded to the

baronetcy, which by his own decease without issue (for he was never married) has now become extinct.

Living on a property much incumbered by its former possessors, to liquidate whose debts he voluntarily made a large sacrifice of income, Sir George Lee entirely devoted himself to acts of charity, benevolence, and public usefulness,—dispensing medicine, advice, and attendance to the sick,—relieving the poor with an habitual munificence to which his means were barely adequate,—and actively and ably discharging the duties of a parish clergyman and country magistrate. He had considerable talents and varied information, was an intelligent writer, and forcible speaker. In politics he through life professed the principles of whigism and reform*, and exerted himself on all occasions as the strenuous advocate of entire religious liberty. Yet, with the warmest feelings on public matters, such was his mildness in private life, that he preserved the respect and love even of those who were the most directly opposed to his principles and party.

SIR NELSON RYCROFT, BART.

Oct. 1. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Cheltenham, aged 67, Sir Nelson Rycroft, second Baronet of Farnham in Surrey.

He was the third, but eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir Richard Rycroft, D.D. the first Baronet, by Penelope, youngest daughter to the Rev. Richard Stonehewer, D.C.L. Rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Sir Richard, whose paternal name was Nelson, assumed that of Rycroft in 1758. He was created a Baronet in 1783, and was Rector of Penshurst in Kent, and Tarring in Sussex. He had a numerous family, of whom a daughter became the wife of the late Bishop of Lincoln, the Hon. Dr. Pelham.

Sir Nelson succeeded his father July

* The Times newspaper, in an eloquent eulogium on Sir George's politics, attributes them in part to his being “the last lineal descendant of one whose public virtues and principles he faithfully represented,” viz. John Hampden. Whether the worthy Baronet really indulged himself and friends in this agreeable piece of pedigree, the present writer has not the means of ascertaining. It may not, however, be impertinent to correct this statement by remarking that the manner in which Sir George Lee was descended from the Hampdens was by a marriage in 1570 with the heiress of a junior branch seated at Hartwell, whilst the Patriot was a member of the senior branch at Great Hampden, and probably only a distant cousin of those at Hartwell. He was not born, moreover, until four and twenty years after that marriage had taken place.—It should be known to the Times, that the Earl of Buckinghamshire is the present representative of John Hampden, from whom he is fifth in descent, and on which account he assumed the name in 1824, on the death of the last Viscount Hampden, who, as the representative of an elder daughter of that deity among the whigs, had up to that period been the “living herald” of the grateful sound.

5, 1786. He was twice married; firstly, July 11, 1791, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Henry Read, of Crowood in Wiltshire, esq. and by that lady he had issue: 1. William, who died young; 2. Richard-Henry-Charles, who has succeeded to the title; 3. Charlotte; 4. Henry; and 5. Harriet. Having become a widower in 1803, Sir Nelson married 2dly, in 1808, Margaret, youngest daughter of Robert Mandeville, esq. This lady survives him.

ADMIRAL VASHON.

Oct. 20. At his residence at Ludlow, aged 85, James Vashon, esq. Admiral of the White.

This officer was youngest son of the Rev. J. V. Vashon, Rector of Eye, &c. He entered the Navy in 1756 as a midshipman under Sir George Cornwall; and obtained Post rank April 12th, 1782. In the following year he commanded the *Sybil*, of 28 guns, at Jamaica; and subsequently he was appointed to the *Europa* of 50 guns, on the same station, in which latter ship the gallant Captain Duff, who fell at Trafalgar, was his first Lieutenant.

During the Spanish and Russian armaments, Captain Vashon commanded the *Ardent* 64; and at the commencement of the war with the French republic, the *St. Alban's*, of the same force. In that vessel he proceeded to Gibraltar with the fleet under Lord Hood, and returned from thence with a convoy; after which he escorted the trade to the West Indies. In the summer of 1795, the deceased removed into the *Pompée*, of 80 guns, stationed in the Channel. He returned to Spithead, June 15, 1797, in consequence of a most dangerous conspiracy among his crew, which was happily discovered before it was ripe for execution. A court-martial was immediately assembled to try six of the principal mutineers; when, the charges having been proved in the clearest manner against four of them, they were sentenced to suffer death, and one to be imprisoned for twelve months; the other being acquitted. Two of these unhappy men were soon after executed on board the *Pompée*; the other two receiving royal pardon.

In the spring of 1799, Captain Vashon removed into the *Neptune*, of 98 guns, and was sent to reinforce the fleet in the Mediterranean, under Earl St. Vincent; on which station, however, he remained but a few months. Early in 1801, he took the command of the *Dreadnought*, a new 98 gun ship; and after cruising for some time in the Channel, proceeded

off Cadiz and to Minorca, where he continued until the summer of 1802.

Towards the latter end of the following year, we find Captain Vashon in the *Princess Royal*, 98, stationed at the mouth of Southampton river, to guard that place and the west end of the isle of Wight, in case of an invasion. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 23, 1804; and about the same time appointed to the command of the naval force on the coast of Scotland, under the general orders of Lord Keith. He accordingly proceeded to Leith, where his flag was hoisted, and remained till the latter end of 1808, when the Master and the Brethren of the Trinity-house at Leith, presented him with the freedom of their Corporation, and an elegant silver snuff-box.

He was made Vice-Admiral, April 28, 1808; and Admiral, June 4, 1814. His only son is the Rev. James Volant Vashon, M.A. Rector of Salwarpe in Worcestershire.

The Admiral's funeral was attended by Earl Powis, Lord Clive, the Hon. R. H. Clive, Rear-Admiral Ballard, Col. Bromley, &c. There is an excellent portrait of the deceased, engraved in mezzotinto by John Young, from a painting by George Watson.

VICE ADMIRAL BEDFORD.

Oct. ... At Stone Hall, Stonehouse, William Bedford, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

During the Russian armament in 1791, this officer served about three months as a Lieutenant in the *Edgar*, of 74 guns; and subsequently in the *Formidable*, a second-rate. He was present as first Lieutenant of the *Queen*, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Gardner, at Lord Howe's battles in 1794, and was posted for his gallant and efficient conduct, and appointed to succeed in the command of the vessel, Capt. Hutt being slain.

The *Queen* was present at the attack of the French fleet off l'Orient, June 23, 1795; but the speedy flight of the enemy deprived Captain Bedford of an opportunity to share in the flying contest. He afterwards removed with Sir Alan into the *Royal Sovereign*, of 110 guns, and continued with him until that officer struck his flag in Aug. 1800, on being appointed Commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland. Captain Bedford then obtained the command of the *Leydon* of 68 guns, in which he served on the North Sea station until the suspension of hostilities. At the attack upon Boulogne, Aug. 15, 1801, our hero and

Captain Gore, of the *Medusa*, tendered their services to act as volunteers under a junior officer, which offer, however, Lord Nelson thought proper to decline. The *Leyden* had 11 men killed and 40 wounded, in the boats employed on this occasion.

On the renewal of the war, in 1803, Captain Bedford was appointed to the *Thunderer*, of 74 guns, in which ship he took the *Venus* French privateer, of 18 guns and 150 men; and assisted at the capture of the *la Française* frigate, pierced for 44 guns. In 1805 he commanded the *Hibernia*, the flag-ship of his friend Lord Gardner; and afterwards the *Caledonia*, another first rate, bearing the flag of Lord Gambier, Commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet.

At the general promotion, Aug. 12, 1812, the deceased was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and soon after he was appointed Captain of the North Sea fleet, under the late Sir W. Young, with whom he continued until the end of the war. His commission as Vice-Admiral bore date July 19, 1821. He married in 1808, a daughter of Commissioner Fanshawe, of Plymouth Dock-yard.

CAPT. VESEY, R.N.

Sept. 6. At his house at Borden in Kent, aged 60, Francis Vesey, esq. Capt. R.N.

This officer was made a Lieutenant in 1793. He commanded the *l'Amaranthe*, of 14 guns, at the Leeward Islands in 1797, and in 1799 captured near Jamaica, the *Vengeur*, a French schooner letter of marque, mounting six four-pounders, and laden with flour. That vessel, notwithstanding her great inferiority, maintained a close action with the *l'Amaranthe* for upwards of an hour, during which she had fourteen men killed and five wounded of the crew, which, including passengers, amounted to only thirty-six in number. The English brig had but one killed and three wounded.

Captain Vesey obtained post rank, *Sept. 16, 1799*; and during the remainder of the war commanded the *Volage*, on the Jamaica station. In 1804 he served in the *Brilliant* of twenty-eight guns; and previously to the *Peace of 1814*, superintended the payment of ships at Portsmouth.

JOHN PLUMPTRE, Esq.

Nov. 7. At his seat at Fredville, co. Kent, after a long and distressing illness, aged 61, John Plumptre, esq.

This gentleman was descended from a very ancient and respectable family in Nottinghamshire, and was son of John Plumptre, esq. who was M.P. for the

town of Nottingham from 1762 to 1774; but, having married for his first wife a Kentish heiress (by whom he had no living issue) he became through this connection, the proprietor of Fredville, which in the latter period of his life he made his residence, relinquishing his former habitation in the town of Nottingham, where he had a spacious mansion house. For his second wife he married Miss Glover, by whom he had one son, the subject of this memoir, and one daughter, the wife of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. of Gaunts House, Dorsetshire. The deceased was educated at Eton school, and removed from thence to Queen's College, Cambridge, to finish his education under his uncle Dr. Plumptre, who was the master.

Unambitious, and unostentatious, and with a rare singleness of heart, Mr. Plumptre led a retired life in the bosom of his family, and amongst his friends tenderly beloved and highly respected. He was an instance of the few remaining characters of the old English country gentleman, exercising hospitality from his heart, and not for worldly purposes. It may be truly said of him, he never gained an enemy, nor lost a friend.

He married Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Reverend Doctor Pemberton, of Trumpington, near Cambridge, and by her, who survives him, has left a numerous family.

ROBERT BILL, Esq.

Sept. 23. At Great Bridge Cottage, Birmingham, aged 74, Robert Bill, esq.

This gentleman was by his father's side descended from the Bills of Farley Hall in Staffordshire; a family which ranks among the oldest in that county, having resided there nearly two hundred and fifty years. The Farley estate came into the Bill family, by the marriage of a Richard Bill with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Shenton, esq.

Mr. Bill's father, and uncle Francis, married coheiresses, Dorothy and Mary, the daughters of Hali Walton, esq. a near relative of the far-famed Isaac Walton, by whom they inherited a freehold estate, now belonging to the family, situate at Stanhope, in Staffordshire. He was also lineally descended from the Everys of Eggington-hall in Derbyshire, who were raised to a baronetage in the year 1641.

Mr. Bill, being designed for the army, received only a common scholastic education, but, as he had a taste for literature, the solicitations of his family and friends were not sufficient to induce him to enter the military profession; he therefore remained contented in early life, with a small, but independent for-

tune, and engaged in no profession or trade. Possessed of a very inventive mind, aided by extensive reading, and an intimate knowledge of natural philosophy, Mr. Bill was enabled to carry many improvements into the social concerns of life. The walls of his gardens at Stone were built, not only upon an economical plan, but so as to retain the heat conveyed by the sun's rays, longer than walls usually do. His hot-house and grapery were warmed in a peculiar way by iron cylinders; and his house kept at a comfortable temperature, by a novel and ingenious method of conveying heated air, at pleasure, to the staircases and adjacent rooms.

About the year 1795, Mr. Bill wrote a treatise, shewing the danger of a paper currency; this he printed, and privately circulated, but did not affix his name to the work. In the conclusion of this tract, he recommended the introduction of several novelties with a view of giving a stimulus to our manufactories, and also to diminish the public expenditure; and among them, the iron tanks for keeping and preserving water on ship-board. These were, some time after, introduced into the navy with great benefit to the public service, but without his receiving any pecuniary advantage, or even the credit of their introduction.

When the prejudice against carburetted hydrogen gas for lighting our houses and public streets began to abate, Mr. Bill, seeing the extensive uses to which this illumination might be applied, risked a considerable sum of money in a company formed at that time for the supply of this gas, and took up his residence in London. Here his chemical and mechanical knowledge was of great use in planning, erecting, and regulating the use of the apparatus; but, after the works were completed, he retired from the concern in consequence of some disagreement among the proprietors.

To a considerable acuteness of mind, Mr. Bill united indefatigable industry in completing any plan which he brought forward; but like most men of genius, when it was perfected, and likely to produce a profitable return, it was a general practice with him to neglect it, and turn his attention to some new project. He soon discovered merit, and, if in indigence, afforded liberal support to its possessor. To this feeling we owe those useful inventions, Massey's logs for measuring a ship's way at sea, and the elastic springs for keeping pianofortes in tune for an indefinite time;

by both these he was a loser of large sums of money.

In the year 1820 he took out a patent for making ships' masts of iron, and the ingenuity which he shewed in the combination of the material, which united strength with lightness, induced the Government to order two masts and two bowsprits for frigates. These, however, on trial, were considered not sufficiently strong; which Mr. Bill apprehended would be the case, and always attributed the failure to their being supported by elastic ropes, instead of iron shrouds, which he had recommended; but which he could not prevail on the Government to adopt. The failure may also, in a degree, be owing to its being a first attempt, and a novelty to the workmen; and therefore not executed with that skill which so important an invention demanded.

But the discovery to which his most sanguine hopes were directed, and which occupied some of his latest thoughts, was that of rendering the inferior species of timber, such as elm, beech, ash, poplar, &c. far more durable than any wood known, and at a small expense. Specimens of the timber so prepared have been put by Government for the last eight years, to the severest tests, without any change being produced in them, while all other pieces of wood (whether of a naturally superior texture, or artificially prepared), placed under similar circumstances in competition, were completely destroyed. The Naval Boards were so well convinced of the merits of this invention, that they authorized him to construct a ship in Deptford Dock-yard with timber so prepared; but he did not live to carry their wishes into effect. It is, however, some consolation to know, that the secret has not died with him.

The disease which deprived his family, friends, and the public of his valuable life, was angina pectoris. He languished under this complaint for several weeks, in the perfect possession of his faculties, and at length sunk beneath the malady, surrounded by his affectionate daughters.

Mr. Bill was large in stature; his features were strong and commanding, animated in conversation, with a pleasing expression of countenance when smiling. Natural Philosophy and Metaphysics were his favourite studies: as a branch of the former, he was assiduous in the pursuit of experimental chemistry; he possessed a valuable library connected with this subject, as well as an expensive apparatus. His

conversation, as well as his writings, was strong, nervous, and concise, always using well-chosen words to convey his sentiments. In metaphysical arguments, in which he frequently indulged, he was a close reasoner; but, as he discovered at once the weak point of his opponent, he would sometimes condescend to gain the victory by satire or repartee.

No one who fell into his society, and attended to his conversation on various topics, could leave it without the impression that he was a man of extraordinary talents.

He had a relish for the fine arts—in painting, the scenes from pastoral life were most to his taste—in music, his feelings were more elevated and refined, and his ear was exceedingly correct. When fatigued with laborious study, poetry was his amusement, and he sometimes favoured his friends with a sight of his own effusions, which were far above mediocrity.

Mr. Bill married Miss Sarah Perks, a daughter of an eminent solicitor, by whom he has left three daughters.

MR. GEORGE DODD.

Sept. 25. In Giltspur-street-compter, aged about 44, Mr. George Dodd, civil engineer, and the original designer of Waterloo Bridge.

This talented, but unfortunate individual was son of Mr. Ralph Dodd, the projector of Vauxhall Bridge, the South London water-works, the Tunnell at Gravesend, the Surrey Canal, and various other works; and on whose death in 1822 a short notice of his life was given in our vol. xcii. i. 474. The works of his son were of a similar complexion, alike beneficial to the public, but little productive to his own fortunes. Having revived the idea of the Strand Bridge, which was first proposed in 1766 in Gwynn's "London and Westminster Improved," he was, on its being seriously undertaken, appointed the resident engineer, with a salary of 1000*l.* a year, though Mr. Rennie, from his superior experience and rank in the profession, became the principal engineer at the same salary. This situation Mr. Dodd was so imprudent as to resign, but it is known that the sums he received from the Company amounted altogether to upwards of 5000*l.*

To Mr. G. Dodd the public were first indebted for the idea of steam passage-boats from London to Margate and Richmond; he prevailed on a party of tradesmen to purchase an old steam-boat called the Margery, which was brought from Scotland, altered and

adapted for the purpose, and the name changed to the Thames. This was followed by the building of the Victory, Sons of Commerce, and other Margate steam-boats; but his continuance with this connexion was of short duration, and he had the mortification of seeing his plans put into execution on most of the navigable rivers in Great Britain, with fame and credit to others; but without these, or, what was infinitely of more consequence, emolument to himself. The want of encouragement to his last invention of extinguishing accidental fire on board vessels at sea, which, by men of nautical experience, had been much approved, contributed greatly to depress his spirits; and to those who formerly knew, and lately met him, there was an evident aberration of intellect.

On the 17th of September he was brought before the Lord Mayor from the Giltspur-street Compter, and took his place amongst other paupers, looking as wretched and destitute as any of them. He had been found in a state of intoxication on the preceding night, and appeared to suffer most dreadfully in his nerves from constant habits of drinking. The Lord Mayor asked him some kind questions, but he was reluctant to state particulars, and spoke wildly of hope deferred and of promises forgotten. His only request was to be sent back to the Compter for one week's support, after which he should, he hoped, have the power of rallying and projecting new systems of life. His request was cheerfully granted, and the Lord Mayor directed that he should be placed under the care of Mr. Box, the surgeon of the prison. Upon his return to the Compter, he was conducted to the infirmary, and some medicines ordered to be given to him. This order poor Dodd would not obey. He said, "What, give me poison? No, if I am to die, I will not be instrumental to my own death—I won't take poison." The interference of Mr. Teague, the keeper, was of no avail—he would drink any thing except the poison they called medicine. He lingered for a week, when, completely exhausted, he sunk into death. A Coroner's inquest returned as their verdict: "Died by the Visitation of God."

Mr. George Dodd was diminutive in stature, obliging in his manners, and, till latterly, of very lively address. He took always an active part in the elections for Berwick, in which, from family connections, he had some influence. His faults were improvidence, and too slight a regard for the future; thus

his life, according to his circumstances, was chequered; his talents were considerable, and, when his projects met encouragement, his industry was unremitting. He has left a son and daughter.

MR. HENRY HENFREY.

July 14. After a short inflammatory illness, Mr. Henry Henfrey, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars, the active coadjutor of the late celebrated Mr. Rennie, subsequently a principal conductor of Southwark Bridge and other public works, and at the period of his death engaged in that of London.

As a civil engineer, the talents of this gentleman have been fully evinced by these public results; but with the circumstances of his early life, those which acting upon the impulses of a strong mind, and a powerful genius, first called forth his energies, prompted their exertion, and ultimately formed his character, few probably are acquainted. He was a native of Sheffield, the eldest son of a respectable manufacturer, whose ardent mind and inventive genius soared higher than the straight-forward path of the manual mechanists who were his contemporaries; but whose ambition, like that of many other aspirants, rose to fall. This was not from the imperfection of his plans, but from want of support by those who had power, or insufficiency in his own pecuniary resources for undertakings wherein success was uncertain and expense positive. Thus, in the language of locality, the metal was suffered to cool on the stithy, before it could receive the form and pressure that would stamp its usefulness. Amongst many others that proved abortive, one from which posterity, though not his family, are now deriving incalculable benefit, was that of conveying gas through metal tubes for the purpose of diffusing a brilliant and useful illumination. He tried the experiment with the barrels of old guns fitted to each other, as conductors of the unignited fluid; but the idea was then rejected as visionary, as a wild theory, as literally an *ignis fatuus*, that never could be practically and efficiently adopted. Time, which is property, was thus lost; and ingenuity that leads to the attainment of property, was disappointed, to the material injury of his growing family, and their rising interests; the final consequences were expatriation, accompanied by his two boys, to America.

Mrs. Henfrey with her youthful daughters was thus thrown upon her

own resources, and the steady, solicitous, and amiable perseverance of the woman, attained those advantages which the soaring, visionary, and fluctuating energies of the man had failed to procure. She established a boarding school for young ladies, which was conducted for many years with respectability to herself, and advantage to others, honoured and beloved. To this mother Mr. Henry Henfrey owed much of the intrinsic worth by which he was distinguished; the virtues she pre-eminently possessed, independence of spirit, and self reliance, were early infused into her children.

At four years of age, her first-born boy, Henry, was sent by the desire of his father to Dublin, where he himself then was, with no other protection than the faith of a coachman to put him on board a packet at Liverpool, having a ticket stitched upon the shoulder of his frock, on which was written his name and destination. From Ireland, the elder Mr. Henfrey subsequently migrated to America, and there pursued similar projects, with similar success, his two boys receiving a most desultory education, and not unfrequently sent into the woods with their rifles, to find their own subsistence.

From these forest wanderings, somewhat assimilating with those of native Americans, Mr. Henry Henfrey was rescued by the kind exertions of a highly-gifted relative, who had the command of a merchant-ship trading to the West Indies, and who by previous arrangement brought the young Anglo-American to England, to his excellent mother and sisters, who, though blest in the re-union, were sadly anxious how to dispose of the full-grown boy. Happily he possessed an amiable nature, and submitted himself in all things to the guidance of his discreet and judicious parent. During the period of a protracted voyage he received important advantages from his relative, Capt. Heartley, who was fully qualified to impart the stores of his own well-cultivated mind, and in mathematics, his favourite study, he found his young pupil an apt and willing scholar. Till Mrs. Henfrey could find a situation congenial with her son's views and capabilities, he pursued those studies that he had commenced on ship-board, and endeavoured to acquire those manners and habits recommendatory to his future success in life.

At length maternal anxiety was relieved by its object attaining the superintendence of the iron-rail-road at Croydon, and from that time to the

period of his lamented death, success and prosperity attended all his efforts. The habits and circumstances of his early youth had contributed to inure his mind and person to strenuous exertion, and such was constantly required by the great professional works he subsequently undertook. He ever retained those distinctions of his American sojourn that gave a manly independence to his feelings and manners; yet so much softened by his excellent disposition, his genuine good sense, and the happiness of being married early to a gentle and amiable woman, as to produce in their aggregate a most estimable and valuable man, whilst amongst the many qualifications he possessed, grateful remembrance of his early friends, to whose attentions he attached an importance beyond what they actually deserved, was conspicuous and promptly acknowledged by every act of kindness and hospitality that his after opportunities afforded. His life, though prematurely shortened, had been active, honourable, and eminently useful, and his children are happily secured, by his prudence and industry, from the early vicissitudes that he had experienced, but which probably tended to form the man he became. The storms of adversity that tear up the willow by the roots, fixes the oak more securely, and its future maturity is invigorated, and its stability strengthened by the struggle.

JOSIAH SPODE, ESQ.

July ... At the Mount, Staffordshire, aged 73, Josiah Spode, esq. potter to the King.

He was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, where his father, in the early part of whose time the manufacturers of earthenware were few and small, had established a flourishing trade. He produced, in perfection, and with great success, the blue printed services, then recently introduced; and the vitrified basaltes, or black Egyptian ware, were much improved by his efforts.

The son, now deceased, was from his earliest years remarked for intelligence and attention. When taken from school, his father employed him occasionally to superintend every branch of the manufacture in which his services could be available. At the early age of nineteen, he married Miss Barker, daughter of a brother manufacturer. This union, in which neither interest nor ambition had part, constituted the mutual happiness of the parties, until the year 1797, when the lady died in childbirth.

After his marriage, Mr. Spode's father and father-in-law, considered it desir-

able that he should settle in the metropolis. In this he so abundantly succeeded, that in the year previously to the death of his father, which occurred suddenly in 1797, his net profits exceeded the sum of 13,000*l.* His liberality kept pace with his success; upon one occasion, he presented a diligent and confidential servant with a gift of 1,000*l.*

On his father's death, he committed the management of the London warehouse to his eldest son and the confidential servant alluded to, and settled his family at Fenton Hall, in the neighbourhood of his manufactory at Stoke. The establishment was greatly extended; and, to the manufacture of earthenware, that of porcelain, before established only at Derby, Coalport, and Worcester, was added. Mr. Spode's celebrity in this branch of his manufacture may be inferred from the circumstance, that in 1806, the Prince of Wales, attended by the Duke of Clarence, the Marquis of Stafford, and several other noblemen, visited the potteries, and have appointed him potter to his Royal Highness.

In 1803 Mr. Spode erected a splendid mansion at the Mount, whither his family removed in 1804. There, at the Jubilee in 1809, he gave a splendid fete to all the gentry of the district, and as handsomely regaled the persons in his employment. In 1812 he erected a very large steam-engine on his premises, and made many important improvements. In 1823, having greatly enhanced the value as well as the beauty of his porcelain, he produced as a specimen, a large and superbly ornamented jar, of such elegance in form and embellishment, as to entitle it to the praise of a *chef d'œuvre*.

Mr. Spode's liberality to his servants was proverbial; and, at his death, those who were in the more confidential offices, were distinguished by substantial proofs of the estimation in which they had been held.

J. M. LESLIE, ESQ.

Sept. 7. At Huntingdon, in the prime of life, John Mackie Leslie, esq. surgeon.

This gentleman received the rudiments of his education at Huntingdon Free-school, under the Rev. Mr. Edwards. He afterwards repaired to the University of Edinburgh, where he much distinguished himself by his zeal, assiduity, and intelligence, and acquired a passionate taste for the arts and polite literature. Notwithstanding his laborious professional duties, he found time to form a well-chosen collection of pictures and engravings, to lay the foundation of a well-selected library, and

to make himself acquainted with all the important publications of the day, both literary and scientific. He was one of the most active members of the Huntingdonshire Book-club, and was to have taken the Vice-President's chair at the anniversary meeting of that long-established institution, on the day before his death.

Mr. Leslie, who had been married but eleven weeks to the only daughter of his uncle Dr. Mackie of Bath (lately of Southampton), was carried off by a fever, which he himself attributed to a *coup-de-soleil*.

RICHARD EDWARDS, M. D.

Sept. 12. At Falmouth, after a protracted illness, Richard Edwards, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a Magistrate for Cornwall.

He was the third son of the late Mr. John Edwards, for many years managing partner of the Cornish Copper Company, and a gentleman of great strength of understanding and integrity of principle. The deceased graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, M. A. 1801, B. and D. M. 1802; and at first settled in London, where he delivered lectures on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and filled the office of Censor at the College of Physicians. He removed into his native county about 1808, and from that time to his death continued to reside at Falmouth.

Dr. Edwards united great natural talents and the most varied acquirements. He was thoroughly acquainted with his profession, and excelled as a chemist and practical mechanic. His habits were active, industrious, and benevolent, his manners mild and unassuming; and in private life there was a peculiar playfulness in his demeanour which endeared him to all who were numbered among his associates.

MR. FURLONG.

July 25. At Dublin, aged about 30, Mr. Thomas Furlong, a gentleman distinguished in Ireland by his poetical and literary talent.

Mr. Furlong was born at a place called Searawalsh, within three miles of Enniscorthy, in Wexford. His father was a thriving farmer, and gave him an education suitable to a youth intended for the counting-house; and at fourteen he was bound apprentice to a respectable trader in the Irish metropolis. The ledger, however, had less attraction for him than the Muses; but, though he "lisp'd in numbers," he did not let his passion for poetry interfere with his more useful and more important duties.

Through life he retained the friendship of his employer; and when that gentleman died, some years ago, Mr. Furlong lamented his death in a pathetic poem, entitled "The Burial."

During those leisure moments of which commercial business admits, Mr. Furlong cultivated polite literature with the most indefatigable industry; and long before the expiration of his apprenticeship he had become a contributor to various periodical publications in London and Dublin. His devotion to the forbidden Nine did not escape some of those sages who have an instinctive abhorrence of poetry. They rebuked the young bard; but he was not to be deterred from his favourite pursuit; and he wrote a "Vindication of Poetry," in the exordium to which he thus addresses one of these obtrusive friends:

"Go! dotard, go! and if it suits thy mind,
Range yonder rocks, and reason with the wind;
Or, if its motions own another's will,
Walk to the beach, and bid the waves be still;
In newer orbits let the planets run,
Or throw a cloud of darkness o'er the Sun---
A measur'd movement bids the comets keep,
Or lull the music of the spheres to sleep---
These may obey thee, but the fiery soul
Of Genius owns not, brooks not thy controul!"

At length he was able to indulge without obstruction in his love of literature. Mr. Jameson, a man of enlarged and liberal views, gave him a confidential situation in his distillery, which did not, however, engross his whole time. He published the *Misanthrope*, a didactic poem, and contributed largely to the *New Monthly Magazine*. In 1822, he projected the *New Irish Magazine*; and in 1825, when the *Morning Register* was started, wrote a number of clever parodies, which, though addressed to local subjects, frequently found their way into the columns of the London journals. In the same year he became a contributor to *Robins's London and Dublin Magazine*. His reputation now stood so high, that his name was often coupled with that of Moore at convivial meetings in Dublin; his society was courted, and his countrymen in general spoke loudly in praise of his talents. His lyrical compositions attained great popularity;—they were sung at the piano, and chanted in the streets. At length he was engaged on a work of more decided importance. Mr. Hardiman, author of the *History of Galway*, &c. having projected the publication of the remains of the Irish Bards, Furlong undertook to translate the songs of the celebrated Carolan. These he completed; and they form part of the "Irish Minstrelsy," now being printed. Mr. Furlong had also in the press a poem of

some length, entitled "The Doom of Derenzie," which was warmly eulogised by Maturin, and will be published immediately.

Mr. Furlong was a man of the most amiable and inoffensive manners.

SIGNOR SAPIO.

June 30. In London, aged 76, Signor Sapio, a long celebrated Professor of Singing.

He was an Italian by birth, and in early life settled at Paris. He filled there the office of chapel-master, was the instructor of Queen Marie Antoinette, and had the honour of being preferred to Piccini, Sacchini, and Gluck, his rivals at the French court. Such a connection of course drove him from France at the breaking out of the Revolution, although he had married a French lady. He came to this country, and so widely had his fame spread, that immediately on his arrival he was appointed singing master to the Duchess of York, and then to the Princess of Wales. His instruction was sought by all the highest nobility, and for a long period he continued at the head of his profession in the fashionable world. The musical historians and critics of his day ascribe the superiority of his style to its incomparable feeling and expression, while the facility with which he imparted its peculiarities to his pupils appears to have been unique.

Signor Sapio was the father of Mr. Sapio, the distinguished tenor of Covent-garden Theatre, and of Mr. A. Sapio, the very promising young bass singer, attached to the Royal Academy of Music.

KIESEWETTER.

Sept. 28. In Great Portland-street, aged 50, Christoph Gottfried Kiesewetter, the celebrated violinist.

He was born at Anspach, a son of Johann Frederick Kiesewetter, the first violin at the Royal Chapel of that court. The deceased was first introduced to a British audience, in the winter of 1821, at the Philharmonic Concert. His success before that judicious assembly was complete; and since that time he has spent much of his time in England, and acquired great popularity by his concerto and solo playing. He was the first who introduced the compositions of the celebrated Mayseder into this country. A competent judge of the science has observed, "Kiesewetter was on the violin what Munden was in comedy; like him, he could either raise a smile by his comic skips and eccentric *roulemens*, or move the heart by his touches of exquisite feeling."

Kiesewetter was engaged at the late Leicester Music-meeting, where he played once. He was also to perform at Norwich, but the indisposition under which he laboured prevented him. He was brought to London by Mr. Oury, leader of the ballet at the Opera-house, and died a few days after. He has left in Germany an attached widow and eight or nine children. A concert for their benefit at the Argyll rooms is fixed for the 18th of February.

His remains were deposited in the Savoy Chapel, and the funeral was a public one. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kramer (of the King's private band) were the chief mourners; and the following distinguished professors joined the procession:—Messrs. Shield, Spagnoletti, Liverati, F. Cramer, Moralt, Attwood, Kollman, Rovedino, Potter, Moscheles, Calkin, Blackburn, Sedlazick, and Sir George Smart; and also, his friends and countrymen, Messrs. Hinke and Stumpff. The absence of so many others who had not returned from their provincial engagements, occasioned the number to be more limited than it otherwise would have been, as no artist was ever more universally esteemed than Kiesewetter, either in public or private.

M. LEMOT.

May 9. At Paris, aged 54, M. Lemot, an eminent sculptor, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the order of St. Michael, and a member of the fourth class of the Institute.

He was a native of Lyons, and was originally intended for the profession of architecture. Walking, however, one day in the park at Sceaux, he was so struck with Puget's Hercules, that he began to draw it from various points of view, and whilst thus occupied was observed by the sculptor Dejour, who forthwith took him as a pupil. In 1790 he obtained the prize for sculpture, and was sent to Rome, which city he and the other pupils of the French Academy were obliged to quit two years afterwards. On his return to Paris, he endeavoured to obtain assistance from the Government for himself and his comrades; but scarcely had he succeeded in effecting this, when, just as he was about to return to Italy, he was drawn for the army, and obliged to join an artillery corps, under the command of Pichegru, in which he continued till 1795. It being then the intention of the Government to erect a colossal statue on the Pont Neuf, representing the French nation, under the figure of Hercules, Lemot was commissioned to execute it,

and his model was approved of. The design, however, was afterwards abandoned, and the artist thus prevented from completing a work that, for its magnitude, would have been one of the most considerable ever attempted in modern times. He afterwards signalized himself by the grand bas-relief in the pediment of the façade of the Louvre, and various other productions. Among these may be mentioned his statues of Lycurgus, Leonidas, Cicero, Murat, a Hebe, and the two equestrian figures of Henri IV. and Louis XIV. The last-mentioned statue, which was executed for the city of Lyons, is a noble performance, notwithstanding the incongruity of the costume, the artist having, in conformity with the absurd fashion of the 17th century, represented the monarch in armour, and a flowing periwig.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Robert Bartholomew*, Rector of Tarrant Rawston, Dorset, and formerly Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Exeter. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1778, being the 13th Senior Wrangler of that year, and M.A. 1786. He was presented to his living in 1782 by R. Gundrey, esq.; and elected in 1793 to the Mastership of Exeter School, which he resigned in 1809.

Rev. *Ponsonby M. Carew*, Precentor of the Cathedral of Lismore, Rector of Ardmire, and Vicar of Ardmire and Ballymacart.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Edw. Glover*. He was of Eman. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789.

At Birmingham, aged 28, the Rev. *Geo. Hollbrook*, late Curate of Handsworth. He was of Trinity Hall, Camb. B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, LL.B. 18.

At Fort St. George, Madras, the Rev. *Robert Sparke Hutchings*, Rector of Dittisham, in Devonshire. He was of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1808; and was presented to Dittisham in 1815 by the Earl of Mount Edgcombe.

At Combs Rectory, Suffolk, the Rev. *C. Lawson*, Curate of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Needham.

At Ripple, in Kent, the Rev. *Robert Mesham*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Bromham cum Oakley, Beds. He was presented to the latter living in 1815 by Eton College, and to the former in 1823.

At Elmbridge, Worc. aged 28, the Rev. *John Penrice*, 2d son of the late Geo. Penrice, esq. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

At Southampton, the Rev. *E. F. Roberts*,
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Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship Gloucester.

At Rome, the Rev. *Thos. Rich. Spence*, eldest son of the late Thos. Spence, esq. of Hanover-sq. He was of Trin. Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1811.

The Rev. *Wm. D. Swan*, incumbent minister of Ferry Port-on-craig, co. Fife.

The Rev. *Evan Thomas*, Vicar of Llan-granwg and Llandysilio Gogo, Cardig. He was of Pemb. Hall, Camb. B.A. 1798; and was presented to both his livings in 1790 by Dr. Horsley, then Bishop of St. David's.

The Rev. *Joseph Watkins*, Perpetual Curate of St. Giles's, Durham, and Vicar of Norham. Mr. Watkins was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1767, M.A. 1771. He was formerly Vicar of Merrington, a living in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, as is that of Norham, to which he was presented in 1802; the same year he obtained his Durham Church on the presentation of Sir H. V. Tempest, bart.

Aug. 30. At Anstey, near Alton, in his 82d year, the Rev. *James Duncan*, Perpetual Curate of West Warleham, and Master of Eggar's Free Grammar School. He was born at Fetteresso, Kincardineshire, March 5, 1746; and was M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen. Mr. Duncan ranked high as a scholar, and was a man of a most amiable and benevolent disposition.

Oct. At Kirby Stephen, Westmorland, the Rev. *James Lamb*, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1780.

Oct. 10. At Farnley, near Leeds, aged 45, the Rev. *Thomas Pullan*, Perpetual Curate of that place, and Curate of the parish church of Leeds. He was nephew of the late Mr. Benjamin Pullan, of Hull, and has left a widow and seven children to lament their severe loss. He was of Sidney Coll. Camb. B.A. 1806.

Oct. 15. At Shipston-on-Stour, aged 80, the Rev. *John Jones*, D.D. Vicar of that place; step-father to Lord Viscount Ashbrook. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus Coll. Oxf., where he proceeded M.A. 1771, B.D. 1779, and D.D. 1788, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1789. In 1790 he married Elizabeth, widow of William, 2nd Viscount Ashbrook, and mother of the late and present Peers. Her ladyship (whose maiden name was Ridge) died in 1808.—The present turn of the alternate patronage to Shipston-on-Stour is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Oct. 16. At Kingsweston, Som. aged 26, the Rev. *James Scott*, M.A. of Wadham Coll. Oxf., eldest son of James Scott, esq. of Winfrith, Dorset.

Oct. 17. At Beoley, Worc. aged 69, the Rev. *Thos. Cormouls*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1786;

and was presented in that year to the rectory of Trefgarne, in Pembrokeshire, by T. and S. Shaw, esqrs. In 1804, being then resident at Wolverhampton, he published, in 8vo. "Eversion, or a refutation of the present principles of Mundane Philosophy." He was presented to the Vicarage of Beoley in 1823.

Oct. 24. At Dirham, Glouc. aged 82, the Rev. *George Swayne*, Rector of that place, and Vicar of Pucklechurch. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1771; was presented to Pucklechurch in 1772, by the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and to Dirham within the last few years. He has left a son of the same names and College, now Vicar of Hockley, in Essex.

Oct. 26. At Wallingford, suddenly, of apoplexy, the Rev. *William Taylor Garnett*, M.A. Curate of St. Peter's, in that borough.

At Ackworth, Yorkshire, aged 53, the Rev. *Geo. Maddison*, Vicar of North Reston and Little Grimsby, Linc. He was of St. John's College, Camb. B. A. 1799, M. A. 1802; was presented to North Reston in 1800, by Wm. Hornby, esq. and to Little Grimsby in 1807, by J. Nelthorpe, esq.

Oct. 28. At Muir House, aged 80, the Rev. *Dr. Davidson*, for fifty years a minister in Edinburgh, for forty-one of which he was one of the pastors of the Tolbooth Church.

Nov. 6. At Scarborough, aged 75, the Rev. *John Kirk*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Thwing. He was of Worc. Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1778, was presented to Scarborough in 1789, by — Thompson, esq. and to Thwing in 1809, by the Crown.

Nov. 9. At the Rectory-house, Bloomsbury, the Rev. *Thomas Willis*, Rector of that parish, Prebendary and Treasurer of Rochester, and Vicar of Watlington, Kent. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Francis Willis, physician to the King, who died in 1807 (see vol. LXXVII. p. 1180.) He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1781, LL.D. 1791; was in the latter year presented, by the Crown, to his London church and to a Prebend of Rochester, Lord Thurlow being then Lord Chancellor; and was presented to Watlington by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester in 1800. His remains were interred in Bloomsbury church-yard.

Nov. 11. At Clifton, the Rev. *William Everett*, Vicar of Romford, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of New Coll. Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1801, B.D. 1810, and by which Society he was presented to the living of Romford.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 15. In Doctors' Commons, Martha, wife of Thos. Gent, esq. This accomplished lady was well known for her high attainments as a lecturer, and her course on the Physiology of the External Senses was a perfect mo-

del of elegant composition and refined oratory. Her lectures are preparing for publication. A fine bust of Mrs. Gent, by Behnes, was exhibited two years ago at the Royal Academy.

Sept. 17. At his uncle's, C. W. Hick, esq. Cheapside, aged 26, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Johnstone, Rector of Broughton, Notts.

Oct. 7. In Curzon-street, the Right Hon. Esther Lady Muncaster. She was the 2d dau. of Thos. Barry of Clapham in Surrey, esq.; was married 1stly to Capt. Jas. Morrison; and 2dly, Jan. 13, 1802, to Gen. the 2d and late Lord Muncaster, by whom, who died in 1818, her Ladyship was mother of the present Peer.

Oct. 16. In Keppell-st. aged 58, Wm. Scott, esq. late of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

Oct. 21. Aged 74, Arthur Benson, esq. one of the principal Committee-clerks of the House of Commons, younger brother to John Benson, esq. who held a similar situation, and whose death is recorded in Part i. p. 476. Both these gentlemen died suddenly of apoplexy; the now deceased, when riding alone in an hackney coach on his way to be cupped. They were successively, previously to being appointed Committee-clerks, the occupants of the highly respectable office of Clerk of the Journals.

Oct. 23. At Camberwell, Eliz. wife of J. Arnould, M.D.

Oct. 24. In New North-st. Red Lion-sq. Capt. Jas. Coxwell, late of the Lady Raffles East Indiaman.

Oct. 26. At Hyde Park Corner, aged 44, Walter Young, esq. of the East India House.

Oct. 30. In Smith-square, Westminster, aged 60, after a tedious illness, much lamented, Capt. John Langdale Smith, R.N.

Aged 11, Mary, youngest child of the Right Hon. Anthony Brown, Lord Mayor.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 92, Sir Francis Willes, youngest son of the late Dr. Edw. Willes, a former Bishop of Bath and Wells; and many years ago one of the Under-Secretaries of State.

Oct. 31. At Lambeth, aged 60, Jeffrey O'Connell, esq. formerly Major in the 18th regt. He was appointed Captain in 1794, Captain in the 18th 1803; brevet Major June 1814, and Major in his regiment in September following; but retired from the service soon after.

In Gloucester-place, Mary, the wife of Geo. Silk, esq. of Doctors'-commons.

Lately. Lieut.-Gen. Edward Stehelin, Colonel of the second battalion of Royal Artillery. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant R. A. in 1779, Captain in 1789, Major in the army 1797, Lieut. Colonel 1802, Lieut. Colonel R. A. 1807, Colonel R. A. 1808, and Major-General 1811. He served on the staff at Barbadoes, was present at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815, and at that

of Martinique he commanded the Artillery, for which service he wore an honorary medal.

At Twickenham, aged 14, Lady Frances Caroline Douglas, sixth dau. of the Marquis of Queensbury.

At Chelsea, aged 26, Jacob Dowring Peckford, M. D. lately resident in Dorset.

Nov. 1. At Camberwell, aged 48, Christ. Baldock, esq. Lieut.-Col. Commd. E. I. C.

At Peckham, aged 70, C. Waltham, esq.

Nov. 2. In South Audley-st. John Talbot, esq. formerly of the Guards, and only son of R. T. esq. M. P. for co. Dublin.

In Dover-st. aged 72, Chas. March, esq.

At Champion-hill, aged 70, W. Croughton, esq.

Aged 82, Priscilla, relict of Wm. Elyard, esq. of Clapham-rise.

Nov. 7. At Kentish-town, Sarah, lady of Sir James Williams.

Nov. 8. Aged 64, Wm. Abud, esq. of Hornsey-lane and Clerkenwell.

Nov. 10. In Sloane-st. aged 55, Caroline, wife of Thos. Osborne, esq.

Nov. 12. In Mansfield-st. aged 76, Thos. Hunter, esq. of Besley Hall, Worc.

Nov. 14. At Battersea-rise, aged 72, Thos. Ashness, esq.

Nov. 15. In Soho-sq. aged 80, Isabella, relict of Davidson Rich. Grieve, esq. of Swarland House, Northumb.

Geo. Medley, esq. late of East India House.

Nov. 16. At Addington-pl. Camberwell, aged 34, Mary, wife of Abraham De Home, esq.

Nov. 17. In Norfolk-st. aged 77, Wm. Cramp, esq. of St. Petersburg.

Nov. 18. In Upper Brook-st. Isabella Anne, wife of Rev. Algernon Peyton.

Nov. 18. At Pingsworth House, Hammersmith, aged 80, Mrs. Price.

Nov. 18. In Connaught-sq. Sophia Eliza, sister to Sir Roger Martin, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Mordaunt, the 4th and late Bart. of Long Milford, Suffolk, by Everilda Dorothea, 3d dau. of the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Burnham, Norfolk.

BERKS.—Oct. 12. In Windsor, Cath. dau. of the late H. Bainbrigg Buckeridge, esq. late of Erley Court.

Nov. 4. At Windsor, aged 75, the Hon. Mrs. Ariana Margaret Egerton, Lady of the Bedchamber to the late Queen Charlotte. She was cousin to the Earl of Bridgewater, being the eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Egerton (younger brother to the Bp. of Durham), by Mary, dau. of Robt. Kirke, esq.

Nov. 6. In Crown-street, Reading, in her 103d year, Mrs. Ann Phillis Morrell.

Nov. 11. Aged 83, Broom Witts, esq. of Cookham-grove, Berks.

CORNWALL.—*Lately*. At Truro, Frances, 2d dau. of L.C. Daubuz, esq.

At Treharrick, near Bodmin, Abraham Hambly, esq.

DEVON.—*Sept.* 22. Accidentally shot by his own gun, whilst taking shelter from a shower, Lieut. Augustus Lampen, R. N.

Sept. 22. Aged 40, Wm. Maddox Hill, eldest son of John Hill, esq. of Exmouth.

Lately. At Bideford, Commander R. Cutts Barton, R. N.

Nov. 4. At Edginswell House, near Torquay, aged 44, Lewis Protheroe, esq.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 12. Aged 69, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Dr. Dupré, of Wyke Cottage.

DURHAM.—*Oct.* 2. At Bishop Auckland, aged 75, Margaret, widow of Geo. Hodgson, esq.

ESSEX.—*Oct.* 5. At Saffron Walden, aged 32, Wm. second son of Thos. Hall, esq.

Oct. 20. At Stroud-green, aged 42, J. Kebball, esq.

Oct. 22. At his seat, Rochetts, Osborne Markham, esq. the youngest son of the late Abp. of York.

GLOUC.—*Oct.* ... At the house of Lady Riversdale at Dowdeswell, Miss Haly, dau. of Lady Haly of Cheltenham.

At Cheltenham, Capt. P. Justice, for many years resident in Bath.

Oct. 9. At Cheltenham, Harriet, wife of Hurt Sitwell, esq.

Oct. 10. At Newnham, Thos. Lucas, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 31, Eliza Walker, wife of Sam. Sproule, esq. late of Bombay Medical Board.

Nov. 7. At the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 67th year, Henry Dupont, esq. During the late war, as the commanding officer of that part of the Somerset Light Dragoons which was stationed in the county and town of Carnarvon, he received the written acknowledgments of the Magistrates of the district for his conduct; and also those of the Corporation and the Lord Lieutenant of Bristol, for his services as Major of the Royal Bristol Cavalry, and was gratified by a most flattering testimonial of the feelings of the corps expressed by a munificent present of plate on his retirement in consequence of ill health.

Nov. 13. In his 92d year, Henry Teye, esq. of Belle-Vue, Clifton.

Nov. 15. At Bathwick, in his 73d year, John Duncan, esq.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 26. At Lyndhurst, Serenia, wife of Samuel John Nicoll, esq.

Lately. Frances Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Henry Worsley, D.D. Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight.

At the Admiralty House, Devonport, aged 16, Georgiana Carnegie, youngest dau. of Adm. the Earl of Northesk, Commander in Chief at Plymouth.

At Portsmouth, Commander Thos. Edwards, R.N.

Nov. 3. Anna Maria, wife of Rev. Thos. Clarke, of Mitcheldever, and cousin to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was born July 11, 1791, the youngest dau. of the late Hon. John Grey, by Susannah, dau. of Ralph Lyeester, esq. and was married Jan. 14, 1817.

Nov. 5. At Thaldon Lodge, Sarah, youngest dau. of late Thos. Smith, esq.

Nov. 11. At Chewton, near Christchurch, in his 70th year, E. Dampier, esq.

Nov. 14. At Sherborne, Mrs. Jillard, wife of Wm. Peard Jillard, esq. of Oakhill, and dau. of late Vernon Noake, esq.

Nov. 15. At Southampton, Harriet Isabella, wife of Robert Langford, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

KENT.—*Oct. ...* At Woolwich, Col. James Hawker, C. B. late Commander of the Royal Artillery in the Plymouth district, and Lt.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. He was appointed first Lieut. R. A. in 1794; Capt.-Lieut. 1799; Capt. 1803; brevet Major 1811; Lt.-Col. R. A. 1815; and Colonel 1825. He served in Spain and Portugal, received a medal for the Battle of Albuhera, and was also present at Waterloo.

Oct. 22. At Bromley, Frances Vansittart, youngest dau. of Rev. Edw. Neale, Rector of Taplow.

Oct. 26. At Torry-hill, aged 69, Osborne Tyldon, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the County.

Oct. 28. At Dalston, aged 61, Jos. Boord, esq.

Nov. 8. At Folkstone, aged 94, Mr. Kennett Spieer, leaving a widow in her 97th year. The deceased had been married 74 years, and was the oldest freeman and male inhabitant of that town.

Nov. 11. Edw. Boys, esq. of Upton House, a Captain in the Navy, and many years a Magistrate for the County.

Nov. 19. At Broadstairs, Francis Witham, esq. late of Montague-st. Russell-sq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Oct. 22.* At Goadby Park, Ann, only dau. of Rev. Wm. Singleton, Rector of South Witham, and wife to Otho Manners, esq. High Sheriff.

Oct. 22. Aged 58, Henry Eddowes, gent. of Loughborough.

Nov. 7. At Beaumanor Park, much regretted, Sarah, dau. of Wm. Herriek, esq.

Nov. 10. At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 61, Middlemore Clark Pilkington, esq.

Nov. 19. At Hinekley, aged 59, Ann, the wife of Thos. Collett, M. D. of the Oakells near Bromsgrove.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 26.* At Ham-common, aged 90, Samuel Nicholson, esq.

At Stanwell, aged 76, Eliz. wife of Joseph Cantwell, esq.

Nov. 11. At the Mount, Harrow, aged 22, Sophia Margaret Ann, youngest dau. of Col. Campbell, of Gatcombe Park, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 14. At East Acton, aged 85, Jane, widow of John D. Engleheart, esq. of Kew.

NORFOLK.—At Costessy, aged 100, Anne Maria Teresia Vere, formerly of Norwich.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Oct. 22.* At Oxford, aged 79, Mr. Sutton Thos. Wood. He served the office of Chamberlain in 1772, and of Bailiff in 1780; and was the oldest member of the Council Chamber.

Nov. 10. At Woodstock, aged 39, Henry Francis Mavor, esq. He had been brought up to the Law; and was for many years a member of the Corporation of Woodstock, of which his father is now, for the eighth time, Mayor; and had long been a Lieutenant in Lord Churehill's Reg. of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Nov. 11. At Shalden Lodge, Arthur Smith, Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, ninth and youngest son of the late Thos. Smith, esq.

SALOP.—*July.* At Burford-house, aged 13, Eliz. youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. George Rushout, niece to Lord Northwick and to the Earl of Galloway.

Aug. William Francis, esq. of Buildwas; who has left by his will the sum of 10,000*l.* to the Salop County Infirmary, after the death of four persons, the youngest of whom is now forty years of age.

Oct. ... At Shrewsbury school, Andrew Wadham, fourth son of the Rev. J. Foley, Rector of Holt, Worc.

SOMERSET.—At Malse, aged 82, Mary, relict of Oliver George Standert, esq. of Taunton.

July 18. At Devizes, when on a visit to R. Waylen, esq. aged 54, the Rev. Mr. Priestley, of Fordingbridge, nephew to the celebrated Dr. P.

Nov. 5.—At Bath, aged 74, John Dunkin, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Nov. 3.* At Uttoxeter, aged 86, Brian Hodgson, esq.

SURREY.—*Sept. 16.* At Wimbledon, aged 63, Susannah, wife of Robt. Podmore, esq. of Clayton, Sussex.

Sept. 25. At Limpsfield, in her 55th year, Mary, widow of Major Rich. Hay, of the Bengal Establishment.

Oct. 23. At Harefield House, Cheam, aged 81, the widow of T. Baker, esq. of Uxbridge.

Nov. 10. At Streatham, aged 49, Eliz. wife of Samuel Elyard, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 28.* At Hastings, the Hon. Orlando Bridgman.

Oct. 25. At Brighton, aged 84, the widow of Tho. Palmer, esq. of Melton Mowbray.

Oct. 16. At Horsham, of apoplexy, Mr. S. Dendy, surgeon; and shortly afterwards his eldest dau. Miss Eliz. Dendy. Their remains were on the following Saturday interred in the Baptist burial-ground; and on the ensuing night Mrs. Dendy, the wife of the deceased, and Mrs. Bowles his sister, both expired.

Nov. 1. At Brighton, aged 17, Jane, fifth dau. of Thomas Halford, esq. late of Kennington.

Nov. 11. At Ratton, aged 57, Geo. Thos. Thomas, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. 11th Reg. Light Dragoons.

Nov. 15. At Brighton, after a few days illness, aged 17, William Mayhew, second son of Thos. Courtney, esq. of Colchester.

WARWICK.—Oct. 11. At the Rectory, Oldberrow, Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Peshall.

Oct. 26. Aged 79, Wrothersley Digby, esq. of Meredon Hall.

WILTS.—Sept. 29. At Manningford Bruce, aged 33, Lucy, wife of Robert Falkner, esq. of Bath, and only dau. of the late Thos. Alexander, esq. of Manningford.

Oct. 8. At Monkton Farley, David Jones Long, esq.

Oct. 14. In her 58th year, Eleanor, wife of Ant. Guy, esq. of Chippenham.

YORKSHIRE.—Sept. 13. Aged 93, Mr. Christ. Tarran, of Scotton, near Richmond. This eccentric gentleman had secluded himself from the world by confining himself to his bed-room for upwards of 20 years; during which time he was never seen by any person, except two or three confidential friends, whom he admitted into his chamber.

Sept. 24. At Campsall, Cath. relict of John Foljambe, esq.

At Bradford, aged 36, the wife of the Rev. W. Morgan, Minister of Christ Church in that town.

Sept. 25. At Beverley, at an advanced age, Col. Machell.

At Kermington-house, near Brocklesby, Mary, widow of the late Francis Hudson, esq.

Sept. 29. At Richmond, in her 65th year, Margaret, relict of Joseph Taylor, esq. of Bowes. She was a descendant of the immortal Addison.

Oct. 1. At York, aged 78, Susanna, dau. of the late Josiah Hotham, esq.

Oct. 3. Aged 73, Wm. Day, esq. Mayor of the borough of Heddon, for the fifth time.

Oct. 4. Aged 88, Robert Harrison, esq. senior alderman of Kendal, and nearly fifty years a member of the Corporation.

Oct. 6. At Elliott-house, near Ripon, Sally, dau. of the late John Wilkinson, esq. of Roehampton-house, Surrey.

Oct. 8. At Beningborough-hall, in her 88th year, Mrs. Earle.

Oct. 14. At Hull, aged 79, Eliz. relict of Wm. Sparks, esq.

Oct. 14. In her 88th year, Frances, relict of the late Wm. Travis, esq. of Hull, and youngest dau. of late Edw. Athawes, esq. a Virginia merchant of London.

Oct. 17. In her 100th year, Mrs. Ann Robinson. She retained the use of her faculties almost unimpaired.

Lately. Aged 54, Miss Beal, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Beal, esq. of Scagglethorp.

At Redcar, aged 65, Hester, sister to Andrew Peterson, esq. of Wakefield.

Nov. 1. Aged 39, Anne, wife of Mancklin Holland, esq. of Heppleworth, near Cottingham.

Nov. 2. Aged 60, Ralph Blakelock, esq. many years a partner in the Banking House of Messrs. Parker, Shores, and Blakelock, of Sheffield.

WALES.—At Swansea, Diana, widow of Thos. H. Swymmer, esq.

Oct. 5. At Llangollen, Thos. Hewitt, esq. of Guilford-street.

Oct. 22. At Voelas, Denbigh, Robert Watkin, son of C. W. G. Wynne, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 27. In Leith Walk, Edinburgh, Dr. D. R. Candell, late of Hull.

IRELAND.—Oct. 10. At Pollorton, co. Carlow, the Hon. Dame Catherine Burton, widow of Sir Charles Burton, of that place, bart. and cousin to the Earl of Desert. She was the youngest of the three daughters of John the 2d Baron Desert, by Sophia, only dau. and heiress of Brettridge Badham, of Rockfield, co. Cork, esq. (by Sophia, 2d dau. of John 3d Lord Kingston), and widow of Richard-Thornhill Lawn, esq.

Lately. Thos. Westropp, esq. of Ross House, co. Clare, who has bequeathed 400*l.* to the charitable institutions of Limerick, as follows; 100*l.* to the Protestant free-school; 100*l.* to the Protestant Female Orphan School; and 200*l.* to the House of Industry.

In Killarney, aged 75, the Countess de Severac, aunt to the Earl of Kenmare, and to Wilmot Horton, esq. M.P. She was daughter of Thomas the fourth Viscount Kenmare, by Anne, dau. and heiress of Thos. Coke of Painstown, co. Carlow, esq. and was married in 1772.

Nov. 6. At Maparath, co. Meath, Eliza, wife of Thomas-Taylor Rowley, esq. She was the third daughter and co-heiress of the late Daniel Toler, esq. of Beechwood, co. Tipperary, Knight of the Shire for that county during many parliaments, and elder brother to the Earl of Norbury*.

ABROAD.—May 26. In Jamaica, aged 111, Mary Bridge, a black woman.

July 29. Aged 22, Robert-Temple Pocock, esq. Lieut. in the Madras Light Cavalry, third son of Sir George Pocock, bart.

Sept. 3. At Jamaica, Dr. Tully, Inspector of Hospitals.

Sept. 16. At Philadelphia, aged 72, Rowland Sandiford, esq. younger brother to the late Archdeacon (of whom we gave some memoirs in our last vol. part i. pp. 474, 563), and to the Rev. Dr. S. Rector of Fulmodestone, Norf.

* In Debrett's and other Peerages, this lady is erroneously stated to have married "William Morley, esq."

Sept. 27. At Antigua, Capt. Robert Dudgeon, of the 1st Royals. His constitution had been much impaired by active service in all parts of the globe, previously to his embarking for the West Indies; but he was a brave soldier, and suffered nothing to interfere with his duty to his King and Country. He had an active share in the glorious battle of Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded, and received, upon that field, the marked approbation of the lamented General Picton. His memory will be long cherished by a large circle of friends.

Sept. 31. At Paris, H. M. Topham, only dau. of the Rev. T. F. Bowes, of Cowlam, co. York.

Oct. 10. At St. Omer's, of chronic inflammation, in his 59th year, Richard Edwards, esq. He was the youngest son of Mr. William Edwards, many years a bookseller of eminence at Halifax, who died in 1808, much respected, leaving three sons. The eldest was James Edwards, esq., the well-known Bookseller and Bibliographer, of Pall-Mall; of whom a memoir appeared in vol LXXXVI. i. p. 181.; and the second, Thomas, has recently retired to Southport, to enjoy the comforts of a well-earned fortune acquired in business at Halifax. The subject of this notice was placed by his father as a

Bookseller in Bond-street; but he relinquished business about 1799, on being presented by Earl Spencer to the appointment of Head Registrar of the Island of Minorea; which situation he retained till the surrender of that Settlement. Unfortunately his residence in a tropical climate brought on a liver complaint, from the effects of which he never recovered. He has left a widow and five sons, to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband and father.

Oct. 13. At sea, Lieut. W. B. Lamb, R.N. Commander of the ship Prince Regent.

Oct. 24. At Lausanne, Laura, relict of the Rev. Frederic Thruston.

Lately. At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 19, the Hon. Matthew St. Clair, Lieut. 84 Foot. He was the 2nd son of Charles, 13th and present Lord Sinclair, by his first wife, Mary Agnes, only dau. of James Chisholme, esq.

At Montreal, Canada, after giving birth to a son, since dead, Mary Aston, wife of Chas. Ogden, esq. Solicitor-general and youngest dau. of Gen. J. Coffin.

Nov. 7. At Leipsic, of dropsy, aged 60, her Majesty, Maria Theresa Josephine Charlotte Jane, Queen of Saxony. She was a Princess of Austria, and became the second wife of the King of Saxony in 1817.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 24, to November 20, 1827.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 1001	Males - 738	} 1484	Between	2 and 5	147
Females - 975	Females - 746			50 and 60	125
Whereof have died under two years old		433		5 and 10	60
				60 and 70	144
				10 and 20	49
				70 and 80	118
				20 and 30	111
				80 and 90	38
				30 and 40	122
				90 and 100	4
				40 and 50	132
				101	1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Imperial Average, per Quarter, of the Six Weeks ended Nov. 9, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 3	30 7	22 9	33 0	42 3	46 6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 1l. 14s. Clover 6l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 1l. 14s. Clover 5l. 10s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 26:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,874 Calves 144
Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep.....	22,670 Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, Nov. 9, 32s. 6d. to 41s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, November 19, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham .	135	£. —	East London . . .	125 0	£. 5 0
Barnsley	295 0	12 0	Grand Junction . .	65 0	3 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	303 0	12 10	Kent	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav.	140 0	6 0	Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
Coventry	1250 0	44 & bs.	South London . . .	89 0	—
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex . .	73 0	3 0
Croydon	2 10	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	170	7 0	Alliance	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	4 5	Albion	58 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester	113 0	3 15	Atlas	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde . .	590 0	25 0	British Commercial .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Junction . . .	310 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey . . .	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3 0	Globe	151 0	7 0
Grand Union	26 0	1 0	Guardian	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	—
Grand Western . . .	8 0	—	Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Imperial Fire . . .	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	5 0
Huddersfield	17 0	—	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0	1 5	Norwich Union . . .	50 0	1 10
Lancaster	32 0	1 10	Protector Fire . . .	1 2 6	0 1 4
Leeds and Liverpool .	395 0	16 0	Provident Life . . .	18 0	0 18
Leicester	330 0	17 0	Rock Life	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ 0	0 3
Leic. and North'n . .	90	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	260 0	8 p.ct.
Loughborough . . .	4200 0	180 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell . .	850	35 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	—
Monmouthshire . . .	230 0	10 0	Bolanos	—	—
N. Walsham & Dilham	—	10 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	50 pm.	—
Neath	330 0	15 0	British Iron	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	—
Oxford	720 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	10 0	—
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0	General	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	—
Regent's	28 0	—	Pasco Peruvian . . .	24 dis.	—
Rochdale	101 0	4 0	Potosi	—	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte . . .	405	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	800 0	40 0	Tlalpuxahua	40 dis.	—
Stourbridge	230 0	10 0	United Mexican . . .	16 dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon . .	38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal	22 dis.	—
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	305 0	16 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	3 0
Severn and Wye . . .	22 0	1 5	Ditto, New	$\frac{3}{4}$ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway .	12 0	—	City	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10	Ditto, New	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6	Imperial	4 dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey ($\frac{1}{4}$ sh.)	850 0	37 10	Phoenix	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pm.	5 p.et.
Warw. and Birming.	300 0	12 0	General United . . .	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	4 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton	265 0	12 10	British	11 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4	Bath	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming.	53 0	1 10	Birmingham	65 0	4 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford	8 dis.	—
St. Katharine's . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	4 p ct.	Brighton	8 dis.	—
London (Stock)	92 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
West India (Stock)	209 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet . . .	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	85 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	—	—
Commercial (Stock)	84 0	4 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	80 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Southwark	3 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	35 0	1 10	Australian (Agricul ^t)	4 pm.	—
Vauxhall	22 0	1 0	Auction Mart	19 0	—
Waterloo	5 0	—	Annuity, British . .	—	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	28 0	1 2 8	Bank, Irish Provincial	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.	24 0	0 19 10	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	93 0	4 0
RAILWAYS:			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms	18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.	23 pm.	—	Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From October 26, to November 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°		
26	51	58	52	29, 68	showers
27	43	42	41	, 54	rain
28	39	45	38	, 40	rain
29	40	45	45	, 91	fair
30	47	52	35	, 71	fair
31	37	43	36	, 84	fair
N.1	38	41	44	30, 00	fair
2	45	51	43	29, 91	fair
3	42	47	45	30, 05	fair
4	47	52	47	, 18	fair
5	49	54	52	, 36	fair
6	54	53	52	, 28	cloudy
7	50	48	45	, 19	foggy
8	45	47	47	, 10	foggy
9	48	52	48	29, 84	rain
10	47	52	52	, 98	cloudy

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°		
11	52	57	45	29, 98	fair
12	42	45	48	30, 16	fair
13	55	60	45	, 18	cloudy
14	42	46	42	, 07	fair
15	44	45	43	29, 74	hazy
16	44	44	42	, 48	rain
17	44	49	43	, 80	fair
18	45	52	46	30, 08	foggy
19	48	49	44	, 20	fair
20	46	46	45	, 10	cloudy
21	40	39	32	, 20	fair
22	28	35	27	29, 85	snow
23	26	33	30	, 70	cloudy
24	31	32	27	, 88	fair, snow at
25	30	35	39	30, 30	fair [ni.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 29, to November 27, 1827, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	215¾	86⅞ 7	87½ 4	93¾	93¾	102⅛ 3	102¼ 4	19⅝ 5	—	97 99 pm.	61 63 pm.	61 63 pm.
30	—	87 6⅞	87¾ 4	93¾ 3	93¾ 4	102⅛ 3	102¼ 4	19⅝ 5	257½ 12	97 99 pm.	62 63 pm.	62 63 pm.
31	—	86⅞ 3	87⅞ 3	93½ 12	93	102 1	102¼ 4	19⅝ 5	—	98 99 pm.	63 61 pm.	63 51 pm.
1 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	214¼	86¾ 3	1¼ 87½	93¼ 4	93	102⅛ 3	102¼ 4	19⅝ 5	—	100 99 pm.	60 61 pm.	60 61 pm.
3	213	86¼ 1	1½ 87	93¼ 4	93¼ 4	102⅛ 3	102¼ 4	19⅝ 5	—	99 100 pm.	60 59 pm.	60 59 pm.
5 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	211	86⅞ 3	1⅞ 87	93½ 2	93⅞ 8	102¼ 4	102½ 2	19½ 2	—	97 98 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
7	211	86⅞ 3	1⅞ 87¼	93½ 2	93⅞ 8	102⅞ 3	102½ 2	19½ 2	256¼ 4	—	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
8	210½	86⅞ 3	1⅞ 87⅞	93¼ 4	93	102⅞ 3	102⅞ 3	19½ 2	255½ 2	96 97 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 59 pm.
9 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	208½	86⅞ 5	7⅞ 87⅞	93½ 3	92⅞ 7	102⅞ 3	102⅞ 3	19½ 2	—	95 97 pm.	60 58 pm.	60 58 pm.
12	208¼	85⅞ 3	4¼ 86½	92 1	92	102¼ 4	101¾ 3	19½ 2	255	95 97 pm.	58 59 pm.	58 51 pm.
13	206½	84⅞ 5	85⅞ 3	92 3	91¾ 4	101¼ 3	101⅞ 3	19¼ 4	—	93 pm.	58 51 pm.	58 51 pm.
14	207¼	84⅞ 5	85⅞ 3	92⅞ 3	92	101½ 2	101⅞ 3	19¼ 4	—	83 86 pm.	52 55 pm.	52 55 pm.
15	207¼	85 1	1¼ 86⅞	92⅞ 3	91¾ 4	101⅞ 3	101⅞ 3	19¼ 4	—	87 91 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
16	207¼	85½ 2	1⅞ 86¼	92¼ 4	91⅞ 7	101⅞ 3	101⅞ 3	19¼ 4	252	91 90 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
17	—	85⅞ 3	1⅞ 86¼	91¾ 4	91¾ 4	101¼ 3	101⅞ 3	19½ 2	—	91 90 pm.	57 55 pm.	57 55 pm.
19	206½	85⅞ 3	1⅞ 86⅞	91¾ 4	91¾ 4	101⅞ 3	101½ 2	19½ 2	252	89 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
20	206¼	84⅞ 3	7⅞ 85⅞	91¾ 4	91½ 2	101⅞ 3	101⅞ 3	18⅞ 7	—	88 86 pm.	56 54 pm.	56 54 pm.
21	206½	84½ 3	85¼ 4	91 1	91	100 1	100⅞ 3	18⅞ 7	249	83 82 pm.	55 52 pm.	—
22	205	83¼ 1	1⅞ 84	90¼ 4	89⅞ 7	100⅞ 3	100¼ 4	18⅞ 7	—	81 79 pm.	53 51 pm.	51 pm.
23	204½	83¼ 1	4 84½	90⅞ 3	90⅞ 8	100½ 2	100½ 2	19 1	—	79 81 pm.	51 52 pm.	51 52 pm.
24	—	84¼ 1	84¼ 4	90⅞ 3	90⅞ 8	100⅞ 3	100¼ 4	19 1	—	80 82 pm.	51 53 pm.	51 53 pm.
26	207	85⅞ 1	1¼ 85⅞	91⅞ 3	91⅞ 8	101⅞ 3	101¼ 4	19⅞ 8	250¾ 4	82 86 pm.	52 55 pm.	52 55 pm.
27	207	85½ 2	1¼ 86⅞	92½ 2	92⅞ 8	101⅞ 3	101⅞ 3	19⅞ 8	—	87 90 pm.	54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.

South Sea Stock, Oct. 29, 95½. Nov. 2, 95⅞.—6, 95½.—7, 95⅞.—15, 94⅞.—26, 93¾.

New South Sea Ann. Nov. 16, 85⅞.—26, 85½.

Old South Sea Ann. Nov. 8, 86¼.—9, 86⅞.—13, 84½.—16, 85⅞.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelms. 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2--Ipswich
Kent 4--Lancaster
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield--Maidstone
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northampton
Nottingham 2--Oxford 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff.--Surrey...
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Windsor
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York 4
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Guernsey 3
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DECEMBER, 1827.

[PUBLISHED JAN. 1, 1828.]

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Embellished with Representations of ANCIENT PEG-TANKARDS;
a View of the SAXON CHURCH at DARENT, Kent; &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

WINTONIENSIS is much mistaken in considering the page of Minor Correspondence the least conspicuous part of our Magazine. We believe that the greater part of our readers turn to it even before they enter upon the more important communications of our Correspondents.

J. H. W. begs to suggest to the Commissioners of Records, the publication of the Great Roll of the Pipe 5 Stephen; but which Madox ascribes to so early a period as temp. Henry I. It would be of great value for the illustration of our early Baronages, and is much fuller in its details than the "*Liber Niger*," published by Hearne. A rough copy of it exists amongst Dugdale's and Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian, but every antiquary must desire to see it in print.

The Reviewer of the article to which Mr. Duke alludes refers that gentleman to Messrs. Lysons's '*Bath*' for inscriptions, proving that that city was called *Aquæ Sulis*, not *Aquæ Solis*; and as to Tanaris, it is known that such was the Celtic name of Jupiter, and that, as *Oyster Hill* and *Caplar Hill*, two Roman camps in Herefordshire, are plainly derived from *Ostorius Scapula*, who fought against Caractacus, there is no inherent absurdity in the derivation of names from very remote origins; nor can there be any in the case in question,—especially if there be no historical proof of a chapel or other circumstance, which might occasion the place to be called St. Anne's Hill. Etymology can prove nothing *à priori*; it is only a collateral aid of history.

EBORACENSIS writes: "It will doubtless be remembered by those versed in Saxon antiquities, that *Cerdick*, subsequently King of Wessex, who entered England in 495, took possession of the Isle of Wight, the Government of which he gave to his two nephews Stuff and Whitgar. Upon the death of the former, his brother assumed the title of King. He (Whitgar) is said to have been the direct ancestor of Oslac, cup-bearer to King Athelwolph, who married Oslac's daughter Osberga, and by her was father of Alfred the Great. The connecting links between Oslac and Whitgar are what I have long been very anxious to obtain."

D. A. Y. says, "Mr. Nicolas is entitled to credit for his anxiety in acknowledging (Part i. p. 202) and correcting the error which he had fallen into in his "*Synopsis of the Peerage*," respecting the descent of the Barony or rather Baronies of Burghersh, which, as he truly says, may prove of more than ordinary importance, in case of any claim to be hereafter made for those, or either of those, titles of honour. His cor-

rection seems to stand upon very sure ground; but he is under another error in supposing that every previous writer had made the same mistake as he has done. If he will refer to Blore's *History of Rutlandshire*, part i. p. 204, he will find a pedigree, in all respects the same as the one which he has sent to you as a new discovery; by *all respects* I mean in all main points; for Blore calls Bartholomew the second son of Robert de Burghersh, in which he is probably mistaken. There are, however, some difficulties in Blore's pedigree, which I cannot clear up. He gives Stephen, Bartholomew, and Henry, two other brothers, Robert and John, which I cannot reconcile with the age of Bartholomew at the death of his brother Henry, and with the death of his father Robert. Mr. Nicolas may perhaps be able to throw some light upon this point."

The same Correspondent observes, "I find that your Correspondent E. W—e, is not satisfied with my observations respecting the Tateshall pedigree (p. 194), which he states to be evidently impossible. Upon his supposition, that the *father* of Joan de Driby and Isabella de Orreby died in 1249, my pedigree cannot be correct; but, according to my account, Rob'tus de Tateshall, *avus* Rob'ti de T. who died s. p. 34 E. I. was the brother of Joan and Isabella. My correction of the pedigree rests not upon my own opinion, but upon the Escheat Rolls, which, upon the supposition of my copy being correct, and of this I have no reason to doubt, must be entitled to credit; and I trust that upon this explanation, E. W—e will form a better opinion of the correction I proposed.—Your Correspondent also wishes for my authority respecting the Kemp pedigree; this I readily give. The portion of the pedigree of that family which I forwarded to you was taken from a MS. collection of pedigrees of Norfolk families, collected by a Mr. Norris, which was in the possession of the late Sir John Fenn, and are now, as I believe, in the hands of the Master of Downing College, Cambridge, or of his elder brother, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere."

J. L. C. remarks, "The celebrated Church militant, George Walker, D.D. was not Bishop of Derry, as stated erroneously, p. 354.—The same Correspondent is referred to Polwhele's "*Traditions and Recollections*," p. 277, in support of our statement respecting Sir Hardinge Giffard's mother.

Much of the information requested by R. N. will be found in that useful work, the *Ecclesiastical Directory*.

The letter of RICHMONDIENSIS is received.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IN HOLMSDALE, SURREY.*

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

IN my various sketches of local scenery, it is my object to adhere as closely as possible to faithfulness of description; but I must claim the privilege of an itinerant artist, in the free selection of such views as may best accord with my own taste, and appear the most advantageous for such illustrations as Fancy may suggest. These illustrations may arise from personal impressions, and from the contemplation of historical facts, local tradition, or picturesque beauty, in the varied landscape of Nature. It is my design to enliven the dry details of antiquity by sprinkling flowers upon the ancient records, not to diminish but rather to increase their attraction, in the estimation of readers who are not attached to antiquarian subjects. With my descriptions of scenery I shall from time to time endeavour to describe the existing customs and superstitions; and I will now yield to the claims of the present festive season by giving my recollections of *Christmas in Holmsdale*.

Through all the various classes of society, from the princely palace to the humble cottage, this is the great anniversary of enjoyment—the season of universal communion with all the best feelings of the heart:—Benevolence, Friendship, and Love, are the presiding household deities; and under their delightful influence the social virtues are ever active in the promotion of domestic happiness. The family circle is prepared for unusual joy, communicated by the welcome visits of parents and children, long separated by the claims of worldly duty, and now meeting together under the same roof, at the same table, and by the same fireside, reviving all the sweet remem-

brances of past days, and renewing all the personal blessings of natural affection. In a season when scenes like these are in almost every dwelling in the country, the visiting friend or stranger must become a participator in the general festivity. Where the domestic party is assembled round the brightly-glowing fire, cheered by the smiles of age, and the innocent merriment of childhood and youth; where the glass of social comfort, the sound of music, the attractive tale, the lively dance, or the melodious song, are all enjoyed in conscious freedom—while care and sorrow are banished from the mind—how can the heart be otherwise than happy?

About a week before Christmas-Day it is the annual custom of the native minstrels in Holmsdale to serenade the inhabitants every morning at an early hour: then many a delusive dream is broken by “the concord of sweet sounds.” The instrumental harmonists are welcomed from house to house, and hailed as the harbingers of joyous hours to come. I remember with what regularity, in the days of my youth, at this propitious period of the year, “duly as morning rose,” the rousing music of *the waits* burst through the whistling of the wintry wind and startled me from the pillow—at once dissipating the gloom of darkness, recalling the soul from visionary wanderings, and awakening the animal spirits to an active sense of earthly existence. How can I forget such mornings as these! When I peeped through the chamber window externally beautified by the glittering frost-work, there stood the venerable figure of Richard Dove, an established musician of the neighbourhood, fiddling with all his might, his head and foot beating time, while every string exulted aloud in “*The Downfall of Paris*,” and every note

* Being No. III. of “SKETCHES IN SURREY,” by W. HERSEE, continued from p. 414.

tingled in the ear, crying shame to the drowsy sleeper! I may well remember thee, Richard Dove! In the season of dancing, when thy lapstone and thy last were indulged with their annual repose, and thy musical powers were in universal request, how patiently would'st thou sit, for hours after Nature had warned thee to rest, with thine elbow instinctively moving to the fiddle-bow even after sleep had settled upon thy weary eyelids—for thou wert submissive to the voice of merriment, and willing to answer the call of beauty and of youth ever eager in the pursuit of Christmas pleasure!—Richard Dove, how well did the mildness of thy temper accord with thy name! If thou art alive, thou art doubtless still engaged in the service of earthly harmony; but if thy once-lively strains be now hushed in eternal silence, and thy venerable head at length resting in the grave, thou wilt long be remembered in the Christmas revels of Holmsdale!

In the morning of Christmas Day, it is customary to rise at an early hour, and kindle the powerful fire by which the sirloin and the plum-pudding are to be prepared for the festive circle—and then may be seen the windows, the mantel-pieces, and the well-arranged kitchen shelves, clothed in the green holly with its scarlet berry, while in the hall of the hospitable mansion, in the farm house, and even in the humble labourer's cottage, the mystic mistletoe has its share of attraction—frequently being suspended from the ceiling, in a large cluster of boughs rich in green leaves and white berries—the mirth-exciting challenger of youth, and the test of maiden coyness. Every kiss beneath it is entitled to the forfeiture of a berry fresh plucked from the bough; and it sometimes happens that ere the Christmas holidays are over the branches and the leaves are all that can be seen of the mistletoe!

Within the happy dwellings of Holmsdale, the entertainments and the sports of Christmas are so similar to those which are the most prevalent in every part of the kingdom, that I deem it altogether unnecessary to give a minute description of them. They are visited by the provincial vocalist with songs adapted to the occasion—not always indeed with voices adapted to music—but if there happen to be defective melody, the fault is imputed to

nature, the will is readily taken for the deed, and the offering is well received when every heart is attuned to joy. The cake and the nut-brown ale, the toast and the rich elder wine, are freely dispensed to every visitor, and the usual distinctions of rank are in a great degree forgotten amid the general hilarity of the season. It is the holiday of every class, and mirth and good-fellowship reign without controul. Of these delightful scenes I have often been a witness, and although I may never personally enjoy them again, I still treasure them in my memory. There may be some in my favourite dale who may peruse this little sketch, and feel pleasure in recalling the happy winter hours I have passed in their society:—by them I would be long remembered; and, as a memorial of retrospective enjoyments, I present them with

A SONG FOR CHRISTMAS.

Christmas comes but once a year,
Old wrinkled care to bury—
May Friendship banish Sorrow's tear,
And every heart be merry!

Christmas comes but once a year—
May no distress annoy us!
Untried by Fortune's frown severe,
May every mind be joyous!

Christmas comes but once a year,
The social hours beguiling—
Let harmony and love appear,
And every face be smiling!

Christmas comes but once a year,
Crown'd with the scarlet berry—
May Friendship banish Sorrow's tear,
And every heart be merry!

Gentle or ungentle reader! didst thou ever know a sequestered English valley destitute of legendary lore? Holmsdale is not without an ample share:—the loveliest scenes are visited by the ancient tribes of the fairy and the spectre, and for centuries have they “play'd fantastic tricks” in this sylvan dale. As the long evenings of the present season are usually productive of varied converse, and frequently such as gives rise not only to the loud laugh of glee, but to the introduction of narratives calculated to excite amazement, or to affect the deepest sensibilities of the heart, I will contribute to the general store by the following romantic tale; but I cannot undertake to vouch for the accuracy of the story in all its details. Oral tradition, as it has descended from age to age, is my only

authority; and I have diligently sought in vain for any historical record. Having, however, been personally acquainted with the spot for more than thirty years, and having often heard the outline of the narrative, and the most striking of the incidents, related “with fear and trembling,” by the oldest and most steadfast believers among the natives, I will faithfully repeat what has been related to me.

The road from Reigate to Dorking leads through a lonely lane, of considerable length, into the village of Buckland. In the most obscure part of this lane a little stream of beautifully clear water crosses the way. By the side of this very stream laid a large stone for I know not how many years—perhaps for centuries. That mysterious stone and the little stream will form the foundation of our wondrous tale. “Once on a time,” a lovely blue-eyed girl, whose father was a substantial yeoman in the neighbourhood, was wooed and won by the subtle arts of the opulent owner of the manor house of Buckland. In the silence of evening the lane was their accustomed walk—the scene of her devoted love and of his deceitful vows. Here he swore eternal fidelity; and the gentle unsuspecting maid heard his earnest protestations with all the confiding affection of the female heart in its native simplicity, and confessed the power of his eloquence while her soul was absorbed in tenderness. At such a moment as this, how often has the guileless mind of youth been led astray from the path of virtue! It was now that for the first time the wily seducer cautiously communicated to the yeoman’s daughter the real nature of his designs. The lovely Moon was the witness of his perfidy and of her distress. She heard the avowal in tremulous silence—but her deadly paleness, and her expressive look of mingled reproach and terror—while still on her fair countenance the lineaments of tenderness lingered—created alarm even in the mind of the villain; and he hastily endeavoured to recal the fatal declaration: but it was too late—the stricken deer was already too deeply wounded—she sprang from his agitated grasp, and with a sigh of agony her pure spirit escaped—she fell dead at his feet!—When the wretch beheld the work of his iniquity, he was seized with distraction—and, drawing a dag-

ger from his bosom, he plunged it into his own false heart, and lay stretched by the side of the lovely blossom he had so basely destroyed. On the morrow the traveller through the lane passed over a beautiful little stream, the emblem of innocence—and saw a dark stone, the appropriate symbol of hardened wickedness, with drops of blood trickling from its heart into the bosom of that pure limpid stream!—From that day the little stream has lived in its untainted purity, and the stone has still continued its sacrifice of blood!

This legend has, perhaps naturally, raised a local spectre. At the dreary hour of midnight a terrific object has been seen lingering about the spot. He first took his station upon the bleeding stone; but from this apparently rightful possession he was ousted, some years ago, by the father of the present lord of the manor (by the bye a relative of mine by marriage, but he does not inherit the heart of any wicked ancestor), who removed the mysterious stone to his own premises, to satisfy the timid minds of his neighbours. The stone, however, still continued to bleed, and I believe it oozes forth its crimson drops even to the present day. Its removal did not remove or intimidate the spectre. He has since visited the lane, and the adjoining meadow, through which is a footpath to the village. Connected with this alarming midnight visitor, I remember a circumstance related to me by those who were actually acquainted with the facts, and with the person to whom they refer. An inhabitant of Buckland, who had attended Reigate Market and become exceedingly intoxicated, was joked by a companion upon the subject of “Buckland Shag,” (the name by which the goblin is familiarly called—as he has generally appeared in the shape of a four-footed beast with a shaggy coat—) whereupon, being pot-valiant, he laid a wager that if Shag appeared in his path that night he would fight him with his trusty hawthorn. With this promise he set forth, and arrived at the hour of midnight in the meadow. The spectre stood in his path—in his thoughtless fit of drunkenness he raised his stick and struck with all his strength; but it made no impression—nor did the goblin move. The stick fell as upon a blanket (so the man de-

scribed it), and he instantly became sober, while a cold tremor ran through every nerve of his athletic frame. He hurried on, and the spectre followed! He hastened to the end of the meadow, and passed over a stile—the spectre followed at his heels! He had yet two fields to cross, and he went quickly forward—still the mysterious being followed! At length he arrived at his own door—then, and not till then, the spectre vanished, and the poor affrighted man fell in a state of complete exhaustion upon the threshold of his cottage. He was carried to his bed, and from that bed he never rose again—he died in a week! Such is the account related to me as perfectly correct. I have seen the cottage, and frequently heard the tale from persons whose veracity I have no reason to doubt. It is by no means unreasonable to believe that an affright of such a nature, powerfully operating upon the imagination, might produce such fatal effects.

Those who have wandered through the thousand tales of ghosts and hobgoblins will recollect that horses are endowed with a wonderful quickness of sight on these mysterious occasions, and that, when their visionary powers are attracted by supernatural appearances, they instantly lose their courage, their muscular strength, and all the energies of their noble nature. About twenty-six years ago (I was then living near the spot), a team of four horses had been from Reigate to Dorking with a load of corn. They were returning in the night, and about midnight were passing through Buckland-lane with the empty waggon. When they came to the bleeding-stone and the little stream, they suddenly stopped. The waggoners cheered, and whipped, and even “put their shoulders to the wheel,” in vain—nothing could prevail upon the horses to draw the empty waggon over the stream, although its width was not more than two feet, and its depth would not even reach their fetlocks! They stood trembling in every limb, and perspiring from every pore, with evident fear and agony. What they saw was never correctly ascertained, but it was easy for their biped companions to guess—“it stood to reason,” they said, that they must have seen *something*; and who that knows anything of “haunted streams,” can ques-

tion the fact? The horses were taken from the vehicle, after two hours’ delay, and were at length persuaded to walk home without it. When the next morning’s Sun had glistened upon the little stream, and the night-spell had thus been broken, one horse drew away with ease the waggon that four were unable to move in the preceding night. Who can doubt the power of the midnight spectre! W. HERSEE.

Mr. URBAN, *Peterborough, Oct. 15.*
THE Abbey of Medeshamstede, afterwards Burgh St. Peter, was one of the numerous ecclesiastical foundations scattered over the wide extent of Fen land, which served as a natural barrier between the kingdoms of East Anglia and Mercia. Many and bitter have been the sarcasms aimed at the monastic orders for their prudent choice of a residence; and, in the few instances where they were allowed an option, they certainly made their selection with judgment. But in most cases the converse of the proposition will hold good. Under their judicious management the marsh and the moor were changed into fertile fields, and the barren hills, covered with the shadow of their abbeys and cathedrals, were soon crowded with an industrious population. They were resident landlords, and among their peaceful tenantry the promised blessings of Messiah’s kingdom were in a great measure realized. “They shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, neither shall they learn war any more.” Among Christian adversaries their deimesnes formed a surer barrier than the strongest fortresses; and while slaughter and destruction were raging around them, the disciples of St. Benedict were permitted to prosecute their useful labours almost without interruption.

From the Scriptorium of Peterborough we have derived one among the most valuable and authentic of our ancient records, the Saxon Chronicle. Of these monkish annals it is observed by a modern critic,* that, excepting the notice of certain fiery dragons, and the apparition of huntsmen in the woods between Peterborough and Stamford, “the work does not contain a single statement, which

* Quarterly Review, 1826.

can be considered as improbable or fictitious, or as subjecting the writers to the charge of credulity or invention." I cannot see any thing either incredible, or marvellous in the passages to which the critic refers. The account of the swarthy hunters, with black horses and hounds, though it has served as a foundation for many a tale of mystery, is, in the original, a simple narrative of events by no means extraordinary; and as for the flying dragons, the difficulty will vanish like an ignis fatuus. If we consider for a moment the state of the country at that period, covered almost entirely with forests and quagmires, we may readily believe that the atmosphere was loaded with inflammable vapours, which, to the imagination of the alarmed and belated traveller might assume the most appalling shapes.† It is expressly recorded that these aerial appearances were accompanied by immense sheets of light; and elsewhere, the aurora borealis and other striking phenomena are described with the utmost truth and simplicity.

Peterborough contains many monuments of our English forefathers and their characteristic architecture. The chancel of the Cathedral, with its massy pillars and semicircular termination, affords one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Saxon churches before the introduction of ailes and transepts. These were added by subsequent builders, and, apparently, without disturbing the original foundations, as laid in the 10th century. The screens, and all the wood-work of the choir, are modern, and, though in good repair, are unworthy of the magnificent structure to which they belong. These incongruities are to be immediately removed, and Mr. Edward Blore, the eminent architect of London, has been engaged to furnish designs‡ of a more appropriate character for the interior decorations of the chancel.

The service is performed in a most

impressive manner. Yesterday, the only Sunday I have spent in the city, the Bishop and the Dean were both at the Cathedral, and both assisted in the Communion Service. The sermon was preached by the Prebendary in waiting. A full and efficient choir were in attendance, and the hymns and anthems were well sung; but I thought the chanting somewhat hurried and indistinct. Indeed this branch of our ancient Church music, the antiphonal chanting, is sadly neglected in most choirs; it is usually performed in a very slovenly manner, and in consequence, it is neither understood nor appreciated by the congregation. As I shall probably revert to this subject on a future occasion,§ I will not enlarge upon it at present.

There was no offertory, and no prayer for the church militant. I am not aware by what authority this part of the Ante-Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays, though retained on other festivals. The words of the Rubric are explicit on this point. "Upon the Sundays and other holy-days, if there be no Communion, shall be said all that is appointed at the Communion, until the end of the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant in earth." In the Established Church of Ireland, I understand the ancient custom is still continued.

Yours, &c.

M. H.

LITERARY ANNALS.

IN our last Number we gave a brief history of the rise, progress, and character, of all that had then appeared of this delightful class of publications. They passed in review before us, like a bright assemblage of stars, companions in loveliness, yet in their distinct degrees of light. In the distance, however, we saw the approach of one, superlatively beautiful in promise, whose appearance in the fulness

† The legion of devils, who were expelled by St. Guthlac from the swamps surrounding the Abbey of Croyland, had probably their origin from the same cause.

‡ The estimated expense will exceed 5000*l.*; and the Dean and Chapter, having expended a large sum in substantial repairs, published an address to the inhabitants of the city and diocese of Peterborough, soliciting their contributions to the more ornamental parts of their design. The sum required was raised in a few weeks, including 500*l.* from Earl Fitzwilliam, and 2050*l.* from the Dean and Chapter collectively and individually, in addition to their former subscription.

§ See our Supplement.

of its attractions was anticipated with impatience by the admirers of literary and graphic splendour.

The beauty of the season has at length appeared, and the most favourable anticipations of the public are amply gratified. In its literary contributions *The Keepsake* is perhaps equal, though not superior, to any of its elegant predecessors or contemporaries; but, most assuredly, this brilliant Christmas visitor is transcendent in its graphic illustrations. They are indeed extremely beautiful; and who can wonder at this, when the greater part of them are from the eminent graver of Mr. Charles Heath, and the whole under his immediate superintendence? Every specimen from his hand is replete with the exquisite touches of his masterly style; and there is not one of the whole collection which is unworthy of preservation in the choicest portfolio of taste.

The number of engravings in the Volume is eighteen. From these it is not easy to select any portion as superior to the remainder—this superiority, if there be any, where all is perfect beauty, must depend either upon the subject or the fancy of the selector. The Frontispiece of the work (entitled *SELINA*), engraved by Heath, from a lovely portrait by Sir Thos. Lawrence, is a graceful specimen—the sweetest expression beaming in every feature. The vignette title, by the same artist, from an elegant drawing by H. Corbould, consists of three figures surrounded by glory,—Minerva presiding over Painting and Literature. *FLORENCE*, by Goodall, from a drawing by Turner, is a splendid performance. The original picture must be a most magnificent production, from the advantage of expansive canvass. On this engraving the eye rests with wonder at the astonishing breadth of view brought into so small a space.

It is worthy of remark that, although the compositions contributed to the pages of “*The Keepsake*” would not discredit the most popular authors of the day, not one of them is distinguished by the name of the writer. We doubt the policy of this plan:—“there is magic in a name;” if it be well known it has the attraction of old acquaintance; if it be new, it awakens curiosity. There is some meaning in the observation that “one

is ashamed to praise one knows not whom;” and thus the just homage due to literary merit may be withheld by the mere whim of fancy, influenced by the capricious custom of the world.

The Christmas Box has also just appeared, and is entitled to special notice, it being the first attempt to introduce a work of this tasteful character as an annual present for children. It is in good hands, being under the editorial superintendence of T. C. Croker, esq. F.S.A. the author of “*Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland*,” who is doubtless exceedingly well qualified for the pleasing task of preparing a rich treat for the most interesting portion of the community. The Volume is highly attractive, and admirably adapted to the intended purpose. The little bright-eyed masters and misses are honoured by the contributions of such authors as Sir Walter Scott, Lady Charlotte Bury, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. T. Hook, and several others who stand high in the modern school of Literature. This is in itself an attraction of no trifling nature, and the work is rendered doubly acceptable to the juvenile readers by a numerous display of fanciful and clever wood-engravings, illustrative of the various subjects. The laudable undertaking deserves every possible encouragement. It may be the means of exciting the most useful emulation among the tiny people who look forward to the return of the plum-pudding season with unspeakable delight. Every diligent little student will annually anticipate the gift of “*The Christmas Box*,” as the due reward of advancement in the path of learning,—and this anticipation will assuredly create a desire to excel in the acquirement of intellectual knowledge. Thus this unassuming Volume, however humble it may appear in comparison with its splendid predecessors, may actually lay the foundation of a very extensive national benefit.

The Winter's Wreath consists chiefly of a collection of pious songs, and illustrations of passages of Scripture; among which we were somewhat surprised at finding an Essay on Political Economy. But as it is designed for the religious instruction of youth, and for the sake of the Charities which will be benefited by its sale, we hope that the “*Winter's Wreath*” will meet with patronage and support. W.H.



Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 29.

I HAVE great pleasure in being able to present you with a drawing, made by Mr. Eldridge, (whose Views in South Wales you have noticed with deserved commendation) of three ancient Cups, in the shape of tankards, and which, from the circumstance of being divided into portions by pegs or pins in the inside, are denominated *Peg-tankards*. They are now in the possession of Mr. Silvester of Great Queen-street, Westminster, who purchased them from a gentleman who had procured them in Germany. They are of maple wood, richly and not badly carved, and are all of different sizes. The largest, including the feet, stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the diameter of the lid from the knob is $6\frac{1}{2}$, and in the inside is 6 inches deep, with a diameter of the same dimensions. The second in size, stands 7 inches high, and the diameter of the lid is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The cup or cavity for the liquid is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, with diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$. The third is very small, being but externally 6 inches in height, and the diameter of the lid 5 inches: the cup is 4 inches deep, and the same in diameter. Upon comparing these cups with the Glastonbury one engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XI. page 411, and with the short notices which previous antiquaries have given us of this species of curiosities, I find them prove that *Peg-tankards* were not all of one size, or divided by a certain number of pegs, or each division confined to a half-pint measure. Dr. Pegge, in his "*Anonymiana*," says, that in 1768 there were several of these tankards in Derbyshire, though he had seen but one; and that "they had usually a row of eight pins one above another, from top to bottom: they hold two quarts; so that a $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Winchester measure was between each pin." The Glastonbury one, according to Dr. Milner's account in 1793, and Mr. Warner's subsequent one of 1826, in his "*History of the Abbey of Glaston*," p. lxxiv. accorded with Pegge's description of them, holding *two quarts*, and having had originally *eight pegs*, though, at present, only the four top ones remain. The three cups now engraved, are all different; the largest, having only *six pegs*, though holding full *two quarts*; the next in size, con-

taining *three pints*, has *four pegs*; while the least, measuring a pint and a half, is the only one which is accurately divided into half-pints, having *three pegs*.

I will now proceed to describe the various ornamental decorations of Mr. Silvester's three tankards. The largest stands on feet formed by a species of fruit with which I am unacquainted, and the knob on the top of the handle used for the purpose of raising the lid is of a similar kind. On the lid is carved the figure of our Saviour sitting on the clouds, with the nimbus, and holding in his left hand a globe surmounted by the cross, to which he attracts our attention with the forefinger of his right. Over the head is a small circular arch, on which is inscribed in capitals, "*SALVATOR*." This subject is immediately surrounded by a circular wreath; between it and another of oak leaves, which constitutes the base of the lid, are bosses, birds on sprigs, foliage, fruit, &c. alternately disposed. On raising the lid by means of the knob before noticed, I perceived that the interior of it was also carved, — a circumstance not observable in either of the others. The subject here is St. John, who is sitting on the clouds, and has a youthful countenance, beardless, with hair flowing over his shoulders. In his left hand he holds an open book, and in his right a pen. On his right is a plant with a flower-bud, and on his left an eagle on a sprig. His name, "*S. IOHANNES*," is similarly placed with the last subject. The whole is within a fine border. On the body of the cup are the other three Evangelists, enclosed in oval compartments, formed by wreaths composed of half pines united together, and alternately, at regular distances, broken by black rings and bosses of flowers. St. Matthew is depicted sitting on a curule chair, holding in his right hand a pen, and resting his left upon an open book, while approaching him on the left is an angel riding upon the clouds. At the back of the saint is a plant with a flower-bud; and over his head is inscribed, similarly to the others, his name "*S. MATTHEUS*." Between this compartment and the handle is a hand holding a pine apple, and in the recess under the handle is an ornament composed of pines, melons, &c. Be-

tween the other oval compartments occur bunches of fruit between angels on clouds with trumpets. "s. MARCUS," sitting at a low table, covered with a fringed cloth, appears inditing his gospel, and supporting his head—with ample beard and flowing hair—by his left hand, which rests on the table. He is accompanied on one side by the lion, which has one foot on the table near the circular ink-stand; and on the other by a lily. The other Evangelist, sitting at a small low table with globular feet, holds in his left hand a closed book, and in his right a pen, which he is about to return into the inkstand. On his left is the head and neck of an ox, and on the right a flower. The name, "s. LUCAS," is similarly placed with the other, and the ornament on the spandrels near to the handle resemble those on the opposite side. Round the base of the tankard is a wreath of oak leaves.

No. 2. I consider to be of more ancient execution than either of the others, from the comparative rudeness of the carving, and the character of its ornaments. It stands upon feet of compressed pines. The handle is finished at the base by a cherub's head; and the knob, or lid-elevator, is a pine attached to the lid by a brass pin (a subsequent addition); and the face is ornamented by an owl on a perch, the head of which, from the simplicity of execution, more closely resembles that of a cat. The body of the tankard is divided into seven compartments, three large and four small, ranged alternately. They are separated by tall slender convoluted columns, from which spring depressed and semicircular arches. The compartment under the handle contains the figure of Aaron with the incense pot. In the next appears Rebecca offering water to Isaac at the well, the water of which flows from two lion's heads. On the left are two palm-trees, with two camels held by an attendant, and at the foot of the trees is a female sitting with a covered cup in her hand. The third division contains a figure of Moses with a piked beard (as have many of the figures), long flowing hair, and open robe. He is in the attitude of exhortation, and has round his loins the cordon. The subject carved in the next compartment is Moses striking the rock, the water of which is caught in a pitcher by a man, and in a little dish by a female; while a third, re-

clined upon the ground, appears anxious to obtain what he can with his mouth. There are six figures in this group, and the patriarch is attired in a long flowing robe, with a girdle round his loins, and a pouch suspended on the right side. His head is decorated with a pair of unsightly horns. We are then presented with the effigy of the musical King of Israel with his harp and crown; and following that we have the Offering of the Wise Men. In this the infant Jesus, held by the Virgin, dips his right hand into one of the vessels which are being presented. In the left is a church of three roofs, with a tower having two semicircular arches in its base, and surmounted by a pyramid. Similar churches to this occur in the sculptured representations of the latter part of the mediæval æra. The rim of the lid is richly carved with foliage; and the centre contains the passion of Christ, surrounded by the twelve apostles with their emblems.

The other tankard does not appear to have been connected with any religious institution, the ornaments being entirely of a different character to either of the former. It rests on three elongated lions (in this respect resembling the Glastonbury one), and the base is ornamented with a border of semi-circular arches. Like the first described, it is divided into only three compartments; each of which consists of a vase and tulips in full flower, under a semicircular arch springing from a low convoluted pillar with broad capital and base of three members each. Between the two arches rises a single flower. The lid is ornamented with a dentilated border, and in the centre, within a circular border, is a lion passant; between this and the dentilated border is a range of the vine plant. The interior is carved into plain circles one within another; and the lid is raised by means of a lion.

Since writing the above, my kind and valued friend the Rev. Mr. Perkins of Christ Church, Oxford, whose intimacy with the science of Archæology justly entitles him to esteem, has favoured me with a description of another of these cups, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and the gift of Sir Christopher Pegge. It was originally purchased by Mr. Rhodes, at Yarmouth, and presented to Dr. Pegge, the grandfather of Sir Christopher. Mr. Gough saw this cup, and requested an explanation of

the inscription (which he very inaccurately copied), in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXV. p. 388. It is made of maple wood, but sadly injured through the worm and decay. The excellent keeper of the Museum, Mr. Duncan, to whom the University is most highly indebted for reducing a disagreeable chaos into an agreeable order, and making a parcel of rubbish give place to works of real curiosity and interest, endeavoured to preserve it by a coat of varnish; but on trying to ascertain its capacity, we found it would not hold water. But each of the four divisions holding somewhat *more than half a pint*, I should consider the measure to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints. The pegs do not divide the measure into equal portions, for the eye can clearly perceive a difference between them. It formerly stood on three feet, but these are now lost.

The cup is of Danish manufacture, as may be inferred from the inscriptions, of which there are two; one encircling the lower part of the vessel; the other surrounding a carving on the cover, in bold relief, representing the appearing of the three angels to Abraham. The patriarch is kneeling on his right knee, with his left hand placed on his breast, and his whole deportment exhibits his acquiescence to the call of the first angel, who seems beckoning him to advance. The figures in this subject are well disposed, and drawn in a manner superior to the generality of carvings of this kind. The heads in particular are not of that disproportioned size which is generally observed in old sculptures. The inscription is in capitals, OC HERREN. AABABADIS. ABRAHAM. IMAMRE. LVND DER. HANSAD. VID SIN. PAF. LV.; meaning, *Eh Dominus revelatus est Abrahamo in querceto Mamre cum sederet ad tentorium suum*. On the outside of this inscription is a broad wreath of coarse foliage. *The handle has no knob for raising the lid*, and is in shape somewhat like that of the others. It is decorated with foliage, and the end of the scroll at bottom exhibits a head in the front.—The carving on the body of the cup is not so well executed as that upon the top, and the different subjects are not expressed in separate compartments, but as it were intermingled, which at first occasions a little difficulty in ascertaining to what story the several figures belong. The first subject, to the right of the

handle, exhibits a King seated on a throne, elevated by four steps, each of which is terminated by a lion, and two others sustain a canopy formed by a flat arch. In his right hand he holds a book open, and in his left a sceptre. Immediately beneath him is a figure crowned, and holding out her left hand. Below it, and forming part of the lower inscription which surrounds the cup in a single line, is K. SALLEMON. STOL. It is a representation of the Queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon. The next subject represents a man tearing asunder the jaws of a lion, and this inscription, SAMSON. OC. LOVEN. We next have an extremely rude tree, among the boughs of which Absalom is suspended by the entangling of his air, while his horse is represented running away, with a saddle with high bows. He is pierced through with the lance of Joab, who, notwithstanding the speed of his nag, is much too heavy for it. The saddle has a crupper, and Joab has a large cap on his head. The inscription is, ABSALON. OC. IOAB. Over the figure of Joab, as that of Samson is over Absalom's horse, is a King playing on his harp, DAVID. SADI. We then have Jacob's Dream. The figure nearest the left is our Saviour in the clouds, half-length, from which a ladder is placed very slanting, and on it are two angels, one ascending, and the other descending. At the foot of it Jacob lies asleep, and a cherub on each side appears watching over him. Round his waist is a girdle, and a pouch suspended in front, very like some seen in missals and on brasses of the time of Henry VI. The inscription beneath is IACOB. DRÆM. The last of this series, and one of the most elaborate, is Abraham offering his son Isaac. The lad is kneeling on a regular pile of wood, at the right, with his hands closed, as in the act of praying; and Abraham, dressed in a gown girded with a belt, and a pouch suspended to it, like that of Jacob, has raised a huge sword ready to strike, but the hilt is stayed by the hand of an angel descending from above. Behind on the ground is an urn with two handles, and a flame of fire issuing from the mouth of it, and beyond a ram caught by his horns in a bush, as ill executed as the tree before mentioned. The inscription, ABRAHAM. Beneath the inscriptions, which form, as before stated, a continuous line, is a band of

rude foliage. Under the handle are two figures, much injured by fastening the handle on. The first is a half-length figure, probably our Saviour, as a glory surrounds the head. The face is destroyed by the handle; and his left arm is upholding a naked figure. There is no carved work inside the lid, or on the bottom of the vessel, excepting a few concentric circles. The hair on all the heads of the figures is very abundant; some are bearded; but the delicacy of the work is much blunted.

Dr. Milner contends, with much apparent truth, for the very high antiquity of the Glastonbury tankard. He considers it of Saxon workmanship; perhaps coeval with the law issued by King Edgar, and suggested by St. Dunstan, to restrain excessive drinking, which ordered cups to be marked with pegs that the quantity might be limited. Although I cannot venture to claim for those now under consideration an age so venerable, the tankard No. 2, as I have before mentioned, is I think the oldest. The circumstance of the apostles being accompanied with emblems, and the style of carving, certainly proves it to have been executed much subsequent to the introduction of those distinctions, which I believe occurred in this country in the 11th century. The least of them may perhaps have some allusion to the Dutch passion for flowers, and particularly *tulips*. That nation, I have no doubt, made many of them.

These tankards certainly prove that it was not in this country alone that such vessels with pegs were used. Indeed, I feel almost inclined to think that their use was general amongst the northern continental nations, and that they were introduced amongst the Anglo-Saxons, perhaps by Edgar, when the settlement of the Danes here had further stimulated their passion for drink. Instead of Edgar's law having the desired effect, the contrary appears to have resulted, even as early as 1102, in which year the canons of Abp. Anselm forbade priests to go to drinking bouts, or to drink to *pegs*. They say, "*ut presbyteri non eant ad potationes, nec ad pinnas bibant.*" This prohibition, doubtless, extended over the whole Catholic world, as well on the Continent as in the Archbishop's jurisdiction: it is therefore not very probable that many of these tankards would be

made for religious communities (notwithstanding the attachment of many of them to the *full* enjoyment of the good things of this world) subsequent to such prohibition.

Dr. Pegge furnishes us with this account of the way in which the *Peg-tankards* contributed more to the encouragement than prevention of hard-drinking. He says:

"The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second to the next pin, &c. by which the pins were so many measures to the company, making them all drink alike, or the same quantity; and as the distance of the pins was such as to contain a large draught of liquor, the company would be very liable by this method to get drunk, especially when, *if they drank short of the pin, or beyond it, they were obliged to drink again.*"

Yours, &c.

S. TYMMS.

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. VI.

(Continued from p. 405.)

IN the classical ages of antiquity, Greece, as comported with her character as a free republic, was distinguished by her speculative inquiries; and the philosophy of morals and of life were, as well as poetry, the general and the favoured objects of pursuit. But the character of nations, as evinced by their predominant pursuits, is often governed, (as Montesquieu, followed and preceded by a host of other speculators, has observed,) by their comparative latitudes and their peculiarities of climate, no less than by the political and moral circumstances which mark the progress of their society.—Rome, (as the same Montesquieu, coupled with a host of other speculators, has afterwards subjoined,) was essentially governed by other views. As military glory was the great and crowning passion to which the emulant principle of her great and honourable citizens were taught to point, she rose the mistress among the nations of the world by her arms and by her internal policy, and borrowed her speculative opinions from the most enlightened of her predecessors. "Like a Tartar or a Scythian horde which had pitched on a settlement," says Professor Ferguson, "this nascent community was equal if not superior to every tribe in its neighbourhood; and the oak which has covered the field with its shade, was once a feeble plant in the nursery,

and not to be distinguished from the weeds by which its early growth was restrained." If for many ages she saw from her walls on every side the territory of her enemies, the internal growth of her literary character was, it may be said, equally slow.

But the spirit of modern ages, and we will say of England in particular, has expanded with the growth of increasing philosophic light;—it has been increasingly shed over the ranks of those who think and investigate that intense and pervading principle of intellectual pleasure, which is invariably found to accompany a cultivated imagination. Men, in viewing the track of ground which was cleared by antiquity, glance afterwards at the more enlightened progress of the moderns, which affords them increased light in exercising the province and the faculty of thought. "The same faculty of reason," observes Sir William Temple, "which gives mankind the great advantage over the rest of the creation, seems to make the greatest default of human nature. "It is this," says he, "furnishes us with such variety of passions, and consequently of wants and desires, that none other feel, and these followed by infinite designs and endless pursuits, and improved by that restlessness of thought which is common to most men, give him a condition of life suitable to his birth."—In the modern æras of knowledge, likewise, a stronger bias of an intellectual nature is imparted to the minds of those who can think with vigour, and feel the stimulus of more than ordinary capacity. For, as the same author remarks, "the pursuits of ambition, though not so general, are as endless as those of riches, and as extravagant, since none ever yet thought he had power or empire enough;—but the pleasures of imagination are turned upon embellishing the scenes which environ and surround us."

In the former part of the 17th century, as already intimated, if the reader will pardon the weakness of recurring to a favourite point, Shakspeare, Spenser, and Milton, opened new worlds in the regions of poetical thought and imagery. The two last especially speculated upon men and things, looked abroad through nature with a power and dignity of mind which left their contemporaries at a distance. The standard of thinking, and the range and play of imagination, the average product of

the same period, were, however, alike far below them. As also in our prose writers, we see Sir William Temple and Lord Shaftesbury, both elegant observers of nature, eclipsing in the vigour of their style and the accuracy and closeness of their thinking, the writers about the Elizabethan periods on similar subjects. The former, indeed, may be said in his "*Miscellanea*," and other writings, to have added dignity and grace to those subjects in the leisure of his retirement, with which as a courtier and a statesman, and his consequent extensive acquaintance with mankind, he had been deeply conversant. Shaftesbury (how far he merits for his wisdom or his style the appellation of the English Plato, which has been given him, we will not here venture to pronounce) shewed a mind at once attached to the studies of philosophy and of taste; a favourite topic of speculation, his genius often breaks forth in a series of discursive pictures which the fair award of criticism has very long decided, notwithstanding all that can be said against him, to exhibit singular beauties of style and sentiment, and eminently prove that in him was associated, with a taste for the pursuits of philosophy, a high power of delineating its lessons.

Upon a review, therefore, of the progress of our literature, the often-received hypothesis of the superiority of the early part of the 17th century to much later periods in our annals, certainly, if a comparison be instituted, will not appear. Some great minds in the course of half a century were generated; but the brilliant galaxy on the side of the Muses and Polite Literature, which crowned the commencement and more early part of the 18th century (including of course Anne's reign), has by no means been equalled by any period of similar extent, since the revival of letters.—If, too, we follow the march of time, and advance to the middle and latter periods of this last century, we see, still reviewing on the side of the Muses and the Belles Lettres, that the march of intellect is equally apparent. Before the days of "great Dryden" in the 17th, when Waller and Cowley (in treating of these periods, we always of course except Shakspeare and Milton) were considered at the head of classical poets,—when "*Hudibras*," as we learn from Shaftesbury, was quoted in all

the courtly circles,—not very much of energy or of thinking may be thought to have characterized the poetry of the period. But a century afterwards or thereabouts, we have the elegant and graceful poems of Soame Jenyns, the classical polish of whose mind was considerably invigorated by a peculiar originality of thought,—the beautiful descriptive poetry of Thomas Warton, amongst which we luxuriate exactly in that frame of mind and sentiment in which we wish to indulge, when a recluse to all besides, the individual leaves the more sober *entities* of life to give rein to imagination. Contemporary with the rich and varied muse of Warton (whose poem on the “Pleasures of Melancholy,” written in his 17th year, has been justly thought superior to any thing written at the same early age in our language, fertile as it certainly is in examples of precocity of genius,) we have the pathos, beauty, and simplicity of Goldsmith, combined with a strength and brilliance second to none in the language. A distinguished member of a galaxy of genius superior perhaps to any which our history can boast,—the associate of Burke*, Johnson, and Reynolds, whose individual powers each in its varied path of excellence, would alone have been sufficient to stamp distinction upon his age,—his singular eminence in exercising at will unlimited power over the human mind, has been long acknowledged by the most fastidious censor. At length came Cowper, whose originality of style and vigour of thinking, though not perhaps of expression, all the world has long agreed, imparted to our poetry at the close of the 18th century, as signal, though not perhaps so brilliant an epoch, as that of Dryden in the 17th.

Upon an unbiassed and impartial review, therefore, the poets and poetry of the eighteenth century may be thought to have more nearly approximated that of the most admired among the ancients. The century preceding,

notwithstanding the laudatory epithets which from the mouth of authority has often been heaped upon several of its æras, was in the great attributes of poetry and of imaginative speculation, for it partakes of the same thing, of a class inferior in point of range and energy. “The truth is,” says an intelligent critic of the 17th century, “there is something in the genius of poetry too libertine to be confined to so many rules; and whoever goes about to subject it to such constraint, loses both its spirit and grace, which are never learnt even of the best masters.” “For whoever,” as he afterwards observes, “does not move the same instant passions in you that he represents in others, and at other times raise images about you, transport you to the places and the persons he describes, cannot be pronounced a poet, though his measures are never so just, his feet never so smooth, or his sounds never so sweet.”

These measures and these sounds have, aided by a more attenuated and enlarged standard of thought and of view, swelled at once to higher grandeur and beauty in the latter than in the former period.

Melksham.

ALCIPHRON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.
H A V I N G been led by Dr. Berri-
man's Letter, as quoted by CLERICUS in p. 319, attentively to re-
peruse the passages in Lev. 18, to
which he refers, I can only say that
I rise from that perusal more than ever
satisfied that the Divine Law does *not*
prohibit a man's marrying his deceased
wife's sister. The 1st verse he refers
us to is the 9th. Now in order to put
it out of all doubt that the prohibition
in this verse was intended to apply
solely and exclusively to the case of a
man marrying his *own* sister, it is ex-
pressly said in the words which imme-
diately follow, that she must be “*the*
daughter of his father or the daughter
of his mother.”

* Burke doubtless was a very great man. His capacious mind, whether he be viewed as a man of letters or a philosopher, equally indicated his superiority over the greater part of contemporary spirits. But who that has read Mr. Prior's elaborate work (and it is elaborated with an attention and polish worthy of its subject), can avoid thinking that the proverbial feeling of partiality so common in biographers, here shines forth with more than usual brilliancy. His encomiastic phraseology amounts at times to a perfect apotheosis; and supposing the eminence of Burke in literature, as a statesman, and in those profound views of human nature which mark a sagacity almost prophetic, to have been in truth as superior to his contemporaries, as is here intimated, the writer's aim is not much accelerated by a constant repetition of eulogistic epithets.

With regard to the meaning of the 16th verse, to which he next refers us, the opinions of learned Divines are, I apprehend, divided;—many conceiving it to apply (and indeed the term “wife,” not *widow*, would seem to signify as much) only to the *brother's life-time*. Among the favourers of this opinion must be classed *Dr. Berriman himself*, although with strange inconsistency his whole argument is founded on the contrary supposition. “He has no doubt,” he says, “but that John Baptist grounded his reproof of Herod upon this passage.” Now it is, I believe, a pretty well-authenticated fact (of which Dr. B. cannot be supposed to have been ignorant) that Herod seduced his brother's wife, and was carrying on an adulterous intercourse with her during the *life-time* of her husband! But setting aside this opinion of Dr. B. and others, and allowing the expression in the passage to mean, as some conceive, a brother's widow, and *not* a brother's wife, is there not, I ask, a very wide difference between a man's marrying an own brother's widow and a deceased wife's virgin sister?

Besides, is it not reasonable to suppose that were the connexion in question inconsistent with the Divine will, it would have been expressly so declared to us, instead of our being left to find it out by inference?

But surely, Mr. Urban, it is not necessary to pursue this point further. Were not the wives of the holy patriarch Jacob sisters? and is not this sufficient of itself to convince us that such a connexion *cannot* be inconsistent with the Divine will? P.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

I CONSIDER your Correspondent CLERICUS, and the learned Doctor whom he quotes, particularly unfortunate in referring to Lev. xviii. as bearing them out in their opinion that a man ought not to marry his deceased wife's sister. The only passage at all applicable to the case is the 18th verse (which verse by the way seems *most unaccountably* to have been overlooked by them both); but this, so far from being a prohibition of such a connexion, is in truth *the very reverse*.

It runs thus: Γυναίκα ἐπ' ἀδελφῇ αὐτῆς ἔληψεν ἀντιζήλον ἀποκαλυψαμένην αὐτῇ ἐπ' αὐτῇ, ἐν ζωῇ αὐτῆς.

Now if there be any meaning in words, this can *only* mean that on the

death of the wife the husband is released from this law, and consequently is as free to marry a sister of his deceased wife as any other person. Ω.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF MACNAGHTEN.

IN the reign of Malcolm Can More, King of Scotland, a man of considerable rank and distinction in the west of that country, named Naughten, had several sons, who after the introduction of surnames were designated as Mac Naughtens, or the sons of Naughten.

On the 12th of February, 1267, Alexander III. issued a patent from his Court at Scoon, witnessed by the Earl of Buchan, Justiciary, and by the Earl of Mar, Chancellor of Scotland, granting to Gillechrist Macnachtan and his heirs, the custody of the Castle and Island of Frechlan, on condition that he would rebuild and keep the former in repair, and preserve it in a state fit for the reception and entertainment of the King, whenever it should please him to go there.

The heads of this clan were called Thanes of Loughtay, and were possessed of large estates between the south side of Lochow and Lochfine, part of which was called Glenera, Glenshira, and Glenfine.

The above-mentioned Gilchrist was grandfather of Donald Mac Naughtan of that ilk, who, joining with the Macdougals of Lorn, his relative, in an insurrection against King Robert Bruce, was so struck with the bravery of that prince in the battle of Dabree, that he went over to his interest, and continued faithful in allegiance to him for the remainder of his life.

We have a curious account of this and other transactions of that time in a poem called “The Life and Acts of Robert Bruce,” by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, published in black letter at Edinburgh by Andro Hart in 1620. After describing the Scottish King's prowess in the battle of Dabree, which was so conspicuous, that there were none of the rebels

“That durst assail him more in fight,
So dread they for his meickle might.”

The Poet proceeds thus,
“There was a Baron Macnaughtane,
That in his heart great keep has tane
Unto the King his chevalry,
And praised him in heart greatly,
And to the Lord of Lorn said he,
Sickerly now, Sir, may ye see

Betane the starkest pundelane
 That in your life-time you saw tane.
 For yon knight thro' his doughty deed,
 And thro' his outrageous manheed,
 Has felled in a little tide
 Three men of meikle might and pride;
 And stonied all our men so
 That after him dare no man go.
 And turns so many times his steed,
 It seems of us he has no dread,
 And sickerly in all my time
 I never heard in song or rhyme
 Tell of a man that so smartly
 Atcheved so great chevalry." P. 45.

The son of this Baron, Duncan Macnaughtan, was a loyal subject to King David Bruce, and the sons and daughters of his house were connected by marriage with many of the best families in the west of Scotland. Donald Macnaughtan, one of them, was elected Bishop of Dunkeld in 1436.

Sir Alexander Macnaughtane accompanied King James IV. to the fatal field of Flodden in 1510, where he lost his life with his Sovereign, and the flower of the Scottish nobility.

His son and heir married Anne, daughter of Murdoch Maclean, Laird of Lochbuy in Mull, by his wife, the daughter of Soreley Buy, father of Randal Mac Sorley first Earl of Antrim. By this lady he had three sons, the eldest of whom died without issue. From his second son Malcolm, designated Glenshira, the Scottish line of the former proceeded; and the third son, called Shane Ahu, or Black John, settled in Ireland as Secretary to his relative the first Earl of Antrim.

Daniel Macnaghten, the son and heir of this John Dhu, married Catherine, niece of the celebrated Primate George Dowdal; by her he had, besides two daughters, who married into the families of Willoughby and Macmanus, of the county of Antrim, an only son John Macnaughten, of Benvariden in that county, who married Helen, daughter of Francis Stafford, esq. the son of Edmond Stafford of Portglenone, a descendant of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 3d son of Edw. III. King of England.

Original portraits of this Sir Edmond Stafford, and of his daughter Martha, wife of Sir Henry O'Neill of Shenes Castle, and of his granddaughter Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, and of the Right Hon. Edmond Francis Stafford of Portglenone, are yet in the mansion-house of Beardaville in the county of Antrim, and in a state of complete preservation.

On the 14th of August, 1679, Edmund Macnaghten, son of the above-mentioned John and Helen, was born. In the tenth year of his age he went with his mother, then a widow, into the City of Londonderry, about Christmas 1688, where they remained with his uncle and her brother the Right Hon. Edmond-Francis Stafford, one of its gallant defenders during the whole period of that memorable siege.

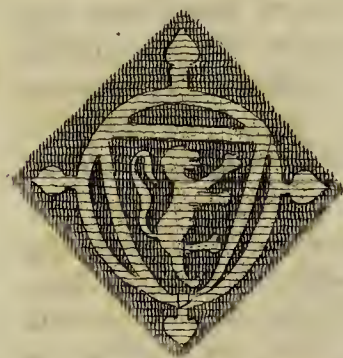
It may be worthy of observation, that from this defender of Londonderry, himself descended from the royal house of Plantagenet, the present Duke of *Wellington* derives his descent; for the grand-daughter of this Capt. Stafford was Anne Viscountess Dungaunon, the grandmother of the hero of Waterloo.

In the mean time the Scottish branch of the Macnaghtens went to ruin by their adherence to the House of Stuart. On the 16th of July, 1689, John Macnaughtan joined Lord Dundee with a considerable body of his clan, and, as it is alleged by Sir Robert Douglas, in his Baronage of Scotland, from whom some of the foregoing particulars are taken, contributed greatly to the victory obtained that day over King William's army at Killecrankie. An entire forfeiture of their landed property in Scotland was the immediate consequence of the part the Macnaghtens took on this occasion.

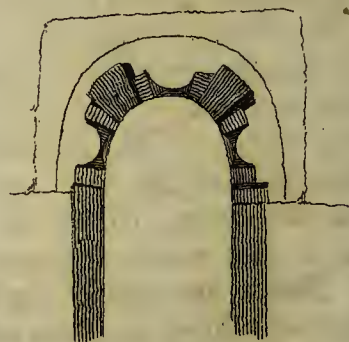
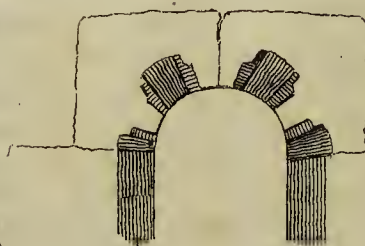
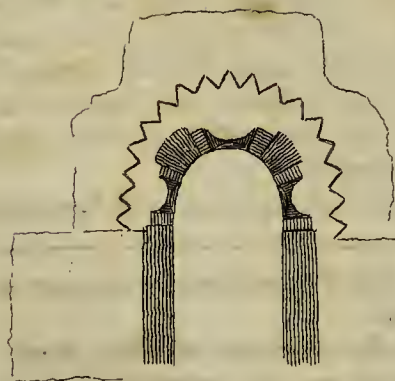
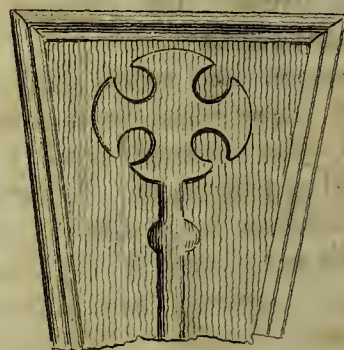
The abovementioned Edmund Macnaghten of Beardaville, esq. married Hannah, daughter of John Johnston of Belfast, esq. by whom he had issue on the 2d of August, 1762, Edmund-Alexander Macnaghten, esq. member of Parliament for the county of Antrim, and one of the Lords of the Treasury; and also, on the 2d of August, 1763, Sir Francis Macnaghten, many years Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and now resident at Upper Clogher in the county of Antrim, and at Roe Park, in the county of Londonderry.

On the 13th of January, 1818, Thomas Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lyon King of Arms for Scotland, issued a patent, on the attestation, and at the desire of upwards of four hundred of the name of Macnaghten in that country, acknowledging the above-named Edmund-Alexander Macnaghten, M.P. &c. to be the chief of their ancient name and clan, which was registered accordingly.

J. GRAHAM.



DEO



HONOR

GLORIA

EAST-END OF DARENT CHURCH, KENT;

REMAINS AT HORTON KIRBY, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

New Kent-road,
Dec. 10.

I SEND you a sketch made in the year 1820, of the exterior east end of the Church of Darent, otherwise North Darent, or as it is commonly pronounced by the country people Darne, near Dartford in Kent.

This is the curious little chancel which is so minutely described by the Rev. Samuel Denne, in Thorpe's "*Custumale Roffense*," p. 90 et seq. and which he considers as a Saxon building. If, indeed, there be any remains of ecclesiastical edifices in our country, strictly of the Saxon æra, these at Darent may claim to be classed among the number. Thorpe exhibits a print of the *interior* of the chancel at Darent, and of the curious font, of which more in the sequel; but I am not aware of any delineation that has been published of the *exterior* of the chancel.

The Church of Darent is of small dimensions, has a low tower, surmounted by a shingle spire, and a number of Roman bricks are worked into various parts of the walls; a circumstance which is generally indicative of high antiquity, because it leads to a fair presumption that the edifice thus constructed is of the Saxon times, or of a period closely connected with them, when large portions of buildings erected under the Roman dominion were still standing.

However the other parts of Darent Church may have been altered or re-edified, the chancel retains nearly its original appearance. It forms a recess about 12 feet long and 13 broad, and its walls are a yard in thickness. The ceiling is groined, and not more than 12 feet in height. The floor is elevated above the body of the Church, is approached by three steps, and was doubtless the presbytery or part appropriated to the services of the altar by the officiating priest. This recess was originally illuminated by five narrow *round-headed* windows, three at the end, as seen in the view, and one on either side. These are called by Mr. Denne *lancet* windows, a term often applied to narrow apertures in general, but which, if I rightly apprehend its import, should in strictness solely attach to narrow windows with *pointed* heads. Whether for the purpose of excluding the weather more effec-

tually, in the absence of glass, or of rendering the lower part more difficult of access (when the Church might occasionally become the fortress of the villagers on the incursions of the predatory Danes), these windows are not more than eight or ten inches in width; over these were three others of a different character and dimensions, as seen in the drawing, all in their present state, blank or stopped up. These afforded light, as I imagine, to an apartment which occupied the space over the groined roof of the chancel. On the top of the whole was the figure of the cross, forming perhaps another aperture, subsequently filled up, as it now appears, with flints. The walls are of rubble work protected by coats of squared masonry, a Saxon mode of building. I have annexed to my drawing of this curious building, enlarged details of the heads of the windows, &c. seen in the view. The simple and primitive appearance of this little edifice on the exterior, is very striking to the antiquarian eye.

Mention of Darent occurs in very early records, and first in the will of Byrthrice, an opulent Saxon, and Ælfswythe his wife,—a document in itself very curious, as the husband and wife are made joint parties to the testament in its preamble. The lord's * consent appears also to have been necessary to the validity of the instrument, and was purchased by several costly gifts as an heriot. I insert a translation of the following portion of the will:

"This is Byrthrice and Ælfswythe his wife's last will, which they declared at Mepham, within the testimony of their kindred, who were Wulfstan, Ucca, and Wulfsic his brother, and Sired, Ælfred's son, and Wulfsic the black, and Wine the priest, and Ælfgar of Mepham, and Wulfeh Ordege's son, and Elfeh his brother, and Byrhtwara, Ælfric's relict, and Bryhtric his cousin, and Elfstan the Bishop.†

"First to his natural lord one bracelet

* Some of the Saxon tenures appear to have been feudal.

† This and the mention of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, in another part of the will, fixes its date in the 10th century. Alfstan, Bishop of Rochester, died A. D. 984. Odo Severus was Archbishop of Canterbury from 934 to 961. Athelstan, who is perhaps represented on the Darent font, was King from 926 to 941.

of eighty mancuses of gold*, and one battle-axe (handsec) of as much, and four horses, two of them harnessed, or with their gear (gereded), and two swords with their appendages, and two hawks, and all his hedge hounds; and to the lady one bracelet of 30 mancuses of gold, and one steed, that this will may stand.

“Then for the testator’s soul and the souls of his eldern (yldrena) or ancestors, he gives certain lands and valuable ornaments, plate, &c. to St. Andrew’s, Rochester.—To Christ Church, Canterbury, 60 mancuses of gold, 30 to the Bishop, and 30 to the Monastery, one necklace of 80 mancuses, and two cups of silver, and his land at Mephām.—To St. Augustine’s, Canterbury, 30 mancuses of gold, two silver cups, and half a gilt (gylden) bracelet, and that land at Dærentan to Byrhwara for his days, and after his days to St. Andrew’s, for him the testator, and his eldern.”

I have thought it not altogether uninteresting or irrelevant to quote thus much of this remarkable document, however well known to Antiquaries, and having brought it down to the mention of *Darent*, I shall merely add that after sundry bequests in favour of the Church, his relatives, and friends, Byrthrice concludes his will thus :

“And I pray for God’s love, my dear lord; that he do not suffer that any man our will set aside (awende), and I pray all God’s friends that they assist thereto; let them be accountable to God (hæbbe with God) who break it, and may God be always merciful to them that keep it.”

The land at Darent, mentioned in the will, is supposed to be but a small portion within the manor of Darent itself, and was given by King Athelstan to Eadulf, A. D. 940; Eadulf bestowed it on Christ Church, Canterbury. At the Conquest it is supposed to have been given to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, but being recovered by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, was afterwards, temp. Ric. I. exchanged by Archbishop Hubert Walter with Gilbert Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, for the manor of Lambeth, which at that time belonged to the see of Rochester. Darent is written in *Domesday Tarent*; it derives its name from the river Darent, which flows through the village.

I cannot pass without particular notice the font of Darent Church, the decorations of which, however dubiously expounded by some Antiqua-

ries, indicate at least a mixture of Pagan fables and Christian rites. The bason is quite capacious enough for the total immersion of an infant; and the exterior ornaments are divided into eight compartments, separated by circular columns of the Saxon style. The subjects of the compartments are as follow,—a King in his robes holding a sceptre; next a King playing on a harp; then a wyvern or monster with a bird’s head and fish’s tail; then a centaur drawing a bow; next a griffin or fabulous animal, with an eagle’s head and lion’s hind quarters. Then a lion erect on his hind legs; then a man with a club riding or resting on an animal, which he holds by the tail; this animal has a human head. The eighth and last compartment represents a baptismal ceremony; the child is standing in the font, immersed up to the waist; a male and female figure are on either side. I rest for this description on the authority of the print in the “*Custumale Roffense*,” as I had no opportunity to sketch the font myself. You will readily acknowledge that an association of subjects apparently so fanciful, may give rise to an infinite number of conjectures, remote from the truth. Mr. Denne has laboured hard to make the whole subject allusive to some incidents in the life of St. Dunstan; but the simplest explication has the greatest probability of approaching the truth. No connected allusion may be intended by the compartments; they are perhaps merely ornaments suggested to the fancy of the sculptor, by his taste, the extent of his learning, or the circumstances of the time. Thus the crowned and sceptred figure may represent Athelstan, or the reigning Monarch; the King with the harp, David, the ruler of the Jewish nation, and typical in his person of the Messiah, the head of the Christian Church. The centaur drawing the bow, the sign Sagittarius; the lion, Leo; by which summer and winter may be designated. The wyvern and griffin may be purely grotesque ornaments, often occurring as such on the capitals of Saxon columns. The man with the club, &c. Hercules*, attended by his tutor the centaur Chiron. The eighth compartment needs no observation, but that

* The centaur or Sagittary, and the lion, before mentioned, might both be referable to the labours of Hercules.

* The mancus of gold was worth about 3l. 15s. of our coin.

neither of the attendant figures at the font appear to wear priestly distinctions. I think there is on the whole much ground to conjecture that the Church and the font are of the same age, and that both may be referred to the time of Athelstan.

Before I close this communication, allow me to add that at the time I visited Darent Church, I remember to have seen in that neighbourhood various fragments of the old seat of Horseman's Place, which stood in the parish of Dartford adjoining, that had been built into the garden wall of some one who respected them, I suppose, as relics. Harris informs us that Horseman's Place was a seat of note in the reign of Edw. II. that in that of his successor it came into the possession of John Horseman, and passed into the hands of John Bere or Byer, in the time of Henry VIII. A record of this family appeared on one of the above-mentioned fragments, being an inscription on an oaken beam, to the following effect: "SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA JHON BEER IN THE YER OF OURE LORD MCCCCXXVIII. ANE BEME, JOHN BERE." The form of the letters which compose this inscription is very ornamental, as may be seen by some of them selected in the sketch.* It is worthy of remark, that the breaks or decorative nodes which appear in the middle of these characters, are adopted in an autograph signature which I have seen of the lady "Anna" of Cleves. This is a coincidence arising from the taste of the day.

At Horton Kirby, a short distance from Darent, the Antiquary will find a cruciform church in the beautiful high pointed style of the 13th century, a mode of architecture with great probability considered of Saracenic origin. Also the site of a castle mentioned in Domesday as in the tenure of a Rosse. In the reign of King Edward I. Lora de Rosse carried the possessions of her ancestors in this place to Kirkby of Kirkby Hall in Lancashire, whose name the village still retains as an adjunct. I give a sketch of a coffin-lid,

and a tile (*see the Plate, p. 497*), bearing an armorial shield, which remained in the church when I was there.

Horton Kirby, Sutton at Hone, Darent, and Dartford, are all parishes adjacent to each other, and the two first afford good pasture land. This and some other circumstances have given rise to the following lines respecting them, which were common a few years since in the mouths of their inhabitants:

"Sutton for mutton,
Kirby for beef,
South Darne* for gingerbread,
Dartford † for a thief!"

These uncouth but not inexpressive rhymes may be acceptable to the lovers of village traditional jests. A.J.K.

Mr. URBAN, *Stratford, Nov. 18.*

IN that most entertaining and instructive of all miscellanies, the *Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century*, there is given, vol. III. pp. 101—106, an interesting memoir of the celebrated historian of Manchester. The article is well and elegantly written; and came, if I mistake not, from the pen of a gifted Poet and Divine resident in Cornwall. In enumerating the various productions of Mr. Whitaker, he tells us that he was the author of "the Preface to *Flindell's Bible*." Mr. Polwhele, I am sure, will forgive me for telling him, through the medium of your Magazine, that there is no Bible extant under such a name; and as I have heard the inquiry often made, he perhaps will be so polite as to acquaint me through this same channel, what name, in correction of his error, should be substituted for that of *Flindell*?—I will avail myself of this opportunity to express my regret that this learned and most accomplished gentleman has not favoured the public, as was his intention some years ago, with a more extended *Life of Mr. Whitaker*.† Such a work, I trust, for the credit of our day, would be eagerly received, and widely read. The learning of this great man was immense; his industry untiring, his fancy most highly poeti-

* The form of these letters is represented in the plate, p. 497. Hasted says, Horseman's Place was rebuilt in 1558, but the date on the beam is probably right; a 3 may have been mistaken for a 5; besides the date on the beam corresponds with the reign of Henry VIII. which the date given by Hasted does not.

* A hamlet of Darent, where there was probably a little fair.

† In allusion to a prison at Dartford.

‡ In Mr. Polwhele's *Traditions and Recollections*, recently published, are several delightful letters and anecdotes of Mr. Whitaker. EDIT.

cal, and his spirit of Antiquarian research ever active, acute, and perspicacious; though from too warm a zeal to establish his favourite theories, he lost sight of that caution and sobriety in the process of his reasoning, which would have been (in such labours) the best warrants for its credit and unsailable strength. But more than for all these endowments, he is to be held in honoured remembrance for his unblenching reverence for the Gospel of Christ, and for a love of his Redeemer's glory, which held such a sovereignty over his heart and his affections, that he disdained even for a moment to compromise these precious sentiments, but immolated instantaneously on their altar his long-established intercourse and friendship, knit together by kindred pursuits, with the renowned Author of the *Decline and Fall*, so soon as the cloven foot of his infidelity unveiled itself to view. I wish I could say that this honest, manly, candid conduct had been pursued towards Mr. Gibbon, either by the *Historian of America*, or the ingenious Author of the *Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*;—but I will not descant on so ungracious a theme, but rather refer you, Mr. Urban, if it shall please you to make for yourself a full acquaintance with that to which I have thus cursorily glanced, to the correspondence of the three, as it is set forth in the *Miscellaneous Works of Gibbon*, published by his friend the late Lord Sheffield.

Now that the pen is in my hand, I will take permission to point out another slight inaccuracy committed by an author of the highest merit. In Dugald Stewart's *Philosophical Essays*, page 502, 8vo edit. it is written: "Warburton has remarked, and in my opinion with some truth, that Burke himself never wrote so well as when he imitated Bolingbroke." No reference is made by Mr. S. to any authority whatsoever in support of this remark. Nor do I believe it to have been made by Warburton in any way whatsoever, either written or conversational. The name of Burke does not occur in that Prelate's *View of Lord B.'s Philosophy*, or in any one of his other learned and argumentative works. Nor will it be found where some notice of so eminent a contemporary might reasonably have been expected, in the volume of his Corre-

spondence with Bp. Hurd. The truth is, that though both of these wonderful men were akin to each other by the possession of transcendent genius, yet the pursuits and intellectual habits of them were so wide asunder, that the one cared little or nothing for the doings of the other, and accordingly there never was any interchange of sentiment, any reciprocation of civility between them; nor even a critical comment on the intellectual operations of each other. In reality, Warburton's pride was so desperately intractable, that he seldom spared a crumb of praise to any author, excepting the muzzled slaves of his own school,—Hurd, Browne, Towne, and Balguy. A stain of disgrace must for ever rest upon his name for the contemptuous mention he has thought fit to make of Dr. Johnson. See his *Letters to Hurd*, page 368. A most elaborate vehemence of censure is also passed in the same place on this great man's edition of Shakspeare. This most offensive passage, I regret to say, was thrust in quite out of its place by the very learned Compiler of that publication, from the base impulse of envy towards a very superior intellect. For, exalted and sincere as is my admiration for Bp. Hurd, I do not hesitate to say that he might have been cut out from a corner of Johnson's mind, without his missing it.

JOHN JACOBS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 30.

IT is now forty years (1787) since the writer of this letter first proposed in your Magazine the erection of a monument in memory of the celebrated navigator Captain Cook at Marton in Cleveland, either on the site of the cottage where he was born at that place, or in the parish church. Nothing having taken place respecting it, the writer again took up the subject in 1791, when there appeared some probability of success, and the summit of Roseberry-toppin, a noted conical mountain in the vicinity, was proposed for the situation; at the same time a discussion arose as to the form of the building to be erected, whether a column, a tower, or a pyramid. This also failed. The proposal was revived at some distance of time (1811) by the members of a literary club at Stockton upon Tees; and Eston-nal, a fine eminence nearer the sea, was preferred for the situation, and the form of a tower

for the nature of the building. A shepherd's hut has been since erected on this spot (sometimes now called Cook's Monument), which marks the eligibility of the situation (see *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1821). Subscriptions were promised, expectation excited, and plans laid; but these were frustrated by the removal of the proceedings into the hands of noblemen and gentlemen, more particularly connected with the local circumstances of the country. In this doubtful state the proposal has been permitted to remain.

At last, after a lapse of so many years, a patriotic gentleman of Cleveland, Robert Campion, esq. of Easby Hall near Stokesley, has, at his own expence, erected a pyramidal column on the summit of his own mountain on Easby-fell, at no great distance from the sites formerly proposed, to perpetuate the memory of this great navigator, almost on the spot where he first drew his breath. The mountain is S.W. of Roseberry-toppin, and commands a fine view of the whole western district of Cleveland. Perhaps it might have been wished to have offered a better sea-mark; but, after so many difficulties, we must remain satisfied with Mr. Campion's decision, and liberal views of the subject; and that gentleman must receive the warm thanks of all those who duly estimate the sound judgment, the benevolent mind, the strong intellect, and the bold persevering enterprise of CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.*

I have the pleasure to transmit a copy of the Inscription.

"The foundation-stone of this Monument was laid by Robert Campion, esq. of Whitby, lord of the manor of Easby, on the 12th day of July, 1827, being his birthday, in commemoration of that celebrated circumnavigator CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, who was born at Naston in the neighbourhood, October 27, 1728, and who served his apprenticeship to sea from Whitby."

The column is 12 feet square, and 40 feet in height.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

FROM the following description of a box of wooden platters or trenchers, curiously written and illuminated, in the possession of Thomas

Wilkins, esq. of Ringstead, Northamptonshire, by whose kindness I am enabled to make this communication, either you or some of your Correspondents may be able to favour me with some light as to their use and antiquity. Whatever has been on the box-lid, which might have given us a notion of this, is unfortunately wholly defaced.

The box, which is of a close-grained wood, measures in exterior diameter about 6 inches 7-10ths, and in interior diameter about 5 inches 7-10ths; and in interior depth about 1 inch 8-10ths. It contains 12 round plates of wood, which just fill it, measuring about 5 inches 5-10ths in diameter, and in thickness about a tenth, or a tenth and a half, of an inch. They are very light and flat; or, if not quite flat, rather convex on the upper side, which in all is very richly ornamented. The circle of this surface is divided into three portions, the central one whereof contains a sort of device, generally of flowers, and underneath this a stave or four-line verse,—always relative to marriage, and seemingly of the fortune-telling school of poetry. The border of this, forming the next division of the whole circle, contains among other ornaments scrolls of Scripture texts. The next or outer border, forming the third division of the whole circle, is a fanciful pattern. The two divisions within the second of the three concentric circles, are differently illuminated in every plate; but this outer border is of only three patterns, thereby dividing the 12 plates into 3 classes of 4 plates each. The illumination of this outer border in two out of the three classes, consists of a collar as it were, something similar to those of orders of knighthood; and in all the three classes is done by colours of azure and blood colour, and black laid on a ground of gilding. The two central compartments of each plate are painted on the polished wood for a ground, with the above colours, and green, white, and vermillion. The capitals beginning the lines of each verse, and also the references at the end of the Scripture texts, are in vermillion, the rest of the inscriptions being black.

The following are the inscriptions on the plates of one of the above classes. On one, in the middle compartment, under a scroll, the following legend:

* The widow of Capt. Cook is still living at Clapham, Surrey.—*EDIT.*

"A wyffe that marieth husbands iii,
Was never wished therto by me ;
I wolde my wyffe sholde rather diee,
Then for my death to weppe or crye."

And in the second compartment, bordering the first, are two scrolls; on the one to the right of the reader, is—

"Sette an order in thy housse, for thou shalt die and not live." [*The reference worn off.*]

On the other scroll is—

"Deathe is better then a wretched lyffe or contensual sicknes." [*Reference worn off.*]

On another plate, in the middle, under a cinquefoil flower, between two *blue* strawberries, the stems twined into a kind of love-knot, is this legend :

"Thou haste a shrowe to thy goodman,
Perhapes an onthrif to,—what than ?
Kepe hym as longe as he can lyve,
And at his ende his passeport geve."

The second compartment is a border of the above cinquefoil flower, yellow shaded with vermilion, wreathed by a love-knotted stem, with buds and flowers of blood colour and gold, perhaps meant for union-roses, under the four chief of which are these texts or scrolls. Under the top one is—

"Feare God, honor the Kinge." 1 Pet. 2.

Under the right one is—

"Kepe the Kinge's commandementes." Eccl. 9.

Under the bottom one, that is, between it and the middle compartment, is—

"Praye for Kinges and rulers." Tim. 6.

Under the left one is—

"Feare thou the Lorde and the Kinge."

On a third, in the middle, under a plant of two quatrefoil vermilion roses shaded with yellow, and gilded with gold, is this legend :

"This woman maye have husbands fyve,
But never whilst she is alyve ;
Yet dothe she hoope so well to spedde ?
Geve up thy hoope, it shal not nedde."

The second compartment is of what seem to be thistles, and has two scrolls on its outer edge; on that to the right is—

"Golde and silver hathe ondon many a man." Eccl. 8.

On the leftward one is,

"The rote of all evel is covetousness." Tim. 6. (See Ep. i. 6, 10.)

On a fourth, in the lower half of the middle compartment (which is surmounted by some plant in the up-

per, and is like the lower halves of all the middle compartments, finished at the top like a scroll), are these verses :

"If that a batcheler thou be,
Kepe the so still,—be ruled by me ;
Leaste that repentaunce all to latte
Rewarde the withe a broken pate."

The second compartment is of leaves, and either fruits, flowers, or insects, and has the scrolls on its inner edge; on the right one—

"A man that useth mutche sweringe shal be fylled with wickednes."

Continued on the left scroll thus—

"And the plauge shall never goo from his house." Eccl. 32.

On one of the plates of a second class, in the middle under a plant of love-knotted stems and hanging pods of green and gold, containing seeds of vermilion and white, is this stave :

"Receave thy happe as fortune sendeth,
But God it is that fortune lendeth ;
Wherefore if thou a shrowe haste gott,
Thinke with thy self it is thy loott."

The second compartment is a knotted arabesque, of a red and white pink at top and bottom, and a gold, red, and white flower at each side and in the intervals, divided from the flowers by elongated strawberries are four scrolls; on the upper one rightward, "Have noo plesure," continued on rightward thus "in lienge for the"... "usse theroffe"..... "is naught." Eccl. 7.

On another plate, in the middle compartment, under a plant of cinquefoiled vermilion hearts-ease-shaped flowers, touched with yellow and seeded with gold, and hung below with strawberries, is this scroll of verse :

"Thou art the happiest man alyve,
For every thinge doth make thee thrive ;
Yet maye thy wyffe thy maister be,
Therefore take thrifte and all for me."

The second compartment has at top and bottom a blue, gold-seeded, and six-leaved flower, the petals slit, and touched with white and vermilion, each flower between two heart-shaped leaves; and on the right and left a vermilion flower touched with yellow and seen sideways, that on the right between two yellow six-leaved flowers, seeded with gold, and that on the right between two similar white flowers. The scrolls are on the outer edge, and the rightward one has this text :

"Ale that wil lyve Godlie in Christ Ihesu muste suffer persecution." 2 Timo. 3.

The left has,

"We must enter into y^e kingdom of God through much trouble and afflictions." Actes 14.

On a third, under a plant of three quatrefoil roses, vermilion seeded with gold, and two blue strawberries seeded with white, is this scroll:

"If thou be younge then marye not yet, If thou be olde thou haste more wytt; For younge men's wyves will not be taughte, And olde men's wyves be good ffor naughte."

The second compartment has at top a plant of three cinquefoiled flowers, one petal large, the rest small, white, hatched with vermilion, and seeded with gold; at bottom a similar plant of similar flowers, blue hatched with white: on the right side a smaller similar plant, but leafless, of vermilion flowers, touched with yellow, surmounted by this scroll:

"Accuse no man prevelie." Eccl. 5.

And on the left side a similar leafless plant of similar cinquefoils yellow-touched with red, surmounted with the text,

"Follow not the multitude to do evel." Reg. 17.

On a fourth, under a plant of blue six-leaved flowers touched with white, seeded with gold, and having a long pistil of black, are these verses:

"I shrove his hart that married me, My wyffe and I can never agree; A knavish quene by Jis I swere * The goodmans brette she thinkes to were."

The second compartment is a bordure having at top and at bottom a large mixed rose of blood-colour and gold; on the right and left are similar small roses, and above the right one two similar ones of vermilion touched with yellow and seeded with gold; below it two similar ones of yellow, touched with vermilion; above the left hand flower two similar ones of white, touched with vermilion, and below it two of blue, touched with white. The scrolls on the outer edge of this compartment overhang these smaller flowers, one bearing on the right

"Withe oute faithe it is impossible to please God." Hebrews 11.

The other on the left having,

"A righteous man shal lyve by his faithe." Romans 10.

On one of the plates of a third class, under a plant of three buds of the above gold and sanguine rose, is this stanza:

"Aske thou thy wyffe if she can tell Whether thou in mariage haste spedde well, And let her speake as she dothe knowe— For twentie pounds she will saye no."

The second compartment bears at top, at bottom, and on each side, four plants, of three quatrefoils each, all seeded with gold, those at top being vermilion and yellow, those on the right yellow and vermilion, those on the bottom blue and white, and those on the right white and vermilion; in the four intervals are four plants of two strawberries, and two heart-shaped leaves. A single scroll in eight folds forms the inner edge of this compartment. On the fold at top begins this text:

"If any man saye I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a lyar." 1 John 4.

On the fold at bottom begins this,

"Every one that hateth his brother is a manslayer." 1 John 3.

On another, in the middle, is emblazoned a plant of three gourds, as it were springing from the top and sides of a true lover's knot, and underneath these rhymes:

"And he that reades this verse even now May happe to have a lowering sowe,— Those lookes are nothing liked so badde, As is her tonge to make hym madde."

In the second compartment four plants, bearing both cinquefoil flowers and seeding cells of similar and similarly varied colours to those above, support between them four scrolls on the inner edge of the compartment. That on the right at top is written,

"Speake evel of no man." Titus 3.

That below,

"Be not hastie of tounge." Eccl. 18.

That on the left below,

"Learne before thou speake."5. (the reference worn off, the words occur in Eccl. Jesus Ben Sirach, c. 18.)

That above,

"Talke wiselie and honestlie." Eccl. 5.

On a third. In the middle, under an oak leaf, between two acorns; the corns gold, shadowed sanguine; the

* "By Gis and by Sainte Charite." Ballad sung by Ophelia in Hamlet.

The Arabic numerals used throughout the Scripture references on these plates were little used in Elizabeth's reign;—Grafton, who dated his Chronicle with them, on publishing his Manual or Abridgment thereof, found himself forced by fashion to return to the Roman numerals.

The 2 and 3 are of the very early form.

cups greene, touched with white, are these lines:

"Take upp thy fortunne with good happe,
With witches thou doste fyle thy lappe;
Yet lesse weer better for thy store,
Thy quietnes sholde be the more."

In the second compartment wreathen plants of two kinds of bell-flowers, coloured variously, support two scrolls, the right bearing,

"Stand faste in the waye of the Lorde."
Ecccl. 5.

The left:

"Be gentel to heare the word of God."
Ecccl. 5.

On a fourth plate of this class, in the middle compartment, there is a heart, vermilion touched with yellow, grown over with green; whence spring two roses, white and vermilion seeded with gold, and between these a union rose of gold and blood colour. Underneath is this quatrain:

"Thou maist be poore, and what for that?

How if thou hadest neither cape nor hat?

Thy minde may yet so quiet be,

That thou maist wyne as much as iii.

The second compartment is of plants perfectly indescrivable, and has two scrolls on its outer edge, the rightward one having,

"Reatch thy hands unto the poore that
God may blesse thee with plentuousness."
Ecccl. 7.

The left one,

"Let us doo good unto all men, but
most of all unto the housholde of faithe."
Gala. 6.

I have now described these antiquities as minutely as I could, that if no one can answer as to their use, the appearance of them (should they prove unique) may be in some measure preserved in your pages. They are still fresh—some of them as much so, as I can conceive them to have come from the maker's hands; and they bear at first sight the perfect air of Chinese or Indian curiosities, from their quaintness of style and richness of colouring. If it were ascertained which of the superseded versions of the Bible they make use of, their age might in some measure be guessed.

Some of your Correspondents, Sir, can at least answer this question. I cannot exactly vouch for the illuminator's accuracy however in all his references, though most of them are right. That these platters were the material for some ancient game would appear from the last quoted rhyme: that that

was a game of fortune-telling appears from others. The handwriting seems, as far as I can judge, of the character of the time of Queen Elizabeth at latest: as do the contractions, which if I had copied, could only have been expressed by types founded for the purpose, as they are very small, neat, and obsolete. That they are earlier than her successor King James, seems borne out by their use of a prior version of the Bible.

If after the painter Jacquemin Grignonneur invented cards for the hypochondriac Charles the Sixth of France in 1390, the card-makers proceeded to engrave saints and descriptive sentences on wood, and in process of time by the year 1450 to paint blockbooks of a similar nature with scraps of scripture on them for the laity,—the strange union of mirth and gravity on the wooden plates in question may be easily accounted for.

Yours, &c.

C. W. C.*

MR. URBAN, *West-square*, Nov. 13.

THE recent examination and assay of the new Coinage has recalled to my recollection an idea which struck me at the period of the first issue of our gold "*Sovereigns*," and which, to many of your readers, may probably appear not unworthy of attention.

"A *Sovereign*!" thought I: "but what means a *Sovereign*?"—The name conveys no distinct idea of its substance or value—no information respecting the sovereign by whom it was coined.

In many other cases (to say nothing of the "*Angel*," the "*Rose Noble*," the Persian "*Archer*†," &c.) we read of the "*Daric*," from *Darius*—the "*Philip*"‡ from *Philip* of Macedon: and, in modern times, different nations have given the name of the sovereign to the gold pieces of his coinage, as the "*Joannes*," the "*Louis*," the "*Carolus*," the "*Jacobus*," the "*Napoleon*," &c. and, with these examples before our eyes, why might we not call our present twenty-shilling piece a "*Georgius*," or a "*George*?"

JOHN CAREY.

* We shall kindly esteem the favours of this Correspondent.—EDIT.

† We have on record the *Bon-mot*, or *Double-entendre*, of the Lacedemonian general, who was driven from Persia by "ten thousand Archers," as he said—meaning ten thousand pieces of gold, employed in bribery against him.

‡ *Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.* Hor.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF THE CHINESE
AND OTHER ANCIENT NATIONS.

No. III.

IN continuation of some notes taken for the work mentioned in p. 313, ante, I proceed to offer some remarks on the very scanty evidence afforded by the Chinese and other Pagan nations for their boasted antiquity, higher than the Deluge. Bp. Gray (Key 83) observes that the extended accounts of the Chaldean, Egyptian, and Chinese Chronology, which reach far beyond all bounds of probability, and the magnified calendars of some other nations, are now justly considered as the fictions of national vanity, or the exaggerations of erroneous computation. They are often in themselves contradictory and inconsistent with all observations on the appearance of nature, all philosophical inquiry, and the advancement of mankind in arts, sciences, and refinement. These improbable fabrications are delivered by authors who lived long after Moses, whose veracity is impeached in other instances, and whose general accounts are enveloped in fable, and tinctured by credulity. Besides, their authenticity was entirely destroyed by one untimely act of a Chinese Emperor, about 213 years before Christ, who ordered all their historical records to be destroyed. The Chinese have not any work in any intelligible character above 2200 years old.

Fa. Amiot considers their nation as a colony derived from the immediate descendants of Noah, and their traditional knowledge and religious doctrines, when freed from ignorance and superstitious additions, exhibit a correspondence with the patriarchal principles. Martini, Gray's Key, 84.

The Chaldean calculations are unworthy of attention, since they contradict the account of the Flood, and are quite irreconcilable with the testimony of general history; and the chimerical account of the Chinese, written in hieroglyphics, and rescued imperfectly and with difficulty from destruction, cannot properly be produced in support of any theory, repugnant to more authentic chronicles; much less can they be suffered to invalidate the chronology of the Scriptures, &c. Ibid.

It has frequently happened that by

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a false intercalation, the Chinese have made the year consist of 13 instead of 12 months, and the same fatality may probably often occur again; and so tend to magnify their antiquity: an instance of this actually occurred in A.D. 1670, when no person perceived the error, except some Europeans then at the court of Peking; it was immediately corrected, and the calculator was executed. De Pauw, Egypt, Pref. 4.

The same acute observer adds, that "the aid of the Jesuits had been resorted to, and it had been to their interest to keep up the ignorance;" so that these philosophers will never help the Chinese to acknowledge the object of this little attempt to synchronise the date of all nations with the Mosaic Deluge!

When the Chinese speak of their *antiquity*, they pretend that the secret of cutting and polishing marble has been known to them for more than 4000 years, and yet they have never been able to form one beautiful statue: how inferior is this to the Egyptians, whose chambers of highly polished sphinxes discover the most ancient skill in sculpture to have prevailed; and the chambers of the tomb of Psammis exhibited by Belzoni also evince the early arts of decoration in Egypt.

The Chinese painters are still more imperfect than their sculptors, and their ignorance of astronomy sinks them below all polished nations. The Persians, Japanese, Hindoos, and Turks, succeeded in making calendars without the aid of foreigners, while the Chinese, who pretend to have observed the course of the stars for so many ages, are incapable of composing a tolerable almanack. Depauw's Egypt, page 3.

Their attempt at extraordinary antiquity may be accounted for by other means, stated by the same acute writer (p. 13). Some of the sectaries of Lao-scium, unjustly accused by the Jesuits of being at once atheists, &c. still exist in different parts of the country; they are much inclined to suppose the lapse of many ages previous to the reign of Fo-hi, either because they believe that inventions relative to the arts and trades could not be confined in so narrow a circle, or that they have some bias to the system of the Metempsychosis. It is remarkable that all such nations as believe in the

transmigration of souls, conceive the world to be much more ancient than men of other persuasions are willing to admit. This is seen in the prodigious period of the Thibetans and Hindoos, which is supposed to have been adopted in China, where it gave rise to what the Prince Ulug Beig, nephew of Tamerlane, calls the epoch of Chatai. This is known to include 88 millions of years previous to our present æra; and it still continues to be credited in China! To adopt such a period is reckoned absurd in Europe, and to reject it is considered by the Fo-Segang as no less foolish. Ibid. 13.

The Chaldaic astrology is said to reach *very nearly* to the æra of the Deluge, and Shuckford connects with it the improvement of language, by dissolving the monosyllables of which the first speech of mankind was composed. Con. l. 243. For my own part, if I dare venture on a conjecture, I am much disposed to conceive that their destruction by their union into words and sentences began much earlier than the Deluge, and to have been the natural consequences of the exclusion from the garden of Eden, when the families of Adam's fallen race sought refuge and consolation in expressing their sorrow, and in listening to the primary sensations of regret at the story of their parents' fall! It is fair also to conjecture whether such signs as letters or marks for words or names were not adopted by all who afterwards dwelt together, and they would be the same among those who emigrated from their brethren, as far as the same object was meant to be expressed; but where a different place or other objects presented themselves, a new definition of them seems to have become necessary, which accounts for a numerous combination of the primitive sounds to be made applicable to the increasing number of objects and designs. One should think that this would have obstructed the progress of an universal language, if we were not told, that at the plain of Shinar, after the Deluge, mankind spoke only one language. Besides the force of the decree for their dispersion, and for the fraction of that general language, it seems impossible to recal those monosyllabic characters into modern use, unless we could suppose that the primitive language which

they represented were originally the same throughout the earth; and to which the same meanings were annexed; because all alphabets have a great similarity in sound and shape, and yet they are kept so distinctly separate, as that the various dialects of mankind in the same nations are not understood, in Asia and Russia more especially. Sharon Turner has given two facts as evidence of an universal or rather common origin of language.

1. The most striking coincidences in the languages of nations, which have no local affinity to each other.—
2. Nature does not incline the organ of language to any one particular alphabetical enunciation. He collected 350 words used in various languages to express the relation of *mother*; the majority of which rank under two divisions, the first having *m*, and the second *n*, as the predominant sound. (See Gent. Mag. June 1824, p. 547.)

Such instances may serve to lead the mind to a conviction that there may have been one root for all languages and ideas; but it also proves that as 350 words only have a concurrent meaning throughout all the languages of the world, the dispersion at Babel is a true record;—and Whiston suggested that there is no reason to imagine that men were not taught to read and write soon after they were taught to speak, by divine interposition.—Jos. Ant. b. 1, c. 4.

The ignorance of the Chinese also extends to their languages, for they do not possess an alphabet; and hence it is fair to question their knowledge of chronology, which is meeting them at their own point, and must excuse enlightened nations from following them in their theory of antiquity, more particularly in respect to the wide space between their first and second Kings; which seems to be an artful attempt to seal up the effort by mystery, and to push the date of the first without any means or care to supply the void. The Jesuits, as was observed before, will probably not afford any help to clear away, but rather to bring down the shadow upon this dial of time,—and a ready field is open for this work by keeping them in ignorance of other nations, retiring from free commercial intercourse, reading their books of art, science, or history, and closing their doors against all union, treaty, and

fellowship, assume an artful and covert reserve that can distinguish them for nothing but a blind indiscretion.

When Leibnitz undertook to defend the Chinese against certain imputations, he acknowledged candidly that none of their books discovered any true notion of the creation of the world. De Pauw, 2, 165.

Du Halde, v. 3, says, the most able of their doctors are ignorant in general of all parts of philosophy, if we except a little morality; and this ignorance of nature is the reason that its most common effects are always attributed to some evil genius. De Pauw, 2, 167.

Hence it is impossible to expect that from such writers any facts could be elicited relative to their theory of the earth, if they have any, to make it synchronise with their chronology, or in any degree to justify it. The result is, that they have no justification for it.

Traditional history is easily traced by facts. Thus Shem the son of Noah was contemporary with Abraham ten generations, or 140 years; and with Jacob, whose great grandson was father of Moses (Howlett, 1, 179); so that there can be no doubt the history of the Deluge was handed down to him through that uninterrupted channel. Besides, the ark itself was a certain monument of the Deluge, continued several ages after Abraham, and preserved the memory of it even amongst pagans, and might serve as the prototype or model for ship building. (Bp. Law's Considerations, p. 87.)

It has been held by some that the great fertility of the earth immediately after the Deluge gave rise to the golden age of the poets. Bp. Sherlock, in his 4th Discourse, has ably combated this common persuasion; the covenant made with Noah was, that the ground should not any more be cursed, and when the servants of Abraham and Lot quarrelled about some conveniences in feeding their cattle, Abraham, as lord of the soil, proposed a separation; which shows that there was ample room for them both, and land ready for occupancy, and cultivation or pasture. The difference between that and modern times is apparent; for at this period every lot of land is fully occupied, and every country crowded with population, so that there is not room for so amicable a settlement of disputes, when every intrusion upon an

adjoining territory necessarily becomes a cause of contest and warfare.

Some Chinese philosophers have actually stated the earth to be a square, and had not so lately as A.D. 1505, any idea of the longitude or latitude of any of their own towns (De Pauw, p. 5). Hence it is ridiculous for them to pretend that such a nation was capable of writing its own annals, or of verifying its dates, or the history of the earth, by the aid of astronomy (ibid. 6). "Globes and instruments were constructed for them, but they were never capable of using them; and far from contributing to their instruction, they only served to precipitate them into the most extraordinary errors." (p. 7.) On the other hand, the rest of mankind are said to have increased in knowledge after the Deluge, and in all inventions and arts which became necessary for cultivation and subsistence. Moses describes the children and grand-children of Noah, as well the females as the males, to be peculiarly devoted to different sciences and mechanics, with a view to render social life more agreeable, and their allotted property more contributory to civilization; and thereby to leave for posterity an improved territory, and an useful knowledge which time would expand, and due diligence refine.

The editors of the Modern Universal History, in their account of China, (8, 358), endeavour to correct the extravagant assumptions of *its antiquity*, by a fact which clears, and indeed establishes, the doctrine which I have endeavoured to uphold. Martini states, that in the reign of *Yau*, their seventh Monarch from Fohi, it once happened that "the Sun did not go down during the space of ten days." (Hist. Sinic. sub *Yaws*); and which compared with that miraculous one mentioned in the book of Joshua, x. 12, an. 1492 ante C. or Bible Margin, Usher, 1451, appears to have been the same, though not to agree in its duration. It appears from the chronology of both nations, that *Yau* and Joshua were contemporaries, and that this was a real and supernatural solstice obtained by the prayer of the Jewish hero, and which must of consequence have been equally observable in all those eastern parts where that luminary had only passed their meridian some few hours. The subsequent

investigation proves the correctness of this coincidence; and the conclusion is, that Noah and Fo-hi must be the same, as the period from them both is the same number of years;—and thus the presumptuous error of the Chinese chronologers is corrected by their own authorities! See Jos. Ant. b. 5, p. 130. A.H.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

A CORRESPONDENT of yours has lately complained of one out of the many evils resulting from our Ecclesiastical laws;—allow me to mention another, and a much greater one; such a one indeed, as will scarcely be credited to exist in this enlightened age, and in this favoured country, when Englishmen boast of their equitable laws, and their Trial by Jury. Will it be believed, that, according to the constitution of our Ecclesiastical Courts, every witness is examined separately and *privately* by an *Attorney*, holding the office of *Deputy Registrar*; and that by his report *alone*, of the deposition of such witness, the Judge is obliged to pronounce sentence; without examining the witnesses himself, or having them examined in his presence? that the witnesses are never confronted with the accused party, (they are merely taken before a surrogate to identify their names to the deposition which has thus been taken privately); that they never appear at all in *public* Court, thereby placing a most dangerous power in the hands of their attorney to put down what answer he pleases to the question proposed, (for the forms of the Court are so intricate, that witnesses in general cannot understand them,) and give whatever turn he may think proper to the cause in question. Can we complain of the Inquisition in other countries, when such a mode of proceeding is suffered in our own? or boast of our laws, when character, property, and life, is thus in the power of one man, an *attorney*; who, of all men, is most likely to be influenced by improper motives? Your Correspondent says that the whole system of Ecclesiastical laws is to be revised; I sincerely hope it may, and the conduct of the officers of the Court revised also. For the enormous increase of arbitrary fees exacted from the parishes, already too heavily bur-

dened with poor-rates, taxes, &c. cries aloud for redress; as in many cases, within these few years, they have been increased to the enormous rate of 4 or 500 *per cent.* and if the Churchwardens remonstrate, they are threatened with prosecution in the Bishop's Court. Twice in the year are these demands enforced; first, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, which, in many places, is only held for the purpose of swearing in the Churchwardens, and secondly, at what is called the Chancellor's Visitation, which is held for *no* other purpose but that of extorting fees; for the Chancellor himself never attends. But, in order to point out in the clearest manner the evil tendency of such proceeding, I will take leave to relate an instance of actual perversion of justice which has lately occurred under my own observation. A Clergyman in my own immediate vicinity, who had, on the behalf of his parish, frequently remonstrated with the Deputy Registrar upon the continued extortion of fees, was under the necessity, in prosecution of his duty, of presenting one of his Church Bells as having been broken for many years; and sent two witnesses, his parish clerk and one of the ringers, to prove the fact, which was notorious to every individual in the parish. But instead of noting down in their depositions what they stated to the Deputy Registrar, "that the Bell was broken;" when their pretended testimony was read in Court, they were represented as having deposed "that they knew nothing of the matter." The witnesses have, however, since made a declaration in writing of what they *really* stated to the Deputy Registrar upon their examination, and what remarks he made to them during the same, and will very soon solemnly confirm it upon oath; so that such conduct on the part of a public officer of the Court may be exposed as it ought to be. But the impropriety, if not injustice, of placing such a secret uncontrolled power in any man, much more in that of an *attorney*, will be evident to every one; and I hope, for the credit of the country, which we are all of us so justly proud of, will be remedied before another Session of Parliament expires; and that some method will be adopted to render the fees of the officers fixed, and any attempt to exceed them impossible.

INDAGATOR.

Substance of the Seventh Report of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, for 1827.

THIS Society has been before the public, and claimed its attention and support long enough to render it unnecessary to repeat its important views; but a short address is prefixed to their Report that deserves universal notice; in which, after very concisely stating the benefits which have been already effected, it shews that "the former miseries of gaols were not the necessary consequences of imprisonment, but the result of negligence in their regulation and discipline. Here the physical suffering not necessary to the purposes of just punishment may be removed by attention to the construction, ventilation, and cleanliness of prisons; that a system of hard labour and seclusion, accompanied by a spare, though sufficient diet, seldom fail to render penal confinement an object of salutary dread; that personal contamination may be prevented by classification and inspection; and that these measures, combined with moral and religious instruction, are well calculated to correct the habits, enlighten the mind, and reclaim the heart of the offender."

"The Committee have met with many whose entire destitution and earnest assurances of penitence, render them objects of compassion; that a considerable number have been received into the TEMPORARY REFUGE, and when there appears good ground to hope that the penitent may safely return into the world, endeavours are made to procure for him a situation, removed as far as possible from temptation, and such as may afford a reasonable prospect of his becoming an honest and useful member of society. The Committee now allege that they can look round on many respectably settled, conducting themselves reputably, and who, but for the care thus extended, must inevitably have recurred to criminal practices for support." Under these preparatory impressions, and well knowing that in Surrey and other counties the same have been effected; this Report opens its very interesting contents, from which a few instances shall now be extracted; and although the foreign correspondence is of a character peculiar to the respective nations, yet

necessary brevity compels us to refer only to some of those in the United Kingdom.

The amelioration of criminal jurisprudence has, in an especial manner, failed to secure that share of general interest which its importance to the welfare of society imperiously demands. It was, however, an important æra in its history, when revenge was discarded as a motive of legislation, when the vindictive passions were disclaimed by the lawgiver and the judge, and the object of punishment was declared to be simply to prevent the aggressor from repeating the offence; and to deter generally from the commission of crime. The wisdom of these principles is now universally acknowledged. P. 1. By the measure now in progress, a very considerable number of laws inflicting capital punishment have already been repealed by 7 and 8, Geo. IV. c. 27, amounting together to 138 statutes! and by c. 64, 30 statutes. By which measure the principle is recognised that there is no way in which the influence of law may be more sensibly lessened than by retaining punishments which policy has long condemned, and which the humanity of the age forbids to be enforced. P. 3. The gradual reduction which has taken place in the number of executions presents a satisfactory evidence of the repugnance of the public, and the unwillingness of the government to enforce a penalty, the right of society to inflict which, especially for the loss of property, admits of doubt, and the character of which is directly opposed to the spirit of that religion "which desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedness and live." P. 6.

The Committee do not deny that by the depraved, an instantaneous, though violent death would in some cases be preferred to the certainty of being obliged to spend the remaining period of life in close confinement. The hardened offender violates the law that he may indulge the propensities which imprisonment will correct; and therefore those privations, to escape which was the very motive to crime, are surely calculated, and can scarcely fail to inspire terror. This fact, however, pleads strongly in favour of imprisonment as an exemplary punishment, while the suffering of the of-

fender would really consist in the duration of his confinement, and not in the severity or intensity of punishment. P. 8.

Solitary confinement, although but occasionally applied, unremitted hard labour, and religious instruction, furnish most powerful means for the maintenance of order, the reformation of morals, and the amendment of the heart. The following are the principal offences in which the punishment of death remains affixed: murder, rape, treason, coining, mutiny, forgery, arson, robbery from the person, burglary, obtaining money by threatening to accuse a party of an infamous crime, sacrilege, plundering wrecks, stealing horses and cattle, demolishing houses and machinery, destroying ships, and exhibiting false signals to a ship in distress; 16 in all. P. 9.

In confinement, security has been the object, without reference to the nature of previous habits, or the character of crimes, &c.; the consequences have inevitably been, that persons convicted of minor offences, or committed on venial charges, have quitted confinement initiated in crime, while the guilty have been confirmed in every species of depravity. The legislative enactments which have been recently framed, are distinguished by a spirit of wisdom and benevolence. The rights of human nature have been recognised even in the persons of the most criminal, and no extent of guilt or wickedness has been considered to annul the obligation of religion and humanity. P. 10.

The Report then bears testimony to the wisdom and practicability of the views on which the Acts, passed four years since, were founded for County Gaols; but a regret is expressed that those which are under corporate jurisdiction cannot be so favourably mentioned. These places of confinement do not come within that portion of of prison laws. Of the several Borough Gaols, of which there are upwards of 160 in England and Wales, 15 only were included in the schedule of the late Act. Thus above 140 prisons, and these of the worst description, still require to be regulated by law. The want of air, of a separation of sexes, of criminals and debtors, of privies, of rooms for the sick, &c. afford ample claims to the interposition of legislative power in these

cases. The information given in detail of those prisons which are governed by authority of Parliament, very satisfactorily proves the necessity of thus regulating these establishments, and the alterations which have been introduced in modern times shew how much is essential to perfect this important work. But it is remarkable that a county gaol so near the Metropolis as that at Horsemonger-lane, should have no day-room for the debtors; visitors are received in the sleeping-rooms; and as the friends of the prisoners are admitted every day during six hours, in any number without inquiry, men and women without distinction, it is easy to conceive the scenes of profligacy which take place from this promiscuous assemblage of the sexes. P. 22. These are subjects which should well deserve the attention of the magistrates, who hold their sessions in the adjoining court-house.

The increase of crime is an unquestionable fact. The increase of population during the last five years has been in a greater proportion than that of the ten years preceding; and if the situation of an immense number of unemployed labourers be considered, it might indeed excite surprise, had there not been a sensible increase in the number of criminal commitments in the districts in which so much suffering prevailed. The administration of the poor laws are no longer confined to the relief of the impotent, the destitute, and the unemployed, but also to the regulation of wages, a practice which has given rise to a system productive of the most pernicious and demoralising effects. P. 28.

The Report pursues this subject at much length, concluding upon a strong statement of its errors, that it is but too clear that parochial aid, as at present administered, powerfully augments the distress which it is designed to mitigate and suppress. Much may, doubtless, be effected by the encouragement of education and the establishment of Saving Banks and Friendly Societies, to form habits of industry, foresight, and independence; yet until the Poor Laws be so modified as to weaken the fatal reliance for external relief which is now so generally entertained, there will be more pauperism and immorality among the lowest descriptions of the labouring

classes in England than in other countries where the poor are far behind our population in intellectual and moral endowments. P. 30.

The *Game Laws* likewise are added to this cause of crime, and the strict manner in which they are enforced. Poaching leads more easily and rapidly to the perpetration of the higher crimes than any other incentive, and the time and nature of the employment, and the desperate combinations that are entered into, create a greater ferocity of spirit than is hitherto found in any other class of offenders. It is estimated that about one fourth part of those who crowd our county prisons consist of offenders against the game laws. They lose the dread of disgrace and the fear of punishment. There is no class but furnishes agents in violating the law either in the character of poachers, receivers, or consumers.

The returns for the last year comprise 122 prisons; of these 32 have not even the lowest scale of classification required by law! 30 only have a sufficient number of sleeping-cots to admit of each person being confined apart at night; and 31 in which are convicts where no hard labour or employment of any kind are provided. The Act is neglected even in the construction of gaols now building. Two plans are presented for inspection in page 142, of which the preference is most obvious to that of the radiating construction.

In the subsequent animadversions on the gaol of Newgate there seem to be many subjects of inquiry and of improvement which are well worthy the notice of the Court of Aldermen, in whom the magisterial power over the prison is vested; and it is stated that "in the London prisons the separation of offenders is most defective. Nor is there any gaol in the Metropolis in which the evil is more severely felt than at the new prison Clerkenwell, erected in 1818." P. 40.

Instances are pointed out of the evil consequences of this deficiency, of the dissimilarity of labour at different prisons, of the differences in appropriation of earnings, in the allowances of food, and of money to purchase it, in the mode of restraint and punishment, in the treatment of the sick, and even in the want of precision in the sen-

tences pronounced for punishment. The delay and expence of prosecution are noticed as "strong temptations to compromise the interests of justice for the restitution of property." P. 47.

The observations on *Bail*, p. 51, well deserve the most serious attention of every magistrate; for want of which, the prisoner is fully committed, undergoes all the restraint and corruption of the gaol, and on his trial may be fined a few shillings and discharged. The duration of his confinement is perhaps three times longer than that to which a judge would sentence him." P. 52.

The Special Commission, which first issued in December 1822; for the Home Circuit, has been of essential service in delivering the gaols of about one-third part of the whole commitments, amounting probably to 363 prisoners, who must otherwise have remained for three months before their trials; and in the proportion of one-fifth of the commitments in the other counties, not less than 20,000 prisoners would have been spared the injury of three months imprisonment, if this commission had been extended to them likewise. An interesting detail is here introduced, shewing the variation in the number of judges as circumstances rendered it necessary, and that "their present number 12 was fixed upon when our population was comparatively small, our laws few, and our progress in civilization imperfect." P. 61.

In mentioning the *Tread Wheel*, the Report says (p. 62), that so far from having been injurious, it has decidedly contributed to the health of the prisoners, and has proved of eminent service in prisons "in improving their economy and discipline, whenever the labour of the wheel has been properly managed and carefully regulated;" but a disproportion in the punishment in Summer and Winter is noticed for the magistrate's attention. P. 64.

The effects of imprisonment for debt, the extortion, the condition of the debtors' gaols, of which there are 50 in England alone, and in many of which the necessary comforts are unknown, that are found in the criminal prison, and the consequent injuries and ruin, are here expressed with serious emphasis (p. 66.) Re-

muneration of the officers from the fees of the prisoners; want of inspection and regularity; the sexes suffered to be lodged in the same room, &c. combine to produce evils which can be readily anticipated, and yet remain uncorrected: and it is strongly recommended that the Fleet and King's Bench prisons should be put under regulations in these matters similar to those in a county gaol. P. 72.

The effects of imprisonment for debt are very ably and feelingly considered, and well deserve, especially in this age of enlightened humanity, a due legislative consideration.

The prisons in Scotland seem to require as much regulation; and those in Ireland having recently undergone a legislative revision, will partake of the benefits of new statutes; among which one is mentioned of great importance, that those of local jurisdictions are abolished, and the prisoners are referred to the adjacent county gaol; and all prison fees are abolished. The ladies committees have rendered such eminent services to the cause of humanity, that they are invited to extend their inspection to every gaol in the kingdom.

A considerable space is afforded to the painful subject of providing for *insane convicts* and *paupers*; and from the cases alluded to, it is hoped that it will be maturely considered by the Secretary of the Home Department. It is stated, p. 89, that an association is now forming on this very important subject.

To the West Indies, America, and foreign parts, this Committee have paid great attention; but they have found work enough upon their hands at home to occupy their utmost zeal. The single case of "the reformation of the juvenile offenders" is sufficient for another department of their labours, whose depravity is stated to arise from the superabundance of our population, and the consequent extent of pauperism. P. 115.

The ignorance, and the want of religious instruction, even among those who are able to read and write a little, furnish ample proofs of the necessity of perseverance in education as a means of meeting their increasing depravity. At their discharge from prison they are wholly destitute of support or of friends. "Such is the

situation of many hundreds of boys and girls in this Metropolis; and to extend to them assistance, to encourage the risings of penitence, and induce them to return to the path of virtue, is one leading object of this Society." The *Temporary Refuge* has proved an useful asylum to many necessitous and penitent young persons; many have been saved from ruin, who are now occupying situations of usefulness; several cases are here submitted to attention, and others of distressed females who have quitted prison desirous of abandoning their vicious habits. Pp. 118—123.

The numerous subjects embraced by the Society, leave no question that its funds are wholly inadequate to its benevolent designs. "There never was a period when the institutions of society were regarded with deeper interest, and when their amelioration was so extensively an object of individual concern."

In addition to the correspondence preserved in the Appendix, there are subjoined several tables of commitments and convictions, imprisonments, expences of the convict hulks, and also Lord Bexley's Report of the *General Penitentiary, Millbank*, stating it to be in good health, &c. p. 209; and also stating the conviction of the Committee, that the framers of the statute 19 Geo. III. under which the Penitentiary is governed, acted erroneously in omitting the power of inflicting corporal punishment, and that the revival of that power would be highly advantageous in the management of the prison, under control, &c. Inquiries relating to the pauper and criminal lunatics, and building; close with the Treasurer's cash account, which states his receipts for three years to last June, amounting to 1743*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* and expenditure to 2671*l.* 13*s.* leaving him in advance 928*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* A.H.

A representation of the piece of lead found in the body of the man who had swallowed it in a fluid state at the fire of the Eddystone lighthouse in 1755, (and which is mentioned in p. 446 as having been recently presented to the Royal Society,) will be seen on reference to our vol. xxx. p. 321, together with the case of the unfortunate sufferer, who was 94 years of age.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

93. *Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacræ; being a Critical Digest and Synoptical Arrangement of the most important Annotations of the New Testament, exegetical, philological, and doctrinal; carefully collected and condensed from the best Commentators, both ancient and modern; and so digested as to form one consistent body of Annotations, in which each Portion is systematically attributed to its respective Author, and the foreign Matter translated into English. The whole accompanied with a copious body of original Annotations. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, M.A. &c. &c. Vols. IV.—VIII. C. and J. Rivington.*

AT a time when there are so many country bankers in Divinity, who have set up without property, and whom a quarter of an hour's run by Theologians would utterly ruin, we are glad to see real capitalists come forward,—men who understand the fine rationale of Christianity, and that perfection of reason which Holy Writ, when studied, is sure to display. No books can be more essential for this purpose than Mr. Bloomfield's, which is a library of the phraseology of the New Testament, and gives every possible meaning of every word, and that accompanied with a profusion of auxiliary erudition. All scholars know that in different languages numerous words have meanings peculiarly attached to them in each distinct tongue; and, therefore, that a mere literal version by a dictionary may not always convey the actual meaning. But errors or ignorance in the interpretation of Scripture are especially disgraceful to divines, because they imply professional incapacity. Nevertheless there were palliations, from the number and expence of various works, before they were concentrated in this valuable Synopsis, but now there is no excuse. We shall here stop. The erudite author, we are sure, needs no praise from us,—if he needs any praise at all from the press, it is a disgrace to the ecclesiastical profession.

The first Part of Mr. Bloomfield's valuable labours we noticed with due commendation, in vol. xcvi. i. 137. In the present conclusion of his elaborate work, we find the far greater difficulties of the Epistles surmounted as easily as those of the Gospels. The

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following specimens may put a stop to much solemn prating about the predestination part of the Epistle to the Romans, and the disputed text of St. John concerning the Trinity. We have lived too long not to have heard and read an infinity of nonsense; even serious affirmations of the actual existence of impossibilities; and on no subjects more than the parts of Scripture to which we allude; in truth we could name “lottery-office-keepers” in real holy orders and pretended holy orders, who have already issued or intend to issue disquisitions upon the difficult subjects alluded to, in the announcement of which they assure us that their works will all turn out prizes, and that theirs are lucky offices, with the usual *et cæteras* of their great favour with all Fortune's daughters but the eldest.

The first extract relates to that great stumbling-block *predestination*, a question which has been chiefly founded upon Romans, ch. ix. v. 7—11, &c. but which is clearly shown to have no relation either to *eternal life*, or to *individuals*.

“It is strange that the Calvinists cannot, or will not, see that in all this [St. Paul's arguments, as above] there is only reference to the election of *nations*, not of *individuals*; a point on which all the Fathers, up to Augustin (whose authority, considering his ignorance of the original languages, can be but slight in matters which depend upon an accurate knowledge of their idioms), and all the most judicious modern commentators, are agreed. My limits will only permit me to insert the following decisive statements from some of the most eminent and orthodox theologians.

“The election here treated of is not to *eternal salvation*, but merely *external*, namely, the election of the Jewish *nation* to be the people of God. For Esau had been educated in the true religion, and by the rite of circumcision had entered into a covenant with God, which He on his part never broke. If then Esau had stood by his covenant with God, and that truth, which had been delivered to him by his forefathers, he had delivered to his sons and descendants, they too might have been saved (which would have been enough for them), though they bore not the name of God's people. Thus Job, though not of the people of God, believed, and was saved. And it may be supposed, that many from the neighbouring nations, the Moabites, Ammonites, Philistians, Syrians, Egyptians, on hearing of the

majesty and power of the true God, felt their prejudices vanquished, and were induced to embrace the true religion, though they were not among the people of God.

“This election, therefore, to be the people of God, though peculiar to the Jews, was such that the other neighbouring nations were never *precluded* from turning to the true God; otherwise the universal grace of God would suffer much injury. (*Schoettg.*)”

The continuation of the extract refers not only as the preceding to Calvinists, but to the original-sin men, who are in the habits of maintaining that man, to be *capable* of any good, must be first physically *incapable*; and that the vessel fittest for holding water must be a sieve or a colander.

“The Apostle *does not* mean (as some after Augustin have fancied) that there is destined to all men, individually, a state either of eternal happiness, or eternal misery, not according to the merits of each, but according to the Supreme decree, or on account of the imputation of Adam's sin. For, 1. the subject treated of is concerning the rejection of the Jews, and the election in their place of the Gentiles, who embraced the doctrine of Christ. Therefore the Apostle is not speaking of the whole human race. 2. If Paul had held the opinion of a decree firm, fated, and absolute, insomuch that it was affected by nothing that men ever should do, or ever had done, he could not have felt an anxious wish that it might be changed, and that the event might turn out otherwise, as he does in verse 3. Of this decree, the result was the servitude of Esau's posterity, verse 12. So that there is no reference to the state of men in another life; for *there* servitude can have no place. 3. The Apostle is speaking not of individuals, but of the Church, or a congregated body of men, ver. 24 and 25. 4. He speaks of the long patience and long suffering of God, ver. 22, all idea of which is done away, if he leaves *nothing* to men; but does *every thing* himself. 5. He speaks of the justice of the Judge (ver. 28, 30, and 31), assigning rewards and punishments, which cannot have place, if no regard is had to what those whom he will judge, either have done, or have not done. (*Wetstein.*)

“The Apostle, according to his manner, cites only a few words of the passage on which his argument is founded. It is plain, from Gen. 25, 23, ‘two nations are in thy womb,’ that Jacob and Esau are not spoken of as individuals, but as representing the two nations springing from them; and that the election of which the Apostle speaks, is not an election of Jacob to eternal life, but of his posterity to be the visible church and people of God on earth, and heirs of the promises in their first and literal meaning, Deut. 7. 6, 7, Acts 13. 17. That this is the election here spoken of, appears from the fol-

lowing circumstances.—1. It is neither said, nor is it true of Jacob and Esau personally, that ‘the elder served the younger;’ this is true only of their posterity. 2. Though Esau had served Jacob personally, and had been inferior to him in worldly greatness, it would have been no proof at all of Jacob's election to eternal life, or of Esau's reprobation. As little was the subjection of the Edomites to the Israelites in David's days, a proof of the election or reprobation of their progenitors. 3. The Apostle's professed purpose in this discourse being to shew, that an election, bestowed on Jacob by God's free gift, might either be taken from them, or others might be admitted to share therein with them, it is evidently not an election to eternal life (which is never taken away), but to external privileges only. 4. This being an election of the whole posterity of Jacob, and a reprobation of the whole descendants of Esau, it can only mean that the nation which was to spring from Esau should be subdued by the nation which was to spring from Jacob, and that it should not, like the nation springing from Jacob, be the church and people of God, nor be entitled to the possession of Canaan, nor give birth to the Seed in whom all the families of the earth were to be blessed. 5. The circumstance of Esau's being older than Jacob, was very properly taken notice of, to shew that Jacob's election was contrary to the right of primogeniture, because this circumstance proved it to be from pure favour. But if his election had been to eternal life, the circumstance of his age ought not to have been mentioned, because it had no relation whatever to that matter. (*Macknight, Whitby, and Taylor.*)”

Thus Mr. Bloomfield, vol. v. pp. 702-704. In vol. viii. p. 776, Mr. B. says, concerning the disputed verses 7 and 8 of the fifth of 1 John,

“To me it appears *probable* that the verses are genuine; but I am inclined to agree with the learned Bishops Horsley and Middleton, that they will, if genuine, *not decidedly* prove the doctrine of the Trinity; and therefore by far too much anxiety about the determination of the critical question, as to their authenticity, has been felt and expressed by the Orthodox in general.”

In conclusion, we most warmly recommend this valuable work, not only to students in theology, to whom indeed it will be indispensable, but to all tolerably well-educated persons; an immense mass of matter formerly locked in the learned languages, having been thrown open by Mr. Bloomfield to the *English* theological reader; and thus made available to the improvement of every one desirous of religious instruction.

94. *The Romance of History*. England.
By Henry Neele. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. Bull.

CHIVALRY is in History what a fairy palace is in Architecture. It is something beautifully romantic, inspiring those sentiments which makes us think men actual gods, and women actual angels. The feelings and principles which most ennoble our nature, appear in every look, word, and deed, and even the slightest deviation from perfection is a flaw in a diamond. Indeed Chivalry is that temperament of heroism which makes us love it without destroying its sublimity—it is grandeur, upon whose arm reclines happy beauty, and whose neck infant love entwines with rapturous embraces.

For delineations of the sentiments of Chivalry, the genius of Henry Neele is particularly adapted. He knows how to dress the sword with myrtle, in patterns of excellent taste. His heroes are not butchers, nor his heroines milkmaids. He thus avoids that contamination of ferocity, or coarseness, which sadly disfigures the prominent characters in Homer, and (with the exception of the sweet maid Lavinia) in Virgil. In those days it was rare to think of conquering without killing, or of loving without sensuality. The dignity of man seemed to consist in assimilation to a wild beast, the perfection of woman in assimilation to a domestic one. Even that most elegant voluptuary Anacreon, moved not his master-hand but under gross impulses—his wine (and supreme is its flavour) was never racked off the lees; and strains, which were worthy Apollo, were sung by Pan. The chaste nymphs of Dian would in vain have wooed him for a single air—he would have thrown his lyre at them; but let the dancing Bacchants, the frisking fawns, and the wanton nymphs, come laughing around him, then would there arise such sounds of sentimental music as holy angels might have admired and pitied. For Anacreon is the only one of the ancient poets who possessed a real genius for love verses, and we care not what others may think of the soul-less artificial common-place of Ovid and Tibullus, and the pretty songs of Horace.

But we must seat ourselves in the aisle of a Cathedral, to indulge a delightful reverie with Henry Neele, to mix in the mind's eye with mailed warriors and faithful matrons who have left the tombs, where lie their effigies

in the delightful attitudes of conjugal union and pious hope, to tell the tales of their juvenile loves, and romantic adventures.

We shall, by way of specimen, give a portion of one, which has considerable historical interest attached to it. Every one knows that Edward the Fourth was a man of a warm constitution, and one of the handsomest libertines in his day; and that he married his Queen from sheer concupiscence, in utter defiance of policy and prudence.

The story to which we allude, is entitled "*The Wooing at Grafton*."

It opens with a lady in widow's weeds, of stately figure and beautiful features, who is taking a melancholy walk by the side of a river. She is lamenting to an attendant that her solicitations at Court to recover the forfeited estates of her husband, who had been killed when fighting on the Lancastrian side, had been in vain. Just as the lady had said to her attendant that she was taking this evening walk under the possibility that Edward, who was upon a hunting excursion in the neighbourhood, might accidentally cross her path, and enable her to petition him in person, a ruffian came upon her and seized her.

"He was a short and meagre figure, humpbacked, with legs of an unequal size, and teeth, or rather fangs, which protruded from his mouth, and gave a hideous expression to his face, which otherwise might possibly have been called handsome. His forehead was high and fair, his eyes black and sparkling, and his broad arched brows gave an expression of intelligence and dignity to the upper part of his countenance, which strangely contrasted with the grotesqueness and deformity of his figure. He was very richly habited in a robe of blue velvet, lined with silk and glittering with gold; a sword hung by his side, and a cap adorned with a plume of feathers, and a sparkling diamond in the front, was placed in rather a fantastic and foppish manner upon his head." ii. 277.

"The Lady shrieked fearfully, and the monster refusing to unhand her, a voice from behind commanded him to desist.

"With these words, a young man habited in Lincoln green, with a bow and quiver slung over his shoulders, and bearing a drawn sword in his hand, rushed upon the Lady's assailant. He paused, however, as his eye encountered that of this mishapen being—whether it was that he recognized a face familiar to him, or that he felt an emotion of surprize at the hideousness of the

creature which he beheld, was not apparent. The latter eyed him with a sullen and malignant smile, and then uttering a loud and discordant laugh, disappeared amidst the recesses of the forest."

The Lady in the interim swooned, but upon recovery saw a very different person from the ruffian whom she had escaped.

"The perfect grace and symmetry of his form was only equalled by the sweetness and noble expression of his features, which save that the curl of his lip, and the proud glance of his eye, indicated something of a haughty and imperious temperament, approached as nearly as possible to the *beau ideal* of manly beauty."

The unknown begged to escort her home; and so charmed the lady by his manners and conversation, that when he first knocked at the door of her heart, she was at home to him.

"And now, gentle Sir," said the Lady, as they arrived at her residence, "welcome to Grafton Manor. Will you please to enter?"

"Not now, sweet Madam," answered the cavalier, "I am in the King's train, and my services will be missed. Yet may I crave leave to call to-morrow, and enquire after the health of ——." He paused, but the lady soon concluded his sentence.

"Of the Lady Gray of Groby," she said, extending her hand to him.

"Ha!" he said, and started, while a dark frown lowered for a moment over his fine features, "the widow of the Lancastrian Knight, who fell at St. Alban's?"

"Even that ill-starred woman," said the Lady Gray, while the tears streamed down her face. "Farewell, farewell, I see that it is a name which is now unpleasing to all ears."

"Nay, nay, sweet Madam," said the youth, gently detaining her, "it is a name which friends and foes ought alike to honour, as identified with manly and heroick devotion to a falling cause, and"—his voice faltered, as he added in a softer tone, "with the perfection of female grace and loveliness. You have been a suppliant to the King, Madam, for the restoration of your dead Lord's forfeited estates."

"I have been," she replied, "and a most unhappy and unsuccessful one."

"The King, Madam, is surrounded by men who entertain small love for the unhappy adherents of the house of Lancaster. I have the honour to serve his Highness. If Edward March, his poor esquire, can advance the cause of the Lady Gray, small as may be his abilities to do her good, they shall be all devoted to her service."

"Thanks once more, a thousand thanks, generous Sir," said the lady. "The cause of

Elizabeth Gray indeed needs all the efforts of her friends to insure for it a prosperous issue. If Master Edward March can do aught to serve it, the blessing of the widow and the fatherless will rest upon his head."

"And the blessing of the widow," thought Master Edward March, after he had taken leave of the lady, and was retracing his steps to the river side, "will be the blessing of the prettiest woman in England. That of the fatherless I could e'en dispense with; yet, methinks, it is well that they are fatherless, Heaven rest their father's soul." 260—262.

A month's billing and cooing follows; and Edward March, though only a poor esquire, obtains the widow's consent to marry him, after his procuring the restoration of her estates, of which he is very sanguine.

She intrusted to Edward March a letter for her mother the Duchess of Bedford, but she only heard in reply, that he had merely forwarded the letter,—days and weeks elapsed, but she neither saw nor heard from him. Her mother only acquainted her, that at every application to the King, he seemed colder and more adverse. The fair widow of course concluded that Edward March was inconstant and untrue, and that Elizabeth Gray must remain desolate and oppressed.

There is a tooth-ache of the mind as well as of the body, and where love is the tooth which occasions the pain, a pair of pincers will not extract it. Of course the lady was excessively miserable, and to add to her sufferings, her uncle comes to her, and acquaints her that Edward March was the esquire who had the audacity to draw his sword upon the Duke of Gloucester in Grafton Forest, when the King and his retinue were last in this neighbourhood following the chase.

The lady in agony resolves to go to London,—expose the ruffian-like conduct of the ugly Gloucester, and save the life of March. But, alas! her uncle informs her that Edward March is no more. At this news, she raves—begs her uncle to kill Richard; and upon his assurance, that if she and her children went to Court, and petitioned the King, there were hopes that her estates would be restored, she refuses to kneel at the feet of the assassin of Edward March. An appeal on behalf of the children, however, causes her to retract her resolution; to obtain the estates, and then to wait for death.—The rest of the story shall be

given in the ingenious author's own words :

“The Monarch was seated in his private chamber, surrounded by the few but distinguished courtiers who had the privilege of access to him there, when it was announced to him that the Lady Gray of Groby craved admittance to the Royal presence.

“‘Tut, tut!’ said the King, ‘this pining widow and her friends think that the King of England has nothing to attend to but the interests of the family of a rebel, who died fighting sword in hand against his Sovereign. Thrice have I peremptorily refused the supplication of the old Duchess of Somerset, and now the young lady is to play off the battery of her sighs and tears upon me in the hopes of a more prosperous result.’

“‘And in truth, my liege,’ said the Marquis of Montagu, ‘the young lady has not been badly advised, in trying that experiment, if report speaks true of her charms.’

“‘Sayest thou so! cousin Montague,’ said the King, ‘then in God’s name let her enter.’ And then carefully adjusting his robes, and assuming an air, between the dignity of a Monarch, and the assumption of an Adonis, conscious of his personal attractions, he leaned back in his throne.

“The door of the presence chamber unfolded, and the suppliant party, attired in deep mourning, approached the foot of the throne. The Lady Gray was led forward by Sir William Woodville, while the Duchess and her disinherited grandchildren came behind. A murmur of approbation and surprise passed from lip to lip among the courtiers as they gazed on the surpassingly beautiful features of the fair petitioner, whom sorrow had not robbed of one of her charms, but had rather improved and heightened them all. She entered with head depressed and downcast eyes, not daring to look at the person whom she supplicated, and for whom, as the murderer of her lover and the Sovereign of the realm, she entertained a sentiment in which abhorrence and reverence were strangely mingled.

“‘A boon! a boon! most dread Sovereign,’ she said, sinking at the Monarch’s feet.

“‘Rise, gentle lady,’ said the King, ‘and name, if thou canst, the boon which thy Sovereign will refuse thee.’

“‘Ha!’ said Elizabeth starting, as though the voice of the dead had sounded in her ears. ‘Those tones—that voice,—surely I am not mad!’ She lifted her eyes towards the King, and an expression of wonder and delight burst from her lips, as she recognised beneath the Royal diadem the features of Edward March. That expression, however, was repressed, as a deep feeling of fear and awe came over her, and sinking again to the ground, she exclaimed, ‘Pardon, gracious Sire, pardon, pardon.’

“‘Pardon, sweet Elizabeth,’ said the

King, descending from the throne, and raising her in his arms, ‘and wherefore?—But thou hast a petition, fair lady, to which thou wouldst crave an answer.’

“‘Even so, dread Sir,’ said the lady, ‘it is to pray of your Royal grace and favour to grant to my orphan children the restitution of the forfeited estates of their father Sir John Gray of Groby. Great King! good King! listen to my prayer. Think that the transgressions of the father have been expiated by his death, and that whatever they were, his infant sons had no participation in them. And, oh! gracious Sire, let not the boldness of their mother at a time when she knew not the illustrious person with whom she conversed, stand in the way of your Highness’s grace and favour towards the children.’

“‘Thy petition, fair Elizabeth,’ said the King, ‘is granted, and Heaven prosper the gallant house of Gray of Groby! But now it is my turn to play the suppliant. Thou rememberest a promise made to Edward March—a conditional promise, it is true, but the condition is now performed. The poor youth—rest his soul! is no more. When King Edward entered his ancient palace of Westminster, he found it necessary to terminate the existence of Edward March.’

“‘Thus lowly,’ said the lady, ‘do I once more crave thy Royal pardon. Thou who hast proved the husband of the widow, and the father of the fatherless, accept their blessings and their prayers. The land which your Highness has restored to them, shall be held for the safeguard of your Royal person, and the terror of your enemies; but jest not thus cruelly with your handmaid, and pardon the presumption and boldness of which she was unwittingly guilty.’

“‘But under your favour, Lady Gray,’ said the Monarch laughing, ‘I have not yet proved myself the husband of the widow, and the father of the fatherless; and until I do so, I will not accept either their benediction or their prayers. As the representative of the deceased Edward March, I will take care and see that the promise which was so solemnly made by him, be performed. My Lords and Gentlemen,’ he added, turning to the wondering courtiers, ‘behold your Queen.’

“‘God save Queen Elizabeth,’ exclaimed all present, ‘long live the noble Queen of England!’

“‘And now, my Lord of Canterbury,’ said the King, ‘your part in this day’s solemnities remains to be performed.’”

They are then married; and the curtain falls.

It is remarkable that our King is descended from two of the most beautiful women that Great Britain ever produced, viz. this Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots.

We assure our fair readers, that this whole collection is a desert of the sweetest and finest-flavoured fruit. We are decidedly of Burke's opinion, that there is a generous feeling in chivalry, that ought to obtain in every relation of life; that it softens the harsher duties and the asperities of contention. Nor is this all,—it is the parent of high-minded feeling; it distinguishes the gentleman from the Jew; and from its frequent occurrence among our sailors and soldiers, we see that it even confers upon low life the true and genuine character of nobility.



95. *The Religion of Christ is the Religion of Nature. Written in the condemned cells of Newgate. By Jorgen Jorgenson, late Governor of Iceland. 8vo, pp. 411. Capes.*

WE are prepared to speak of this volume in high terms, and yet we consider it rather as curious than valuable. It is curious, as coming from one who will possess a niche in history, as displaying considerable acuteness, as having been written in a peculiar situation, and from its scientific character; but its value is lessened (paradoxical as the remark may seem), by some of these very causes; for the leisure of a prison is not like that of the closet, neither can the literary attainments of a potentate or of a felon (for such the author alternately was) equal those of a student. With this and some other considerations, to be mentioned afterwards, we enter upon the examination of a work whose title creates an interest, which is not lessened by a perusal of its contents.

Jorgen Jorgenson was born of humble parents at Copenhagen, in 1780; entered into our mercantile sea-service, and did not return to his native country till 1806. He commanded a Danish privateer in the late war; and being captured off Flamborough Head, was allowed his freedom in London upon his parole; which, however, he did not observe, but left the country with the intention of returning, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with Iceland, which the Danish governor had prohibited. The severe enforcement of this prohibition impoverished and nearly famished the island, till a revolution took place, which ended in placing it under the controul of Jorgenson himself, as Governor. It prospered under his administration, which was distinguished by

benevolence and energy; but having declared it an independent state, he was deprived of his situation (by what means we are not told), and conveyed to England. He presented himself openly before the Admiralty, where no notice was taken of his conduct, till a malicious information occasioned his arrest, and committal to Chatham hulks. At length he was remanded, on his parole, to Reading, where he experienced all the evils of vice and poverty, and, after several vicissitudes, which are hinted at, but not detailed, was convicted of theft in May 1820, but afterwards liberated on condition of leaving the country within a certain period. He exceeded his time, was again arrested, and sentenced to death, which punishment was commuted for transportation; however he remained in Newgate for some time, and acted as assistant in the infirmary of the prison, till October 1825, when he was banished to New South Wales for twenty-one years.

Such is the substance of the biographical preface. We must remark, that it appears to suppress a considerable number of facts, and to mitigate others by periphrastic language; for it is evident, that Jorgenson's course was one of dishonesty, and that his case was treated with singular lenity by the Government. We mean nothing harsh. In general biography it is the author's legitimate intention to place his subject in the best light; but in memoirs of religious converts, the object is different. A great change is to be shewn, as matter of exultation; and therefore it is necessary to draw the veil completely aside from all former actions, and to leave nothing untold that may heighten the contrast. In religious autobiography this plan is always followed, for it naturally results from such a change of motives and views. Those who expect such a memoir in the present instance, will be disappointed.

It was during his last imprisonment that Jorgenson composed this volume. The following sketch, though placed to the account of a friend, may be regarded as a portrait of himself; we have only room for part of it, and of that we must omit some less relevant sentences:

"This man was born with the finest affections of the heart and mind; he was highly gifted, and at an early age engaged in an honourable profession, wherein he in

a short time acquired competence and reputation. His good temper and benevolent disposition rendered him exceedingly loved by his relations and friends, and till the age of thirty he knew neither cares nor sorrows. His religion was after the strictest sect of Luther: he was void of doubts; his faith was great, pure, and holy.....he felt the whole beauty and force of the moral truths of the Scriptures, and his sense of religion was as perfect as his moral sense. But lo! the enemy came and sowed tares in the night. At the age above named, he accidentally met with Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.....and, in eagerly searching for truth, his former faith was staggered, he became entangled in the mazes of a labyrinth, and professed himself a votary to what is termed, though fallaciously, natural religion. When once leaving a straight path, it is difficult to return to it again; so it was with my friend. His heart had hitherto been the seat of innocence and peace; he now became fretful, peevish, and ostentatious.....He acted as one who lived entirely for the world..... Enveloped in darkness, and perplexed with doubts, he could not prosper. With his apostasy from religious truth he lost his credit and his friends, not altogether because he had deserted his principles, but that from this very reason his actions became evil. Finally, he was condemned to die the death of a malefactor, but his life was spared." P. 6—10.

After detailing the process which now took place in his mind, he proceeds to unfold the results of his enquiries. They were principally directed to astronomy, geology, the origin of nations, the consistency of Scripture, and morals. The principal writers whom he combats, either altogether, or in insulated parts of their works, are, Volney, Lord Kaimes, Sir Richard Phillips, the Rev. C. C. Clark, &c. Some of these names will excite a smile, but the author very justly considers theories, embodied in elementary works, or delivered in lectures, as influential, and therefore makes incursions into the enemy's territory, whenever they can, in his opinion, be made with utility. That his work is perfectly methodical, we do not say, for he often takes up subordinate points; but he possesses the rare talent of setting two infidel theories against each other, and carrying the argument away from them both; sometimes he plays with his adversary as a cat with a mouse, gives him liberty to range for a while, then contracts his space; and at last crushes him with a

grasp. We quote an instance, from some remarks on Mr. Clark's lectures:

"In the tenth lecture we are favoured with a marginal note, which I cannot pass over without observation: it remarks that 'the Emperor Joseph II. in order to ascertain the period in which subterraneous wood petrifies, caused some part of the piles of Trajan's bridge, built 1600 years before, to be taken up; when it was found that the process of petrification had penetrated the timbers but an inch; and it was then calculated that ten thousand years must elapse before such a solid petrification could be produced as is very commonly found.'

"This is by no means a fair argument, for natural philosophers must know that the stonifying process is either accelerated or retarded according to the circumstance whether the remains be nearer or farther from the surface, or liable to the action of water. I believe that it has been pretty accurately ascertained that frogs and other such little animals have been found alive in the middle of some solid masses of rock; if so, are we to suppose that they were there incarcerated for ten thousand years?" Pp. 218, 219.

The author professes to combat Atheism and Deism, but we must remark, that he was once inclined to Unitarianism, which he now opposes in an elaborate argument from Scripture. We must observe, however, that the meaning he attaches to various texts is different from that of the Unitarians, and that he has in other parts of his work built much upon passages which they reject as interpolations. Nor are the Catholics without an attack. At p. 270 we find a new, and not improbable way of reconciling the discordant genealogies of Matthew and Luke. His interpretation of Joshua's miracle is ingenious, but can hardly be supported by the context. He surely quotes from memory, at p. 280, when he speaks of Paul and John as writing to *Theophilus*.

We must now take leave of a work, which, however incomplete, is a valuable addition to our stores of natural theology. The style is often ironical, sometimes foreign in its idioms, and occasionally ungrammatical to our ears. We conclude with sincerest wishes that the author may live to show himself worthy of the dignified situation he once held, as well as of the happy mind to which he is now brought. The literary labours of historical personages are always interesting, even if

less intrinsically valuable than this volume; nor can we imagine a fairer likelihood of fame, than his, whose political career will be perpetuated in the annals of his country, whose conversion will secure to him a prominent post in those of religion, and whose arguments will be cited as conclusive in the most important of controversies.

96. *Essays on Chronology; being a Vindication of the System of Sir Isaac Newton. By a Member of the University.* Cambridge, 12mo, pp. 224.

ACCORDING to Newton, the world is 500 years younger than Chronologists have made it; and the opinions of this great man are wonderfully supported by the modern discoveries of Cuvier, who supposes that, if the world has even so far emerged from infancy as to be weaned and to walk, it has scarcely yet advanced beyond the age of learning to read.

The proofs of Newton turn upon two points; the first, the valuation of generations, the second astronomical. The Egyptians accounted three generations at 100 years. The Greeks at 120, by making 40 years the average of one generation. Both judged by the duration of reigns; but it is evident that men in general live longer than Kings reign. Newton makes 20 years the average of every reign, and proves it by the successions of the Kings of England and France. Freret opposes Newton, and assumes that every generation should be reckoned at thirty years at least, or rather between thirty and forty. Freret took the same process of calculation as Newton, but arrived at different results; because Newton took the reigns, and Freret the generations.

The second astronomical proof is founded upon the fact, that the Equinoctical points have a retrograde movement, nearly uniform with a degree in seventy-two years. Here Freret observes, that the positions of the stars and equinoctical points are by no means exact in the writings of the Ancients; for contemporaneous authors vary upon this point. Newton answered Freret, and to this answer we refer our readers, because we have no room for details.

Volney says, (1) that the Ancients have committed the same errors in Chronology as in Geography, *viz.* exaggeration of the intervals of times, as of the distances of places; (2) that

Herodotus is the only author to be regarded; (3) that we have no actual knowledge in Chronology before 1600 years *Ante Christum*.

We shall go no further, because accuracy is a manifest impossibility. Whoever considers the prodigious multitude of facts to be combined—the different habits of the people, among whom these facts occurred; the inaccuracy of dates, founded only upon tradition; the mania for ancientry common to all nations; the falsehoods and involuntary errors of Historians; the resemblance of names, which often diminishes the number of persons; the difference of them, which still more often multiplies them; fables given as truths, truths converted into fables; diversity of languages, and modes of estimating time, and an infinity of circumstances, which, if maturely considered, will render it surprizing, not that every chronological system is incorrect, but that it should be possible to form any system at all.

Of course, we can give no other opinion of the work before us, than that the author has taken great pains, and very probably suggests useful emendations of incorrectness in various authors. There is great ingenuity and sagacity in the discussion about the age in which Homer lived (p. 106 seq.) He gives very plausible evidence, that Homer wrote the *Iliad* about 40 or 60 years after the Trojan war, which from Herodotus, our author concludes, happened B.C. 900, and that Homer therefore lived about 840. We cannot help observing by the way, how absurd it is to suppose that Homer was blind when he wrote his celebrated poems. It is physically impossible that he could, under such a misfortune, have entered into the descriptions which so abound in his poems; if he had them from others, then the poems are not his, but theirs; indeed, even if he had such aids, how could he, in a state of blindness, have written so poetically and so faithfully concerning them, without the aid of vision. The internal evidence will not permit such an opinion to be maintained for a moment under consideration.

Our author's early articles have appeared in this Magazine; and the work does him credit. Upon the whole, Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology is probably that which is nearest the truth; whatever may be the objections to certain particulars.

97. *The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood; written in Cornish, in the year 1611, by William Jordan, with an English Translation, by John Keigwin. Edited by Davies Gilbert, F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 237.*

IT appears from Maimonides*, that the Sabæans fabricated in the most ancient periods very extraordinary legends, and among them a "Life of Adam," or at least "Anecdotes of him," abounding with wonders, like those of the Arabian Tales. These ancient romances were spread over Europe by means of the Arabians in Spain, and parts of them were intermixed with authentic Scripture history. It may further be said, with regard to the Patriarchs, that James de Viragine, or the original compiler of the Golden Legend, whoever he was, was indebted to many of these ancient Sabæan fictions, for the additions made to Scripture; and the Play before us is under a like obligation, by second-hand. The Golden Legend says, Adam being at the point of death,

"Sent Seth hys sone into Paradyse for to fette the oyle of mercy, wher he receyved certayne graynes of the fruite of y^e tree of mercy by an angel. And when he came agayne he founde his fad' Adam yet alyve, and tolde hym what he had done. And thenne Adam lawhed [laughed] first, and then he deyed. And thenne he layde the graynes or kernells under his faders tongue, and buryed him in the vale of Eborn, and out of his mouthe grewe thre trees of the thre granes (of whiche the crosse that our Lorde suffred his passyon on was made), by the vertue of whiche he gate very mercy, and was brought out of derkenes in to very sight of heven." Golden Legend, fol. ii. b. ed. Julian Notary, 1503. [See too Antiq. Repert. v. ii. 63.]

In the Play before us, Seth goes to Paradise, sees the angel at the gate, and tells him that his father being very old, weary of the world, and in great trouble, was every hour calling for some of the "oyle of mercy." The angel then invited Seth to come to the gate, take a view of Paradise, and tell him what he saw there "of strangenesse." The first thing Seth saw was a tree, on the top of which was a dead serpent. This the angel told him was

the tree of knowledge, and the serpent—

"the very same worm
Which the Devil did enter
Into, for to tempt
[His] mother Eve." P. 133.

The Angel desires him to look again, and tell him what he saw more. Seth answers, that he sees a very lofty tree, its top ascending to Heaven, and its roots reaching to Hell, where he beholds his brother Cain in great misery. Upon the top of the tree, he saw

"a sweet Virgin
Sitting in great modesty,
And in her bosom a beautiful child."

The Angel informs him, that this is the "Tree of Life," and reaching some of the fruit, took "a very great apple," and then said,

"See here are three kernels
That came out of this apple;
Take them and lay them up,
In some place to hide,
And carry them with thee to thy father.
When are ended his days;
And he is in earth to be buried,
Put one kernel in his mouth,
And the two others likewise,

Let them be put in his two nostrils,
And there shall grow from these same kernels

A tree hereafter,
Bear no doubt shall be very fair,
And when it is full grown
It shall be every hour ready
To bear the oyl of mercy." P. 135.

This alludes to the Cross of Christ, being made of the wood of this tree, and, though it is not here mentioned, the Crucifixion of Christ, upon the very spot where Adam was interred. To proceed. Seth returns, and gives an account of his journey to his father. Death then comes, and desires Adam to let him pierce him with his spear through the heart, for there was no tarrying longer. When this autocrat of executioners had performed his office, a party of devils, with Lucifer at their head, appear (according to the common notion of our ancestors) ravenously eager to seize Adam's soul; the first of them, a fellow of most ruffianlike manners, exclaiming,

"Companions, be you ready,
Ye Devils, every one;
Adam is dead;
Come to fetch him away to the kitchen,
To the deep pit in the lower side." P. 147.

* More Nevochim, c. iv. Some of these we have given in our review of Dr. Townley's "Reasons of the Law of Moses."

Lucifer, however, who had some habits of a gentleman left, says, in a mild way, that Adam is only to go to limbo* until the death of Christ, when he will be removed to Heaven.

Thus the first Legend. Uneducated people do not discern the ridiculous, and our ancestors heard all this without even a smile. The Devil before he tempts Eve is made to say, in his envy,

“Now this Adam is lording
Like a Duke in Paradise;
And I a sneaker here
In Hell, in fire at all times.” P. 35.

He then proposes his scheme of seducing Eve, but observes that his person is so defaced, that Eve will be frightened at him. Beelzebub sneeringly agrees in this, because Eve, he says, would tremble at him, he is so ugly (p. 37). However the Devil recollects, that there is a serpent, with a face like a virgin, very subtle, but unable to betray him, because it could not speak. In that fashion he flatters Eve, who, after he has told her how she may become a goddess, asks him for news (p. 47). This information he converts into a display of the glorious consequences of eating the fruit. She does this, and goes in great haste to seek Adam, addressing him with

“Look, look on this,
Here is a gay apple for thee;
If thou wilt taste of it,
It will turn to thee to profit
More than thousands of pounds.” P. 55.

Adam, however, who was not to be tempted by this equivalent to a promissory note for thousands at first sight, and did not know, but he might get a pig in a poke, replies,

“Come near, let me see it,
If it be a good apple.” P. 55.

He finds out whence it came, and bitterly reproaches her for her folly; but Eve, who was a thorough Dame Partlet, says,

“Sir, in few words,
Taste thou part of the apple,
Or my love thou shalt lose.
See, take this apple
Or surely between thee and thy wife,
The love shall utterly fail,
If thou wilt not eat of it.” P. 61.

* The place of the departed Saints and Holy Men, who died before the Crucifixion. See Ducange, v. Limbus.

Poor Adam yields; and the Editor observes, very apropos, “How well do her daughters imitate her to this day—and her sons, Adam.”

Abel, who is termed a jolt-head, charges Cain with making his sacrifice of cow-dung; and Cain in return calls him a rogue and a rascal, and threatens to strike him so that he shall fall on his back-side (pp. 80—83). He says, that through paternal affection, he shall not be punished for the murder; but in the end he is mistaken for a bullock, and shot by Lamech with an arrow (p. 113). As to Seth, he is to be endowed with pre-eminence in the first of all knowledge, judicial astrology. God the Father is made to say,

“—— Adam, I do tell thee
Thy son Seth is chosen,
By me, readily to serve me,
With knowledge he shall be filled,
And with government as well.
There shall be no science in the world,
But he shall know it,
By the planets without doors, and in the
house.
By the sun and stars above
He shall all discern,
Of what shall be hereafter,
Alike the bad and the good.” P. 103.

In our own times, no man would think it a great blessing of Heaven to be predestinated a conjuror and fortune-teller; but our ancestors had derived a notion from the Sabæans (see Maimonides, *ubi supra*) that a *cunning-man* was the greatest of all Literati, and Friar Bacon and Bishop Grosse-teste even alarmed them.

But we must bridle our antiquarian zeal; although there are other very curious things. We have, however, said enough to show, that the work before us is a sterling literary curiosity; and that without the publication of this book, and its predecessor, the Cornish dialect of the Celtick would have been lost for ever. He who does not value the Literature of Record must resemble him who should think that modern Churches are in general better than old ones; and that he who preserves a curious ancient building has less claims to taste than he who pulls it down. But we know the understanding of Mr. Gilbert (and we could appeal to the Senate and the Royal Society) to be of that character in which

sound judgment is predominant; and think that much praise is due to him for thus preserving very curious memorials of obsolete manners, and extinct language.

98. *Chronicles of Wesleyan Methodism. A digest of all its laws and regulations, with a comprehensive statement of its principal Doctrines. By Samuel Warren, LL.D. 2 vols. 12mo.*

THE pretensions of Wesley to extraordinary favour of the Almighty have been, with many other points of his doctrine, successfully, though illiberally and brutally, exposed by Warburton in his *Doctrine of Grace*. Fennelton attempted a similar system in France, and incurred the National indignation, because he thus disqualified the heirs to the throne, his pupils, for the most essential duties of their station. In short, Methodism is only a modification of Monachism, as will appear by the following extract from an *Instructio perbrevis pro Novitiis*, &c." (MS. Bib. Bodl.)

"Monachorum est orare,
Gemiscere et plorare
Pro suis defectibus;
Carnem suam castigare,
Vigilare, jejunare
A Voluptatibus;
Lingam refrænare,
Aures obturare
A Vanitatibus;
Oculos custodire;
Pedes præmunire
Ab excursibus;
Manibus Laborare,
Labiis exultare,
Corde jubilaré
In Dei laudibus."

The foundation-stone of these asceticks is laid in that definition of Original Sin, which has been so ably confuted by the late Bp. Tomline. The Methodists hold, that man naturally is a mere mass of pollution; for in page 159 we find it ordered that no person shall on any account be permitted to retain any official situation in their Societies, *who holds opinions contrary to the total depravity of human nature*. This doctrine has been proved false by Mr. Cooper, in his answer to Whish.

The pest is, that good Christians will have the Bible to be literally understood, where, from the opposition

of the Works of God to the Word of God, it is physically impossible that a *literal* meaning can be intended. Now what has been the result of philosophical explanation, but confirmation of the Bible. If the word *days*, for instance, be construed not to mean the short space of twenty-four hours, but certain periods of time, then is the Mosaic Cosmogony confirmed by the phenomena of Cuvier. It has been further observed that, if we knew the figurative meanings attached by contemporaries to particular words and phrases in the Bible, the sense would not be lost, as it now is, by literally interpreting it. The Samaritan version would, we are told, contribute greatly to this improved interpretation. It will be said, that we go dangerous lengths. We deny it; for when Christ said, that the moon should be turned into blood, the stars fall from heaven, and the temple be destroyed and rebuilt within three days, he plainly intended no literal meaning. If the Holy Spirit was so peremptory upon *literal* interpretations, Ezekiel and the Apocalypse must be thrown out of the Canon of Scripture.

The fact is, that John Wesley fabricated out of Monachism and Arminianism a system which is utterly unsupported by the laws of Providence; and, of course, by placing the words of God in opposition to his works, created a most mischievous source of infidelity, and, like the vulgar proverb concerning tinkers, mended one hole and made ten. We have no doubt that he meant well (and as a man we sincerely respect him), but he never saw the real evil in its source. Through the necessity of acquiring subsistence, or at least of getting all the money possible (a wise English habit), children were put out to work, in agriculture or commerce, as soon as they were capable of being useful machines, and all inculcation of moral and religious principle was totally neglected; indeed, children take no interest in abstract precepts. Example is every thing. Their parents worked hard; and they worked hard; but as to swearing, immorality, &c. parents themselves were guilty.

There was no education on the Scotch plan; and had Wesley been as active in making parents immaculate, and in promoting a National

and Sunday-school education, as he was in projecting a stomach-pump for extracting the poison of Original Sin, without reflecting that it was an affair of constitutional formation, then he would have been a general benefactor to the species, not the thousandth founder of that stale thing a sect.

But to return to Original Sin. The words of God cannot be in opposition to his works; for whoever supports such a position is, in religion a blasphemer, in philosophy a fool, unless he chuses to maintain that a being necessarily perfect, teaches one thing by his speech and another by his works. Now the facts concerning the history of the species are these. Every being, animal or vegetable, capable of re-producing its species, is made subject to death, because, with perpetual life, subsistence could not have been found for the daily augmenting numbers, and Blumenbach directly affirms, that the bodies of men and animals, as now constituted, could not possibly have eternal duration. Experiments, however, having shown that all the materials necessary for animal and vegetable life do exist in air alone, there is no physical objection to an angelical form of being, or to man, as similar in a primitive state, or to the immortality of both. But, under the incumbrance of a gross body (which may have been the punishment of the Fall) the functions of which body cannot be discharged without passions, then those passions themselves generate moral evil; but this evil attaches to all other animals, as well as man, and they submit to no law but force and necessity. A bull will gore a rival to death; and an old tree will suffocate a young one, growing beneath. All that we actually know, however, of the history of man is, that he has appeared in three several stages of society: the hunting or savage; the pastoral; and the agricultural, which progressively improves into the modern forms of civilization, produced by the cultivation of intellect; for that alone, under the guidance of reason, does Providence reward with success. The Methodists claim especial favour from Providence (see their publications quoted by Dr. D'Oyly in his sermons), but it is false. No Methodist, acting according to the mere principles of

his sect, could be able to invent or even to teach the arts of navigation, medicine, or any other useful knowledge, and a general dissemination of their principles would produce a decay, ultimately extinction, of civilization. No animals mope but in a state of sickness; for the love of pleasure and the love of action are the actuating principles of all animal being. But Methodists consider *moping* as the test of perfection, even as a beatitude of heaven—cheerfulness they hold to be dangerous; people who take snuff they excommunicate from their Society; women they would limit to marriage with persons of their own persuasion, and various other petty tyrannies do they impose upon their followers; and, never recollecting Mr. Merewether's pertinent observation; that the Bible could never have been translated from the Hebrew unless there had been human learning to do it, they proceed to depreciate that also.

In short, we solemnly believe, that victory would never have crowned our arms, nor science have conferred national superiority, nor commerce national wealth, if Whitfield and Wesley could have universalized their plans. The system is only monkery revived and altered; and, as the Danes involved the Anglo-Saxons in boundless misery and war through that pernicious system, so do we think, that they (Wesley and Whitfield) would have made us an easy conquest of France.

We mean not by thus speaking to depreciate the private worth of this or any other body of well-meaning people. But we maintain that they do not allow men to be innocent, unless they are miserable, and thus insult the benevolence and wisdom of the Creator; that they place the Word of God in opposition to his works; and that they inculcate ascetical and mystical notions, unfavourable to the growth of reason and political well-being. We do not, however, charge Wesley with any bad intention; he was in our judgment a very good but a very mistaken man; and erred in the same manner as Fenelon. Both made negative innocence, instead of positive excellence, the perfection of man; and thus substituted the *moping* life of invalids, under a prospect

of early death, to that bustling activity of healthy people, which forms private and public benefit.

With regard to the Society of the Wesleyan Methodists, no book can be more useful or convenient; and it has high claims upon their patronage.

99. *Lithographic Illustrations of the Ravensbourne, Kent, with brief Topographical and Antiquarian Notices; by Henry Warren. Atlas 4to. Dickinson.*

WE have felt ourselves called upon lately to notice with much commendation the rapid strides which the Lithographic art has been recently making towards perfection. The Views now before us are six in number, and well-executed; the accompanying letterpress is neat, and sufficient to explain the situation, history, and character of the scenes here represented; and the work, we believe and hope, may be considered as the first of an interesting series of illustrations of the picturesque beauties of our minor rivers. The views embraced in this volume are—the rise or source of the Ravensbourne; Cæsar's Camp, Holwood Park; Simpson's Place, Bromley; a scene in Lord Farnborough's Park; Lady Well at Lewisham; and the mouth of the river at Deptford. This last is by far the most beautifully executed of the whole; but the lithographic title-page, with its appropriate vignette, may be considered a master-piece of the art.

Of the present appearance of Simpson's Place or Castle, an ancient edifice now condemned to be pulled down, we are furnished with this neat description:

“From the present appearance of Simpson's, it may be judged to have been a place of some strength, though its situation was not such as to render it very defensible, lying as it does immediately under the brow of a bold hill. The most remains only on two sides, the third (that to the northward) being filled up. At this end appears to have been the principal entrance, and in the south wall is still an arch, communicating with an aperture which opens perpendicularly upwards into a part of a bold building. Two of the strong buttresses that supported the angles yet remain at the S.E. and N.E. corners, and from one to the other of these buttresses, the length may be completed at about a hundred feet; the width was apparently about half that measurement. The vaults are composed of squared chalk, and upon these the present

house is erected, being built of brick and timber, with stone mullioned windows, of the style of the sixteenth century. There are many rooms irregularly placed, in one of which is a curiously carved fire-place; and the staircase with some of the pointed doors and wainscoting of oak still remain.

“This curious old building being remote from the public road, is but little known, though its picturesque beauties as well as its antiquity, render it an object well worthy the notice of the artist and the antiquary. It is approached by a way called Ringer's Lane, leading from the high road on the south side of Bromley.”

100. *Histoire de Bretagne, par M. Daru, de l'Académie Française. 8vo. 3 tom. Paris.*

M. DARU is too well known as a soldier and as an historian, to need the brief commendations which our limits admit of. Why he has chosen the present subject, he has not thought fit to explain; and as its importance is so very far inferior to that of *Venice*, the subject of his former labours, many readers will be tempted to think the affairs of this province unworthy of his pen. But, in fact, the topic is a controversial one, and the dispute reaches to the time of Henry IV. The Duc de Mercœur, who contested the succession of Bretagne with that King, employed Bertrand d'Argentré to compose a history of the province, in which the sovereignty of the French Crown is questioned. He endeavours to prove that the first chiefs of Bretagne were independent of the French Crown, and in this he was probably right, but he has destroyed the value his work might otherwise have possessed, by interweaving with local traditions the wildest fables. The Royal historiographer, Nicolas Vignier, answered his assertions, and other works have appeared at various times. The most remarkable is that of Vertot, who supported the Royal claim, but whose book, though professedly historical, is pronounced by Mr. Turner to be the work of a partizan. The most valuable production in this controversy is the history of Lobineau, whom Vertot attacked. M. Daru is the latest champion, and his decision may please the Bretons, while it does not entirely remove the claim—“On ne trouve aucune trace de la souveraineté de droit ou de fait que l'on a voulu attribuer aux fondateurs de la première race de nos rois sur la Bretagne.” (Vol. I. p.

145.) Its subjugation by the second race he does not attempt to deny.

A considerable portion of the Breton population are the descendants of those Britons, chiefly *Cornish*, who emigrated during the Saxon invasion. Mr. Turner, in the first and fourth editions of his valuable History of the Anglo-Saxons, has traced their settlements with some minuteness of detail; and we wish that M. Daru had followed his track, instead of admitting some unauthenticated if not self-contradicting stories. He pleads, however, ignorance of the mediæval languages, and consequently of mediæval authorities, except through the medium of others. As a specimen we may observe, that Giraldus Cambrensis is called Giraldus of *Cambridge*, and that a Celtic etymology on which he founds an historical inference is ridiculously wrong. (See vol. ii. p. 109.)

With these and some other slight exceptions, Mr. Daru has produced a valuable work. As illustrating the cause of many of our wars, it is indispensable to the English reader, and as written in the best historical style, is worthy the attention of all. The controversy appears to be settled, which, in a work of this kind, is no slight praise. The biographical notices which occasionally occur are judicious, though this portion might have been extended, as well as the literary one, which is both scanty and incorrect. But we have seldom read three volumes with so much pleasure. The history of a single province (topographers as we are) must be acknowledged dry; but M. Daru has made it in this instance delightful. So highly, indeed, do we esteem the work, that we look for a topographical supplement with an earnestness, we fear, not to be gratified.

A *Résumé* of the Breton History has been published by a French advocate, who conceals his name. We once promised to review it, but it contains nothing remarkable, except some errors similar to those of M. Daru, and an account of the Chouan war, previously to which he has thought proper to close his book.



101. *The Tale of a Modern Genius.* 3 vols. 8vo. Andrews.

THIS is an auto-biographical sketch of the life of a poet, whose writings have deserved a better fate than they

have experienced from the world; and it is the production of a mind conscious of its powers, and smarting under unmerited wrong. So much we are free to confess. We have been deeply affected with the melancholy details; there is a painful reality in many parts, not to be counterfeited, which has drawn from us many drops of sorrow, and which now draws from us the expression of our genuine compassion. But while sincerity demands from us this avowal, candour compels us to say, that *one* volume might have been written from these materials, which would have far outweighed in value the cumbrous machinery by which the "mingled yarn" has been wrought into the "web of a life;" or to speak more after the fashion of our own craft, there is too much like book-making. The Life of Mr. Pennie, in three volumes, would have startled the most voracious devourer of auto-biography,—but this is literally the fact, and disguised under the romantic title of "*The Tale of a Modern Genius*," Mr. Pennie has done his memorabilia in three goodly octavos.

To follow him through the mighty maze of his history is not our intention, but we may here remark that it is interspersed with many proofs of poetical power, and many striking demonstrations of great and original talents. The cause of his failure—if failure it can be called—is clear to all but himself. Two pathways were before him, the one leading to the steep and arduous heights of fame; the other smooth, with present ease, and determinable with the present. His adventurous spirit chose the former. He would be ranked with the lofty few of whom the world was not worthy,—with those who through the long vista of poverty—of neglect—had a glimmering of that light and immortality which now settles on their name. It is true that the loftiest aspirations will feel the burthen of matter, and the meanest wants will fetter and bear down Genius in her highest flights. But it is written—written in all the experience of the past,—that he who would be famous, will never be popular. He who would be read *for ever*, must be satisfied to be neglected *now*. If gain had been the object of Mr. P. it is clear that he mistook his path, and a writer of considerable experience in the matter spoke truly, when he

said of Mr. Pennie, “ he only wants a little attention to the SPIRIT OF THE DAY, to write popular and profitable poems.”

Of the present work we cannot speak in terms of unmixed approbation. It contains much that is valuable, hid amongst more that is worthless. It is a medley of mirth and melancholy, an incongruous alliance of fact and fiction, a mixture of the basest metal dimming the fine gold; and yet for the powerful indications of a master hand which pervade it, for the sake of genius struggling with adversity, for the sake of what Mr. Pennie has done, and for the hope of that which he may yet accomplish,—we bid him be of good cheer. He has already found friends, such as would have redeemed spirits equal to his own, from the despair with which their lives were clouded. He is already known within a large circle. His darkest day, we will venture to predict, has passed. We know from the specimens we have seen, what treasures are within the mine; let it be worked steadily and wrought carefully, and we do not fear the result.

102. *The Pæan of Oxford, a Poem; to which is prefixed, a reply to the Charges adduced against the University, in the recent numbers of the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews.* By William C. Townsend, B.A. 8vo, pp. 158.

PHILOSOPHERS know that every man, if he proposes to acquire distinction, educates himself; because, though a boy may by fear of the rod be forced to learn his lessons, and an undergraduate acquire just enough to ensure his degree, he will never continue his studies unless he has an inclination so to do, and a love of reading. Schools and universities have no more to do with the future eminence of the man, than Newmarket had to do with Eclipse. It may be the means of patronizing or bringing his merit into notice, but no single jockey, or university of jockies, ever could make a winning horse. They could only apply art in aid of nature. But every thing new, and we add in many respects in very vulgar and bad taste, is however now lauded, as necessary and indispensable innovation; and accordingly, we are given to expect that the very stones of the new London University will soon sparkle like diamonds,

to the great admiration of the cocknies; the body of Professors form another Olympus of Jupiter; Gower-street, and Co. and all the students, be certain of an apotheosis in the sky, as new stars. But in sober sadness the London University will assuredly have just the same lot as all other Gymnasias; it will have some clever fellows who will improve themselves, and hundreds of idle and stupid ones, who may or may not get up the Lectures, and never think any more about them. As to its producing finer scholars than Eton and the great public schools, or greater men than these and the two English Universities have produced, it is monstrously absurd. It will only cheapen and enlarge the means of good education, and in that view we rejoice in it. With regard to distinction, *quisque est suæ fortunæ arbiter*, because it depends upon application, which, after childhood, is an act of volition.

With respect to the charges adduced against Oxford, by the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, they either do not know, or grossly misrepresent that institution. Nearly all the Fellowships and Scholarships are attached to certain schools, and candidates cannot be elected from such schools until they are complete proficient in the classics, i. e. in that species of knowledge which, in our judgment, is the best possible foundation of high intellectual character. Those classical acquirements must be at least supported, it is presumed, improved by the study for the degree; and the benefits of the Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, whatever they may be, either go in abatement of the expence of the University education, or form part of a future provision. The intention of the founders was plainly that their *Eleves* should have from childhood an excellent classical education, as the best initiative of intellectual merit; and that parents should have an inducement to give their children such an education, they added a future provision, and in so doing they had further in view the insurance of a competent ministry in the Church. Now, we would ask any one possessed of common sense, whether, if a man is to acquire a knowledge of any particular sort, it is not better that he should be trained up to it from infancy? The gentry, in general, cannot afford capitals to set up their children in respect-

able trades; and by what law of reason are their children to be deprived of openings in their favour, in order to make way for *self-taught*, we might often with more truth say *self-conceited* geniuses from cottages and workshops? According to the principle of the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, it would be preferable to substitute the ungraduated Clergy of Wales, to that formed of the English gentry. But we have read that a vulgar Clergy makes a barbarous people; and we are sure that connexion of the members of the Church with the nobility and gentry, is of vast national advantage, for it causes the latter to take an interest in support of religion; but would they do so, if instead of the prospect of finding any provision for their children in the Church, and a well-educated friend and companion in their parishes, they had only a vulgar fellow and a conventicle, both of whom would be no other than nuisances in their estimation.

There are *two* points more to be considered. One is the University tuition; the other, the expence and gaiety of the young men. As to the former, the University does not encourage publishing. It holds out, that a man, if he becomes an author, should only publish elaborate standard works. As a general rule it is a good one.—The second complaint grows out of the assemblage of persons of large, middling, and small fortunes under one roof, and the youth of all of them. Young men of liberal education, and accustomed to genteel living, will not drink beer like porters, while others under the same roof quaff wine. Eighty years ago only ale was drunk in the University, but that, from its cheapness, is more like to make smokers and soakers (as it actually did), than wine; for if (as is the fact) a gentleman is ashamed to drink any thing else after dinner, and knows that the expence deters him from it, as a daily indulgence, such expence is favourable to sobriety. As to driving and conviviality, they obtain in every town in England, where there are parties of young men. If, however, the Reviewers in correction mean to put “old heads on young shoulders,”

“——— *Lætos molire triumphos,
Et Pæana voca, nitidaque incingere lauro,
Vincis enim—*”

we shall then believe in all the miracles which their metropolitan Athens is to produce. But that any Universities upon the Scotch plan will ever make scholars, we deny. One half of their ministers cannot construe the Greek Testament; and our author gives us the following extract concerning the University of Edinburgh:

“Before their boys of fourteen have learned Latin enough to be able to read any Latin author with facility, and before they have learned Greek enough to enable them to understand thoroughly any one line in any one Greek book in existence, they are handed over to the Professors of Logic, &c.” P. 31.

This reminds us of the honest tradesman in a country town, who said to his Curate, “I mean to make a *scholar* of my boy—I mean to give him a *year’s Latin*.”

But very superior, even masterly Reviews emanate from men educated in Scotch Universities, and who are certainly not good classics. This is owing to two causes, one that the students are perpetually worked in composition, which is a practice worthy of being adopted in the English Universities, and the best mode of instruction; the other is, that Review writing is a peculiar species of composition. It consists in ideas, drawn from life and the world, and is not feasible to men who have not lived long in it. Scotchmen get up this knack of composition—they come young into the great world, and, by practice and vast intercourse with society in every form, they acquire a facility of writing, and a felicity of illustration, which they cannot possess who only converse with books, not with men. But the majority of our first men have been English, not Scotch.

The only way, however, to exhibit certain benefits with justice, is to point out the consequences of an utter deficiency of them. If there were not men who understood the classics, what a vast diminution of knowledge would ensue; indeed, we may see from the miserable literature of the middle ages, of what wretched stuff it would consist. The elevation of our present reason, ideas, and taste, is purely owing to the classics; and there is even in our very style, a close imitation of Greek and Roman thinking and language—it is plain that Cicero

was not a modern, and yet how many orations in the Senate, if they were clothed in similar Latin, might not pass for his.

As to Mr. Townshend's Poem, it is very energetic, has many beauties, and some defects, arising from foppery in the versification. The notes consist of general eulogy, but we have not noticed them, because we are satisfied that a good classic may make a good Change-alley man, &c. but that the latter will never make the former, unless he spends years of manhood in the studies of boys.

103. BRITTON'S *Edifices of London*.

(Continued from p. 341.)

WE resume our review of this work with a notice of the Theatres of London, which occupy a considerable portion of the first volume.

The description of *Covent Garden Theatre* by Mr. C. Dibdin is prefaced by "an account of the origin and progress of the Drama in England." This is an interesting subject, and is well handled by a gentleman who is quite competent to the task. The subject, however, is so familiar to our readers, that we shall content ourselves with a very few observations on this branch of the essay, our present business lying with the architectural part.

Prior to the Reformation the Drama was at a very low ebb. The profanity of the mysteries, and the dullness of the moralities, were not amusements suited to the taste of an intellectual people. With the introduction of religious truth, the Drama burst upon the enlightened nation in the matchless perfection to which our Shakspeare brought it. The rising Stage, however, was fated to encounter a host of powerful and determinate enemies. When the Church of Rome was banished from the land, she left all the fanaticism and bigotry of her darkest times behind her, to flourish in their pristine vigour in the hands of a sect which rose with the Reformation, and has ever since continued,—a sect distinguished alone by its constant endeavours to set up a pharasaical appearance of religion in opposition to rational and enlightened piety. So furiously did the puritans wage war with the Stage, that, if Queen Elizabeth had not in 1583 taken twelve of

the principal actors under her protection, and licensed them by the name of "Her Majesty's Servants" (an appellation still retained by the Drury-lane Company), in all probability the attacks of its opponents would have prevailed.

In alluding to the host of writers against the Stage, our author does the justice to the honest and pious Collier to acknowledge "that the reformation of the Stage alone was the object in his view;" and true it was that the licentiousness of the Drama in his days deserved the severest infliction of the lash and branding iron. To this able and virtuous Christian Bishop's attack on the Stage may be traced the reform, which has in subsequent times raised the Theatre, its professors, and its amusements, to the high rank in which they now stand, and has ultimately been the means of causing the Stage to be openly recommended from the pulpit, under the sanction of one of our Universities. *

As we purposed confining ourselves to the architectural portion of the Essay, we shall not go further into Mr. Dibdin's entertaining History. We were induced to turn out of our path in consequence of a spirit of attack upon all rational as well as improper amusements, having manifested itself of late; it was this which induced us to digress as we have done, and we will now return to the track we had marked out for ourselves.

The history of the building may be told in a few words:

"In 1730, on the site of the present Theatre (the ground being taken of the Duke of Bedford at a rent of 100*l.* per annum), was built, and in 1733 opened by John Rich, the first Theatre erected in Covent Garden, which held before the curtain about 200; the longitudinal diameter of the auditory part, from the commencement of the stage to the back wall of the boxes, being 54 or 55 feet." pp. 206—7.

In 1792 this Theatre was partly re-

* We allude to the four Sermons preached in 1808 at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, upon the "Lawfulness of the Stage," by the Rev. James Plumptre, B. D. Vicar of Great Gransden.—"To this reverend gentleman," says Mr. Dibdin, "the professors of the Drama are under no little obligation for his spirit and single-mindedness." pp. 194-5.

built, and a new lease being obtained, the ground rent was raised to 940*l.* per annum. "At present (1824) it is above 2000*l.*" (p. 210.) This house was burnt on the night of the 20th of Sept. 1808. Upon the 31st of Dec. in the same year, his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, laid the first stone of the present house, which was completed in the short period of nine months, and opened on the 18th of Sept. 1809. It was built from the designs of Mr. Smirke. The exterior displays the usual coldness of this architect's buildings. The elevation of the principal front, given in plate IV. of the first volume, shows a tetrastyle portico of the Greek Doric order, surmounted with an attic, and set in the middle of a long wall, broken only with a few openings, and embellished with some sculpture in basso relievo. The description says, that this portico is copied from the Parthenon. The columns may have been derived from that building, but when it is recollected that eight pillars compose the front of that magnificent temple; and that in the present portico there are but four; and that the pediment of the Greek structure is the finish of the elevation; and that the English one has an ugly attic wall raised above it; it will be acknowledged that the copy is not very faithful. By what notions of consistency the Greek Doric was selected for the architecture of a Theatre, and why it was joined with such a surface of dead wall, the architect can alone answer. Like all modern copies of the ancient works, this building shows how admirably modern architects can improve upon their masters. We are equally inclined to quarrel with the staircase to the boxes, with its arched church-like roof, supported by Ionic columns of the Greek design, which in our opinion displays a great breach of propriety.

The interiors of the Metropolitan Theatres have always struck us with an idea of vastness ill suited to the comfort and quiet necessary to keep up the spectator's attention to the amusements. The vast height of the house, the distance of the upper boxes and galleries from the performances, and the size of the stage, produce an inconvenience, not perceived, it is true, in the representation of a spectacle, or an opera, but which destroys

much of the pleasure which the real lover of the drama anticipates. The illusion of the scenery is destroyed by the necessity which exists for the actor to come forward to the proscenium to prevent his voice from being dissipated by the void about him; and if he speaks in the back scenes, or in a low tone, the restless feelings occasioned by the absence of hearing in the higher regions of the house occasions too frequently a painful disturbance to the performance. Hence the lover of the Drama is far from being gratified to the extent of what he is led to expect; and in order to keep the "gods" in good humour, expensive spectacles and fatiguing bustle are introduced to an extent which almost bids fair to annihilate the regular amusements.

The number of spectators accommodated in this house is as follows:

"The public or open Boxes will contain about	-	-	-	-	1200
The Pit	-	-	-	-	750
Second Gallery	-	-	-	-	500
First Gallery	-	-	-	-	350
					<hr/>
					2800

exclusive of standing room, &c. The private boxes are let some by the year, some nightly." P. 222.

We now turn to the rival Theatre of *Drury-lane*. The history is the production of the same pen as the last. We regret our limits will allow us only to extract a brief notice of the progress of the house from its first commencement. As early as 1617, a company of players performed at the Cockpit in *Drury-lane*; the barbarous diversions of the darker ages having even then fallen before the intellectual attractions of the Drama. This house was destroyed by a mob, and afterwards rebuilt and opened in 1629. It was suppressed by the puritans in 1640, but upon the Restoration of King Charles, was again opened. The site of this house was opposite to the Castle Tavern in *Drury-lane*. In consequence of the flourishing state of the Drama, it was soon after rebuilt, nearly on the site of the present house. This new Theatre was burnt down in 1672, rebuilt by Sir C. Wren, opened in 1674, pulled down in 1791, and re-erected and opened in 1794, Mr. Holland being the architect. On the 24th of Feb. 1809, it was destroyed by fire, and the present Theatre was

afterwards erected and opened on the 10th of October, 1812. The architect was Mr. B. Wyatt. "It was partly built upon the plan of the great Theatre at Bordeaux, supposed to be the best Theatre in Europe for the accurate conveyance of musical sounds." (p. 244.) Whatever might have been the merit of its prototype in this regard, the present house, as originally constructed, fell short in the conveyance of oral sounds. Although the interior, as far as regarded propriety of decoration, was far superior to the sister Theatre, yet the essential quality of hearing distinctly was wanting. The consequence was the re-construction of the auditory, by Mr. Beazley, in 1822, upon a somewhat smaller scale. The same redundancy in point of size, which we remarked at Covent Garden Theatre, applies equally here, as will appear by the estimated number which may be accommodated.

"The dress circle of boxes will contain, viz. 26 boxes, 9 persons in each	-	-	-	-	-	234
The first circle, viz. 14 boxes, 14 in each	-	-	-	-	-	196
The second circle	-	-	-	-	-	480
Private boxes, viz. 20 boxes, 8 in each	-	-	-	-	-	160
Ditto family boxes, viz. 16 boxes, 6 in each	-	-	-	-	-	96
Proscenium boxes, viz. 8 boxes, 8 in each	-	-	-	-	-	64
Slips	-	-	-	-	-	130
Pit	-	-	-	-	-	800
Lower Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	550
Upper Gallery	-	-	-	-	-	350
						<hr/> 3060

The architectural character of the interior is more pleasing than Covent Garden Theatre. The exterior promises nothing; no attempt at decoration is made, and therefore no fault can be found, except with the absence of ornament. With the interior it is otherwise; the proscenium, saloons, and other portions of the Corinthian order, are executed in a very good taste, as will be seen by a reference to the various engravings which illustrate this Essay.

The rise and progress of the interesting little Theatre in the *Haymarket* is the next subject which employs the talents of Mr. Dibdin. The present house was built from Mr. Nash's designs, and opened on the 4th July, 1821. As the whole structure cost no more than 10,000*l.* it cannot be ex-

pected that its architectural decorations can be very costly or expensive, but upon the whole a novelty in construction, and a general tasteful distribution of ornaments, render the interior more imposing than might be expected. The whole design does great honour to Mr. Nash's taste and judgment.

The *English Opera House* and *Astley's Amphitheatre* follow, illustrated by the same writer, both of which are well-constructed houses; but as we are necessitated to quit the subject of Theatres, we shall not enlarge upon these structures. In leaving, however, this part of the work, it would be injustice to Mr. Dibdin, if we did not acknowledge the pleasure we derived from the perusal of his well-digested histories of the different Theatres; they contain many curious facts, and much interesting information. The struggles of the ingenious Philip Astley are not without interest. We have not laid before our readers the descriptions of the Theatres, to extract which without the necessary adjunct of the plates, would convey but little information; but we will add, that the subjects are excellently illustrated, and, as the construction of a Theatre as a building must be very interesting to most literary persons, we are sure our readers will derive as much instruction from the engravings and descriptions as we have done.

The *Royal Exchange* is the building which next follows; and as Mr. Brayley has in the essay endeavoured to remove the honour of designing the present building from Sir Christopher Wren to a Mr. Edward Jerman, we entreat our readers' attention while we examine the claims of the latter. The authorities upon which Mr. Brayley founds his opinion, are several entries in the books of the Mercers' Company. On the 2d of November following the Fire of London, it appears by the said books that

"Mr. Hook, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Jerman, the City Surveyors, were requested to prepare an estimate for rebuilding the Royal Exchange. On the 25th April, the Committee being aware of the great burthen of business lying upon Mr. Mills for the City at that time, and considering that Mr. Edward Jerman was the most able known artist (besides him) that the City then had, unanimously made choice of Mr. Jerman to assist the Committee in the agreement

for ordering and directing of the work.—On the 3d of May, that artist, having applied for instructions, the Committee agreed that the new Exchange should be built upon the old foundations, and that the pillars, arches, and roof, should be left for him to model according to the rules of art for the best advantage of the whole structure.” P. 290.

There is also an extract from the Journals of the House of Commons, in which a Committee appear to have been considering the draft made by Mr. Jerman for rebuilding the Exchange, and resolved “That porticoes should be built as described in the aforesaid draft, &c.” P. 291.

From this evidence does Mr. Brayley arrive at the conclusion, that the *design* has been “erroneously attributed to Sir C. Wren.” Now the extracts only say, “that Mr. Jerman was employed, not to *design* the new Exchange, but to construct the pillars and the arches, and the roof, and to superintend the erection of a building already designed.” The immensity of Wren’s works must have rendered it impossible for him personally to have superintended the erection of every structure in the Metropolis for which he had furnished designs, and when the nature and extent of corporation influence is considered, it may be well imagined that the City authorities would employ their own surveyor to execute what Wren had previously designed, and the person so employed probably took to himself more credit than he was entitled to do; and considering the persons who are in general selected to compose civic Committees, it is not at all improbable that such persons may have confounded the architect with the builder. That Mr. Brayley has been led into this error by the extracts he has quoted, we shall show by and bye, by an extract from another work, which decidedly supports our view of the question. But even admitting that written testimony was against the claim of Wren, the internal evidence afforded by the structure itself would be sufficient to maintain his title. It will be granted by any one conversant with the subject, that the architecture, and particularly the centre of the principal front, shows that the design was the work of a master-hand. Who then, we would ask, was that master? If we look at the period

we shall find that Sir Christopher was the only person in existence who was capable of erecting so grand a building, however competent Mr. Hook, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Jerman, “the City Surveyors,” might be in the eyes of the Corporation; and looking at the description of artists the Corporation are in the habit of employing, from the builder of the Mansion House to the designer of the Law Courts at Guildhall, we should judge that neither of the gentlemen named would have been able to stand in the lists with Sir Christopher Wren. As one of the extracts adduced, shews that Mr. Jerman ranked at most but second in the estimation of the Committee, we are left to lament that the important avocations of Mr. Hook or Mr. Mills should have prevented them from contending with Sir Christopher; in that event we should have seen the City rich in the works of genius of the first order; yet singular enough it is that the only building in London (the controverted point of the Exchange excepted) which has handed down the names of either of these persons as architects to the present day, should decidedly support our view of the question. Every thing public or private is given to Sir Christopher Wren; and it is evident that if the City *Surveyors* had been employed in any other work than in erecting what that architect designed, some building would have perpetuated their memories, and the fame of Mr. Jerman would not have been left to rest upon the obscure memoranda on the private books of the Company, or the Journals of a Committee of the House of Commons.

It is not to be supposed that the fame of a man who was able to produce so fine a design as the Exchange, should rest on such a shallow and weak foundation. But what above all convinces our mind that Sir Christopher was the architect of this building, is the comparison of the structure with his other works; any one who will take the trouble, and has an opportunity to do so, will scarce fail of coming to the same conclusion as we do, that Sir C. Wren was the architect of the building.

We shall, however, in corroboration of our opinion, lay before our readers an extract from Mr. Malcolm’s work on London, vol. II. page 117, which shows that Mr. Hook, the most

eminent of the three City surveyors, was actually engaged under Sir Christopher in the very manner in which we have supposed Mr. Jerman to have been employed at the Exchange, in building what that eminent architect had designed. The extract is made from the Vestry-books of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and is as follows:

“1673, April 10. At the Committee to consider about facilitating the finishing of the Church. Having considered the kindness of Dr. Christ. Wren and Mr. Robert Hooke in expediting the building of the Church, and that they may be encouraged to assist in perfecting that work, it is now ordered that the parish, by the churchwardens, do present Dr. C. Wren with twenty guineas, and Mr. R. Hooke with ten.”

If Mr. Brayley had as often surveyed the works of our great architect as we have, he would not so hastily have transferred the merit belonging to him to a mere builder, as we think it must now appear evident he has done.

As a fair specimen of what a civic Vitruvius can effect, we would adduce the alterations of the principal front of the building effected in 1820, “from the designs and under the direction of George Smith, esq. architect to the Mercers’ Company.” The destruction of two pediments, and the substitution of façade walls above the pairs of columns on each side the magnificent arch in the Cornhill front, are liberties of a most unwarrantable nature, and are not excused by the alto-relievos which they bear: and the new tower, exactly resembling the paltry pepper-box steeples of the new churches, rising from a massive basement, and ending in nothing, is in style and decoration utterly at variance with the main building.—The clock-faces diminished to make rooms for four useless wind-dials, are with these companions absurdly obscured by the griffins and busts which are stuck about them. It is lamentable to think that there was not taste enough in the nation (in the City it would be in vain to look for it) to prevent the works of Sir C. Wren from being thus defaced.—Of the staircases and other alterations in the interior, we are inclined to look with a favourable eye; much has been effected, and with great skill, but we never look at these alterations without lamenting that the architect should not have continued the same detail and ornaments

in the new works as those which he found in the old.

Bethlehem Hospital, the Russell Institution, Mr. Hope’s mansion, and Mr. Soane’s house, are the remaining subjects comprised in the first volume.—We have already occupied much space, and as these are subjects we can pass over with satisfaction to ourselves, we now conclude our review of the first volume, reserving the second to a future opportunity.

(*To be continued.*)

104. *Memorandums, Maxims, and Memoirs.*
By W. Wadd, F.L.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. Callow and Wilson, London.

THE name of Mr. Wadd has been long familiar to our readers. There is no member of the profession of which he is an ornament, who has so pleasantly relaxed the gravity of his calling, and extracted from the melancholy materials which surround the disciples of Machaon, innocent amusement and harmless pleasantry. To the hypochondriac who has been studying the “Domestic Medicine” until he partakes of all the diseases there registered, and who in his own person is a “vade secum” for the study of quacks and empirics, we recommend a course of *Waddities*, assuring him that a few convulsions of the diaphragm will be the happiest mode of relieving him from the unnatural length of his visage, and the weight on his præcordia.

But we are now to introduce Mr. Wadd in the graver character of a surgical antiquary, in which, while he exhibits much taste and research, he also evinces a zealous interest in the progress of his profession, and of general science as connected with it. His historical allusions are the result of much reading, and he amuses us at the same time with a variety of lively and amusing anecdotes, given with a sprightliness of diction, a shrewdness of remark, and a nice perception of the ridiculous, that convince us, should he find time, there are few better qualified than himself to fill up the outline he has drawn. This work may be termed a Medical Sketch Book, containing the rudiments of a History of Surgery and Science.

The work is divided into three parts, Memoranda, Memorabilia, and Memoirs. The first is a chronological re-

cord of facts, a sort of "Cour de temps" in science. The second, the whims and fashions of medical practice, and the peculiarities that mark its progress. And the third, characteristics or memoirs of medical men. We will take our extracts at random.

"FEES.

"Three faces wears the doctor; when first sought [wrought:
An angel's—and a god's the cure half
But, when that cure complete he seeks his fee,
The devil looks less terrible than he."

"This epigram of Cordus is illustrated by a conversation which passed between Bouvart and a French Marquis, whom he had attended during a long and severe indisposition. As he entered the chamber on a certain occasion, he was thus addressed by his patient: 'Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart, I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me.' 'I am sure of it,' replied the doctor, 'the very first expression you used convinces me of it.' 'Pray explain yourself.' 'Nothing more easy; in the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your *dearest friend*; as you began to get better, I was your *good Bouvart*; and now I am Mr. Bouvart; depend upon it you are quite recovered'."

"Bouvart's observation was grounded on a knowledge of human nature; every day's experience shews, that '*accipe dum dolet*' should be the medical man's motto, particularly the more laborious branches of the profession, whose remuneration comes when the impressions of fear, hope, and gratitude are almost effaced, and who are then often paid with indifference, hesitation, reluctance, and reproach."

"WHIMSICAL WORKS.

"The most fanciful, and the most whimsical of all medical eccentricities, are those furnished by astrological practitioners, and quacks. One gentleman treats of the '*Three Principles in Nature, in Three Books*.'—Another writes a '*Denarian Tract*, shewing how to cure all diseases with *Ten Medicaments*;' while a third calculates the first appearance of Adam in Paradise to have been *precisely at Twelve o'Clock P.M. April 24*, exactly the year 4002 before Christ."

"In 1608, another calculating doctor published '*LAWREÆ APOLLINARES*,' a quarto volume, in which the following question is discussed:—

"Whether animals and fools can be cured by the same remedies?"

"Agreed in the affirmative!"

"Among the Sloane collection at the British Museum, are some singular works connected with the subject of Love, and one whimsical fellow very gravely treats of '*The Manner of Buckling up Youngue Men*!'

"But of all oddities, that most curious

banter on the Hermetic Philosophy, '*Hermippus Redivivus*,' is the most whimsical. The notion of prolonging life, by inhaling the breath of young women, was an agreeable doctrine easily credited; and one physician, who had himself written on health, was so influenced by it, that he actually took lodgings at a lady's boarding school, that he might never be without a constant supply of the proper atmosphere. Philip Thicknesse, who wrote the '*Valetudinarian's Guide*,' 1779, seems to have taken a dose whenever he could.

"England has been called the '*Paradise of Quacks*.' Our ancestors were a nostrum-loving race from the king to the cottager, and the history of panaceas and specifics, in the form of elixirs, pills, powders, and waters, would form a large volume of humiliating memorials of the credulity of the public who could swallow them, and the infatuation of the physician who could prescribe them. Who could believe that a philosopher would eat two hundred pounds of soap?—a bishop drink a butt of tar-water? or that in a course of chemical neutralization, Meyer should swallow *twelve hundred pounds weight of crab's-eyes*!"

The following we recommend to the next editor of *Hudibras*. Dr. Gray would have given a trifle for it.

"TALIACOTIUS.

Celebrated in this country, by the ludicrous allusion to him in *Hudibras*; and celebrated in Italy, as a maker of Noses at Bologna, where, after his death in 1559, the magistracy of the place honoured his memory by a statue, in the Anatomical Theatre, having in its hand a *nose*, as an appropriate emblem of the art which he practised with so much fame and success.

"Although Taliacotius has the credit of bringing the art of nose-making into fashion, and being the first to write on the mode and manner of performing the operation, yet it appears that one Branca had been in the habit of performing it long before, as we learn from an ancient author, whose name must, in this instance, be considered as the highest authority, being no less a person than NOSORENUS.

"Why the magistracy of Bologna should have conferred such high honour on Taliacotius, is difficult to understand, unless the loss of the nose was of more frequent occurrence than in these days, from the barbarity of warfare, and civil punishment: for an old law of the Lombards, assigned the loss of the nose as a punishment for theft; and the captives in war were equally spoiled for snuff-takers.

"That this was no uncommon dilemma with Italian gentlemen in those days, appears by the style in which a Neapolitan poet, of the fifteenth century, writes to the *noseless* Orpianus:—'If,' says he, 'you would have your nose restored, come to me,'

‘truly the thing is wonderful?’—‘Be assured, that if you come, you may go home again with as much nose as you please.’

“Van Helmont tells a story, of a person who applied to Taliacotius to have his nose restored. This person, having a dread of an incision being made in his own arm, got a labourer, who, for a remuneration, suffered the nose to be taken from his arm. About thirteen months after, the adscititious nose suddenly became cold, and, after a few days, dropped off, in a state of putrefaction. The cause of this unexpected occurrence having been investigated, it was discovered that, at the same moment in which the nose grew cold, the labourer at Bologna expired.

“There are many similar stories, and it is such stories as these that gave rise to Butler’s joke,” and to that of Voltaire’s, beginning—

“Ainsi Taliacotius,
Grande Esculape d’Etrurie,
Repara tous les nes perdus
Par une nouvelle industrie.”

Among the memoirs, we were particularly struck with the life of Hunter. It is written with beauty, and a simplicity worthy of its object. It is too long for quotation, and we are as unwilling as was that celebrated man to *mutilate*. Cheselden, Meade, Radcliffe, Sir Hans Sloane, and other lights of the learned profession, have each an appropriate niche in this *templum delectum*. It is in this department of his work that Mr. Wadd’s powers are conspicuous. He moves from grave to gay with ease and sprightliness, and exhibits his graphic powers in felicitous combination with professional acumen. The language of praise escapes him with all the genuine expression of one who feels that the science he honours has received a benefit; and when exposing the craft of the charlatan, he tells some amusing story of ignorance, which spares himself the necessity of angry vituperation. It is an amusing book; but this is perhaps its least recommendation. It is an accumulation of surgical antiquarianism, and a biographical dictionary of many who, while living, were the luminaries of an art which in its honourable exercise may be termed divine.

Mr. Wadd has deserved well of all readers, and we hope that in these relaxations from the severities of an arduous profession, he will have no cause to lament the want of encouragement. If our praise can stimulate his perseverance, we award it cordially and sincerely.

105. *The Roaring Lions of Hypocrisy, or Saints as they were, and Saints as they are.* By Vindex. 12mo, pp. 26. Cheltenham.

LET us suppose that a Petition was presented to Parliament, recommending for legislative enactment the following measures: (1) that a spiritual excise be established, to enable persons in real or pretended holy orders, or their delegates, to enter the dwellings of all persons (as if they were malt-houses) at whatever hours they please, and gauge the morals, manners, dress, and amusements of the inhabitants, and inflict penalties accordingly; (2) that they have a power to compile an index expurgatorius, enter public libraries and booksellers’ shops, and seize and burn all books relative to profane literature, and those of theology, which do not sanction their own opinions; (3) that there be no more mathematics, music, drawing, or any other art or science taught, which has not a direct relation to Christianity, the Bible alone being sufficient for teaching navigation, and every art, profession, or trade which mankind have foolishly sought elsewhere, and which are works of the devil, in the opinions of the petitioners; (4) that it being the duty of man always to mope and seem sulky, there be no more theatres, concerts, balls, or any places or modes whatever of public or private amusement; (5) that all studies, trades, and professions connected with the art of war, be for ever abolished, and that the money now so expended be devoted to the Bible and Jew Conversion Societies; (6) that all writings, simply recommending morals, except in direct subjection to the doctrines of the petitioners, be pronounced useless and mischievous, and therefore that the Spectators, Ramblers, and similar works, ought to be classed under the books encouraging profane amusements; (7) that no persons be permitted to write or converse, except in phrases borrowed from the translation of the Bible; (8) that the authority of the Bishops be treated as nominal only, and that Curates may be allowed to preach against, and calumniate their incumbents; (9) that all Clergymen who follow learned pursuits, or mix with society at large, be deemed worldly and unfit for their profession; (10) that anonymous letters may be written, and slanders may be circulated concerning

those who do not join them (especially tradesmen, who depend for their subsistence upon local customers), without any actions for libel; (11) that any author or lecturer, professing to assign the phenomena belonging to natural philosophy, the victory of Waterloo, or other historical events, to any other cause than original sin, be punishable as a blasphemer; (12 and last) that any man presuming to say that his soul is *his own*, that his wife, children, goods or estates are *his own*, and not the property of the petitioners, disposable by them *ad libitum*, and forming part of their spirituals (because such their spirituals always include an absolute right over other people's temporals), be capitally convicted of heresy, and burnt alive by a revival of the writ "*De Heretico comburendo*."

That such nonsense would only excite the contempt of Parliament; that it would, if it could be deemed a sensible thing, be in the estimation of the philosopher and statesman only the project of a *diabolical* conspiracy (*diabolical*, because *certain* of producing civil war and anarchy,) there can be no doubt; yet it is a serious and literal truth, that such pernicious trash is most mischievously propagated; though it menaces the utter extinction of civil liberty, political well-being, national safety, liberal education, domestic happiness, and amiable manners; and establishes in substance a Holy Inquisition, and Colleges of Jesuits. We have lived long in a country strongly hyper-religionized; and found the *unpretending Church-going people to be the best*. One super-righteous apostle defrauded a friend with a large family of 4000*l.* and every other of them was reckless of honesty or truth. It was to be expected; for their patrons pay no attention to their moral characters, only to their warm professions of religion; and we have taken servants upon the recommendation of some of these patrons, and been obliged to discharge them for theft. These patrons were of the Laity; benevolent people who think that they are doing good. Our experience of the world, however, tells us that low saints, with very rare exceptions, are rogues. Now the true temple of Christ is the heart; and its beautiful architecture is exhibited by holy purity, insuperable meekness, exemplary character, and active philanthropy.

The party tricks of electioneering do not become real divines; they cannot be demagogues, they can only be martyrs. But why do not the people see all this evil? because, as paper currency banishes specie, so fanaticism expels reason; and because, as haste to get rich produces speculations, so a rage to be eminent creates projectors.

Piety, founded by us "on faith with thanksgiving," is a delightful feeling, because viewing it, as we do, through the works of God, in union with his word, we become, as Paley says, "perpetual worshippers," and do not believe that there is any such thing as physical or moral evil, except in the vices or follies of man. Pain, disease, and death are necessary consequences of limited existence, and a material person; which annexations religion plainly characterizes, by telling us (what is physically true) that separation from matter is indispensable to permanent felicity. But pain (says Barrow) is like lightning, if it be excessive it either soon forsakes us, or destroys us; and Paley observes, that happiness preponderates over misery. Such being the evidence drawn from the *works* of God, we solemnly believe that his *word* is misinterpreted whenever it is said that the intention of Christianity is *not* to promote happiness, and that reprobation of vice is *not* founded upon its inseparable connexion with infelicity. Instead of this, we are told that through the consequences of Original Sin (which philosophically speaking, seems to mean no more than existence in a material person) we cannot even breathe without sin, as if imperfection (any more than a *hump back*) could possibly constitute, *in se*, moral evil, or be other, at the worst, than the cause of it. We have said, that we believe original sin to imply no more than annexation to a material person. What Adam was before the fall, we cannot pretend to say—we know that he might have been, and believe that he was, something very superior to what man now is; and we know *physiologically* and *philosophically*, that the deterioration consequent upon the fall, is not, nor can be exhibited, but through a material person.

But to the work before us. It seems that the SOVEREIGN, not being inclined to patronize the "roaring lions," has been attacked by them (under the

fear of the Attorney-general) in the sly form of their being willing “to draw a veil over his infirmities;” upon which our author very justly observes,

“So the best Monarch that has ever adorned the British throne is told by a drivelling fanatic that he is little less than an imbecile, because he adheres to the constitutional established religion [our author says customs] of his country, in spite of fools and hypocrites.” P. vi.

We have already mentioned that they SET UP A NEWSPAPER AGAINST HIM AT BRIGHTON. We ask, if “HONOUR THE KING” is not a text which accompanies the words “Fear God.” We have lived long in the world; and we know that Religion *has been*, and is made a very common profession to cover knavery. It is the rule among sensible people, to judge of men in their profession of religion by their exemplifications of it, and that is to be shown by private life, not by electioneering party conduct.

Our author then attacks them for worldliness, which they disclaim; and which pretence, in point of fact, is errant nonsense. There may be feelings which induce a man to retire from the world, but none which originate in saintship of a modern character, because a gentleman cannot now turn John the Baptist, without a chance of a lunatic asylum; and as to watering-places, there has ever been an earnest desire of getting the rich among them, and then, in the favourite biblical phraseology, of “sending them empty away.” We are sorry to see our author apply this to the subscription for a parsonage-house for the incumbent. We have already said that he is a truly gentlemanly and amiable man; and there is a something of *baseness* in injuring such a man through his pocket, that does not, in our opinion, harmonize with fair controversy. We sincerely hope that he will have his parsonage-house.

In another view we differ from our author. We have no idea of denominating “bleating sheep,” merely following leaders, “roaring lions;” our author’s error is like that of Don Quixotes, when he rode among such a flock with his lance couched. Is he sure that there are not old women, old men in their dotage, and misses not yet brought out, and obliged to be submissive, among them? Does he

forget the remark, in reference to female predilection for red coats, that women love the devil when they are young, and God when they are old. Simple enthusiasts are not aware that nothing in this world can succeed which has not reason for its basis; and that fanaticism, which is only religion run mad, only produces implacable feuds, and a dreadful re-action of profligacy. We are far, however, from exhorting worthy people to forbear taking an interest in religion. We only wish them to follow the Christian Knowledge Society, and let “good old Simeon depart in peace.”



106. *On Education. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Wells, at an Anniversary Meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan School, on Tuesday Oct. 9, 1827. By George Henry Law, D. D. F. R. and A. S. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Published by request, for the benefit of the School. 4to. pp. 20.*

MEMBERS as we are of great learned Societies, and accustomed, according to their principles, of considering proofs to be essential in making out a case, we have in the course of most painful criticism found it necessary more than once to observe, that, according to History, religious fanaticism has the tendency only to create faction, and derange all wise measures founded on reason, and if accompanied with austerity, to produce a dreadful reaction of profligacy; but that religious and moral education is a medium of certain, and very possibly of great eventual good. It is utterly impossible that a man can be worse for being better taught; and Archbishop Secker observes, “think what a man must be, if he enters into life, without the bias of one good principle?” Upon these principles we have consistently, at least (we hope justly), held that the greatest moral good ever conferred upon this country, has been the National School education; and we have set our faces against systems of quackery and fanaticism, started by Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers ambitious of popularity, because we have lived on the local site of such practices for a great part of our lives, and seen nothing result from such systems but factions.

It appears, however (and we quote the cases in vindication), that in the two Reports of the Prison Society and

Warwick County Asylum*, no criminal is found to have had a regular National School education. It would be too sanguine to say, that such an event may not ensue; but still, if the system (i. e. religious and moral education) be shown to diminish crime to an important extent, then will the Established Church system be the best mode of reform, because it is evident that no species of fanaticism has been left untried, and yet has always been confuted by history.

The cause is this. Education and principle can alone controul passions, and overcome circumstances. Among the people of England, as soon as a child is able to be of service as an animated tool or machine, he is invited by wages to become such a tool or machine, or rather to become a human beast of burden. If he has respectable parents (as appears by the Warwick report), he is guarded from moral evil; if not, he has nobody to protect him from corruption. Thus it is; masters measure *morals* by what they call hard work; and overseers use labour in *terrorem* only. We affirm, that morals or principles are not sufficiently regarded in this country by either manufacturers or farmers. Both parties go no further than the negative prevention of injury. Indeed, we will affirm, that with the exception of some excellent individuals of the lay gentry, the only *friends* of the poor are the resident Clergy.

But the essential services which they can do to them (as to the exemplification of the doctrines which they teach) consist in two things; *one*, the exercise of influence over parents, that they may watch the conduct of their children; the *other*, that they may receive a good moral and religious education. Impressive, *judicious* preaching, is a great aid; but most certainly that which begins with Original Sin, and ends with the efficacy of the Atonement, is neither more nor less in operation, than saying that sin must ensue, and that if it does ensue, the responsibility is removed by the mediatorial sacrifice; and thus religion without morals, i. e. *religion moralized*, or *religion spoiled*, becomes, in our judgment, a political evil.

The Prelate before us, knows that

* We shall quote both these in our reviews of the Reports.

means must be adapted to ends; that if people are to do a thing, they must be taught how to do it, and that it never was the intention of Revelation that men should not be wiser or better for it. Providence itself educates people by adversity; but it is the intention of Revealed Religion to do the same thing without adversity. Now this is the precise object of good education: and admirably is it exhibited in the excellent Sermon before us, which abounds in fine illustration and the most cogent reasoning, founded on facts. It is the most philosophical and logical sermon on the subject which we ever read. But we shall give the following extracts:

“Few crimes are committed in Switzerland, and the fact is explained by the uncommon pains taken by the inhabitants of that country, in affording to their children a religious education.” P. 10.

“In Scotland, by Legislative enactments of old, a school-master, with a school-room, a stipend, house, and garden, have been assigned to every parish. And the manners of the people correspond with the tuition that they receive. Civil commotions, deeds of violence, and bloodshed, seldom, if ever, disgrace the peaceful inhabitants of Scotia.”

And to no other cause that we know, except to the cultivated intellect and improved heart of the people, arising out of education, can this superiority, with justice, be attributed.

“The same observation may be applied, and with equal truth, to the northern and southern divisions of our sister isle. It is well known and acknowledged, that the northern part of Ireland is more civilized, more tranquil, and by consequence more flourishing than its southern neighbour. Here, should it again be asked, to what circumstances can this striking difference be ascribed? we should reply, that it is to be accounted for from the different degree in which the poorer classes are educated in the two districts, and from this cause alone. According to calculations which have been made, the number of children receiving education is greater in the northern than in the southern division of Ireland, and that in a very large proportion.” P. 11.

107. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Thomas, at Dudley, Nov. 30, 1827, previously to laying the Foundation Stone of the Chapel of St. Andrew, at Netherton. By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. F.R.S.L. Vicar of that Parish. Published by Request. 8vo. Dudley.*

THE text of this discourse (Rom. x. 14) is judiciously taken from the epistle for the day on which it was preached—the Festival of St. Andrew. After a brief exordium on the season of Advent, that day commencing, and on the distinction between the liturgical and temporal years, an interesting account is given of St. Andrew (whose name the Chapel is to bear), as having been the first follower of his blessed Master. The preacher then proceeds to state the seemliness of fixing on some day of a sacred character for the pious work about to be performed, at the site of the intended edifice. He then mentions “the anxiety of David to build a sanctuary, and the delight which the royal prophet always experienced in frequenting the House of the Lord,” showing, by strong and convincing citations from Hooker and Spelman, the propriety of founding Churches in a solemn manner; and also, when erected and consecrated, of securing them against all profanation. Here the example of Christ, in expelling profaners from the temple at Jerusalem, is appositely adverted to; and likewise the indignant apostrophe of St. Paul against similar characters,—that part of the subject being concluded with a correspondent proof from sacred history, “that the primitive fathers of the Christian Church were actuated by the same pious zeal.”

The following information must not be withheld:

“The Government of our country most liberally does its part towards supplying the spiritual defect* before us, by defraying the costs, to a large amount, of erecting the much-needed edifice: and the patron† of the benefice which places me before you, has nobly done his part likewise, by giving the land on which the edifice will be erected, and other things appertaining to the erection of great value. Except *gratitude* for such abundant kindness, little remains for us to show. *We have only to be duly thankful for such liberality.*”

For the remaining sentiments of the learned and ingenious author, on other matters connected with his subject, we refer to the discourse itself.

* The district of Netherton already contains a population of 6,000, situated, for the most part, nearly two miles from their parish Church of Dudley; and that population is rapidly increasing. ED.

† The Earl of Dudley.

108. Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*. Vol. I.
(Continued from p. 420.)

FISCAL Phlebotomy was unknown, as a science, to our ancestors. Leeching by stamp duties, cupping by assessed taxes, and the seton of excise, by which our pecuniary blood trickles from us perpetually, were refinements deemed unnecessary by those who only practised venesection, like blacksmiths, with a fleam and a mallet.

The instruments relative to finance in this volume commence with a *twentieth*, granted as presumed in the 54th Hen. III. To understand the precise meaning of such taxes, we are told that the real fifteenths or tenths of the subjects' moveables were taxes first granted to Henry the Second for the Croisades, and that in the time of Edw. III. they were reduced to a certainty, by the cities, boroughs, and townships being rated according to their value then, which proportion, notwithstanding changes in the value of money, was fixed at a given sum, so that every parish knew the amount of their assessment (Harrod's Stamford, i. 301)*. Morant gives us the details of the assessment of a 15th in this very reign, in manner following:

“18 Ed. I. Roger the Dyer had on Michaelmas day last, in his treasury or cupboard, 1 silver buckle price 18*d.*, 1 cup or mazer maple pr. 18*d.*; in his chamber, 2 gowns, pr. 20*s.*, 2 beds, pr. half a mark; 1 napkin and 1 towel, pr. 2*s.* In his house, 1 ewer with a basin, pr. 14*d.*, 1 andiron, pr. 8*d.*, 1 brass pipkin, pr. 8*d.*, 1 trivet, pr. 4*d.* In his brewhouse, 1 quarter of oats, pr. 2*s.*, woad ashes pr. half a mark. 1 great fat for dying, pr. 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, 1 cow, pr. 5*s.*, 1 calf, pr. 2*s.*, 2 pigs, pr. 2*s.*, each 12*d.*, 1 sow, pr. 15*d.*, billet-wood and faggots for firing, pr. 1 mark. Sum 71*s.* 5*d.* The fifteenth of that, 4*s.* 9¼*d.*”

Nor did they spare the meanest persons, *e. g.* John Fitzelias, weaver, had the day aforesaid, 1 old coat, pr. 2*s.*, 1 lamb, pr. 6*d.* Sum, 2*s.* 6*d.* The 15th of that, 2*d.* Thus Morant (Colchester, 47)†. These records convey to us a poor estimation of the quality of furniture possessed by the tradesmen of the æra: and the idea of taxing a fellow who had only an old coat and a lamb, is even ludicrous.

* We have not “Stevens on Taxes” at hand, to refer to.

† The original Latin may be seen in the Parliament Rolls, i. 234, 243.

Another mode was by imposing duties upon wools, woollfells, and hides exported; and this tax was called the New Customs, thus explained by Mr. Palgrave:

“Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. I. m. 24 d. This ordinance is the foundation of the ‘Great Customs’ which towards the close of the reign of Edw. I. after enhanced customs had been imposed upon wools, &c. ceased to be called ‘New Customs,’ and then took the name of *Antiqua Custuma* (Hale on the Customs, part iii. cap. 6).”

Thus Mr. Palgrave. The English wool was at that time superior to most, and the Flemish cloth was chiefly made of it. A duty upon it was therefore very productive. These taxes seem to have alarmed the Pope, who very reasonably thought that they might cause him to come short of his Peter pence; and Edward, who wisely treated him with great courtesy, assures his Holiness that he was prevented from attending to the arrears due for the Peter pence by a serious indisposition, from which he did not recover until after the Easter Parliament had been dissolved, and that he cannot give any other answer until he had consulted with his parliament, which he intended to convene at Michaelmas. Very probably this was a manœuvre to gain time, and to secure his own money first, for he had obtained one fifteenth from the Earls, Barons, Bishops, and others, graciously denominating it a “benevolence,” and testifying to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragan Bishops, that it proceeded from their free will and graciousness (as if any man ever paid taxes from such principles), and that it should not be turned into a precedent against them (p. 2). Here we see the caution of our ancestors against any assumed right of the Crown to tax them without their consent. The King having expended the fifteenth on his wars in Wales, eight years afterwards obtains a *thirtieth* from the common people, and a *twentieth* from the Clergy. The taxation included the goods of all persons possessing above the value of half a mark. It was assessed by twelve jurors of the visne, and afterwards all persons of religion and traders, who had lent money to the King, were excused by special writs (p. 10). They who were performing service with the King were not assessed (or rather the assessment was postponed), but with a

proviso for the taxation of the goods of their free tenants and villans, unless the latter were also on service. Some of the Clergy assembled and granted a benevolence, which superseded the assessment; and the Abbot of Glastonbury had permission to collect the *thirtieth* within his liberty, by his own officers (p. 11). More money, however, being afterwards wanted, the King extorted another *fifteenth* from the people, by a stratagem, *viz.* as a compensation for his expulsion of the Jews; and from the Clergy a tenth (p. 15). We suspect, that this submission of the people had a further motive than mere hostility to that persecuted people. The Jews were the chief usurers and money-lenders of the day, and by expelling them the debtors would evade payment. In the 22d year of his reign, the King again wanting more money, convened the Clergy to a convocation, and opened the assembly in person, with a very pithy speech. “After stating the necessities of the war in Gascony, he requested both their prayers and their aid, because my good Lords, he continued, you see that the Earls, Barons, and Knights not only contribute their goods, but expose their lives for your defence; and as to you, therefore, who cannot venture your bodies, it is fitting that you should afford some aid from your purses.”—After many debates, the Clergy voted two tenths, which did not satisfy the King, who insisted upon half their goods, threatening, in case of non-compliance, to put them out of his protection, the consequences of which we shall see hereafter. At last they granted the moiety so required, accompanying the grant with a prayer for the repeal of the statute of mortmain, which was eluded by the King. Hemingford then adds, that in the same year the King had the tenth penny from the community of the land, and the seventh penny from the citizens (p. 19). The request for a repeal of the Mortmain Act was in conformity to the usual custom of our ancestors, not to grant pecuniary aid without the compensation of a new privilege or liberty granted to them; and whenever the King convened a parliament for the purpose of raising money, they took care to be prepared with a bill of grievances. Edward, who had had experience in his father's time of a civil war and rebellion, preferred the

willow to the oak on these occasions; but James set the example to the Stuarts of constructing such ancient customary practices into infringement of the prerogative, and paved the way for the ruin of his family. It further appears, that to protect the rights of the people, writs were enrolled as a general form or precedent; for in the Clause Roll of the 23d year, is the "form" of a writ addressed to the Assessors and Collectors of the tenth, granted by the Earls, Barons, and others of the kingdom. It is not the intention of the King that the Prelates, persons of religion, and others of the Clergy who have granted a subsidy of the moiety of their goods, shall be held to contribute to the tenth granted by the Laity (p. 21). From this grant of a *moiety* (i. e. half of their moveables) it is evident that the Clergy must have been, generally speaking, very poor, because if they had been rich, so vast a sacrifice as a half of their property would have been a grievance not to be endured. What would now be thought of a tax which stripped any nobleman or gentleman "at one fell swoop," of one half of his furniture, plate, horses, farming stock, clothes, &c.?—In the 24th year the Prior of Rochester was empowered to collect the tenth granted by the Bishops and Clergy; and we find a very proper clause, that benefices under six marks annual value, and not held by pluralists, were excepted (p. 25). This was very proper; for at that time forty shillings a year was a common stipend for a capellane, and we have seen agreements of the date of 1715, or thereabouts, where the annual pay of a Curate in a country Church, was only 13*l*. At the end of the same year, another parliament was summoned for the purpose of obtaining a fresh subsidy, according to a promise to that effect, "in case the King of France should refuse to conclude a truce or peace." A twelfth penny was obtained from the Laity, and an eighth from the cities and boroughs. A fifth was demanded from the Clergy, but refused, because the Pope, finding no doubt that his Peter-pence were not sufficiently productive, and deeming that ecclesiastics were sheep that he had most right to shear, had issued a bull, prohibiting pecuniary aid from them to any secular prince whatever; a most abominable interference, for under a political prejudice of his in

favour of any foreign enemy, the kingdom might sustain injury from want of the funds requisite for the efficient conduct of its defence. The King, by referring the matter to the next parliament, got rid of the business for that time; but how he proceeded afterwards will appear from Mr. Palgrave's own account:

"In consequence of the contumacy of the Clergy, *none were summoned to this Parliament*, but the King met with equal opposition from the Laity. When he proposed to the Magnates that they should cross the seas into Gascony, they severally excused themselves. He threatened to seize their lands, and bestow them upon others who would be more obedient. Great offence was taken by the nobility in consequence of this expression. The Earls of Gloucester and Norfolk alleged, that they were ready to perform their respective offices of Constable and Earl Marshall, *if the King led forth his host in person*. The request to the Earl of Norfolk being repeated, he persisted in his refusal: thereupon the King, as is said, exclaimed '*You shall go without me, even with others.*' But the Earl answered, '*I am not bound, nor is it my inclination to take the journey without you.*' This enraged the King, and he replied, '*Per Deum Earl, you shall either go or hang,*' to which the other replied by the same oath, '*O King, I will neither go nor hang,*' and without waiting for licence, he departed, and the assembly was dissolved. Many 'Magnates' joined the discontented Earls, whose forces increased to upwards of 1500 men at arms. The King, though in great alarm, did not manifest his apprehensions; but the Earls and their followers retired to their estates, and prevented the King's officers from making any of the extraordinary or illegal levies, of which the chief was the Maltolle, being a tax of forty shillings (though before it had not exceeded half a mark) on each sack of wool, imposed by the King's authority." P. 28.

The King, it seems, attempted to excuse his "exactions and prises," by stating that he could not continue his enterprises without the liberal help of the people; and it is remarkable, that in the next writ of military summons, the mandatory clause of the writ omitted the expression "*in fide et homagio*," or "*in fide et dilectione*," usually employed in similar instruments; and the writ itself is grounded on those of general summons. This omission of "dearly beloved cousins and counsellors," and so forth, imply, in our construction of the instrument, his royal displeasure; but resentment

did not stop here. According to our judgment, one mode of punishing the refractory nobles was by inciting the people in their vicinity to make complaints against them, which pretext gave colour to a summons to Court. This opinion we form, because it was a practice in after-reigns for the people to address the Privy Council, under oppression of their local chieftains, who were consigned to the star-chamber in consequence of such complaints. But as to the measure in this reign, complaints having been made by the Welch against Roger de Mortimer, "of various trespasses committed by him against the laws and usages of those parts," he was summoned to appear in person before the King and Parliament (p. 29); and a summons to come to court was usual, as a step preparatory even to trial and decapitation, though due care was taken that the person should be put under arrest upon his arrival.

The King with better success heated the Clergy almost to liquefaction in a forge of his own, and then hammered them into malleability, in the manner following:

"When the Clergy reassembled, pursuant to the adjournment of the Parliament of Bury, they deliberated whether they could comply with the King's demands: they were divided into four houses. Bishops and their proxies—Deans of Cathedrals and Archdeacons—Abbots and other heads of the regular Clergy—Procurators of the Parochial Clergy;—and after many discussions it was determined, that no grant could be made. The Archbishop of Canterbury declared the resolution of the Convocation to the King's Commissioners. The King became extremely indignant, and put the whole body of the Clergy out of his protection, ordering at the same time, that their lands should be seized; and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench gave the following notice in open Court: 'You Gentlemen (*Domini*) attorneys of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Priors, and other Clerical persons, go and tell your masters, that in future in the King's Court they shall have no redress, even though the most atrocious injury be done to them; but all complainants against them shall have it*.' Nor was this an empty threat; for such of the Clergy as refused to make fine with the King, according to the Commission, were exposed to many and great affronts and injuries; for

* We are to apologize to Mr. Palgrave, for translating the Latin of his quotations, and incorporating it with the extracts.

they who did not compound by a fine were accounted outlaws and traitors, and could obtain neither redress nor writ from the Court, for any insult or personal or prædial damage, not even for the frequent offence of taking a horse from them, so that the Clergy became a laughing-stock and butt for every body.' By these vexations, the opposition of the Clergy was much broken. The Archbishop elect of York, and very many others, compounded and obtained the King's protection. In Lent another Convocation was held, and the Clergy, not being supported, as they expected, by the Pope, almost all made fine with the King." P. 28.

We shall not of course make a catalogue of the taxes levied in this reign; only notice circumstances illustrative of the subject, Finance. The King, distressed for money, resorted to irregular means, and they were submitted to, in order to prevent further contest (p. 35). Among these may be reckoned seizure or forced purchase of 8,000 sacks of wool to be sold on the King's account, payment to be made by tallies, entitling the holders to receive the money, one of promised grants for confirmation of the charters, the establishment of the petty customs, &c. all which measures appear to have been taken by the King and Council alone, at least without the interference of Parliament. We shall therefore conclude with an abstract from the *Forma Taxacionis* relating to an Eighth and Fifth, and another concerning a Fifth. The modern principle of taxors in chief, and subordinate persons for tills, (receivers general and parochial assessors,) seems to have been usual; but the exemption as to certain articles is worthy notice. In the estimate of goods were to be excepted, among knights and gentlemen, their armour, saddle horse (*mounture*), gowns appertaining to themselves and wives, and vessels of gold, silver, or brass. As to citizens and burgesses, one gown for the man and another for his wife, a bed for both of them (*un lit pur ambedeux*, which we translate, a bed for holding two), a ring, and a brooch (*fer-mail*) of gold or silver, a girdle of say, in every-day use (*un ceint de saye*, there was a stuff so called, not apparently *silk*), and a silver goblet or a maze out of which they drank (p. 55). Similar exemptions occur in another roll (p. 62), but in the first the non-payers are those whose goods

do not amount in value to five shillings (p. 53), in the other to nine (p. 62).

We cannot omit one curious fact, which shows how easy it was for Government to deceive the people, when there were no newspapers. Edward had collected taxes under the pretence that they had been actually authorized by Parliament. Hereupon

“The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the leading Barons of their party, appeared at the bar of the Court of Exchequer, and in the name of themselves and the “Communauté” of the kingdom, as well clerks as laymen, protested against the price of wools, and also against the commissions which had been issued for the collection of the eighth, stated in such Commissions to have been granted by the Earls, Barons, Knights, and the “Communauté” of the Kingdom, *whereas they never did grant the same.*” (p. 32.)

From these abstracts our readers will form a clear idea of the Financial System of our Ancient Government. In case of war, both person and property were brought into simultaneous action with mighty energy, but horrid oppression. Every man of landed property was bound to serve as a horse-soldier, and every inferior man liable to be impressed for the infantry. But suffering *in corpore* was accompanied with severe bleeding *in crumena*. All this was very barbarous; and would not now be practicable, because it would destroy the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the country. It would reduce it to a skeleton, all bones, and no sinews or muscles. One thing more is particularly noticeable, viz. the dexterity of our ancestors in keeping the Sovereign in order, and making him concede privileges, or else withholding the supplies. We shall in our next take Parliament for our Thesis.

(To be continued.)

109. *Time's Telescope for 1828; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of British History and Antiquities; existing and Obsolete Rites and Customs, Sketches of Comparative Chronology, and Contemporary Biography. Astronomical Occurrences in every Month; comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies: and the Naturalist's Diary;*

explaining the various appearances in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. Small 8vo. Sherwood and Co.

THOUGH winged with joy, or clogged with care, Time steadily moves on. Again we are permitted a peep at his Telescope, and the result we will communicate to our readers before they “pay for peeping” themselves. We are compelled, however, to use the sentiment of a contemporary, and say that the production of this annual volume teaches us the difficulty of varying the language of praise. Why will not its accomplished Editor throw out a bone for the critics? and this reminds us that we miss those elementary treatises on some particular science which distinguished former volumes, and which contributed so much to their value. May we venture to suggest for the next year, *Deo volente*, a familiar treatise on Steam? It is really surprising how little acquaintance with this powerful agent exists among those who are so much indebted to its labours. We question if one in fifty of the joyous “ladies and gentlemen” who are conveyed with so much expedition to Margate, could explain how the power is gained by which the vessel is propelled, and even the terms which are necessary in the most simple explanation, would be “caviar to the multitude.” We have no desire to convert the drawing-room into a “Mechanics’ Institute,” but as the period is approaching when ladies and their beaux will take a morning ride, if not on their tea-kettles, certainly, as Darwin predicted,

“On flying chariots thro’ the fields of air,” we think it a minor species of ingratitude not to cultivate an acquaintance with such a benefactor as steam. But we turn from our digression, and whether the Editor shall adopt our hint or not, we shall not the less esteem him.

We will just mention that having thought the Biography of *Living Authors* a very interesting department of this Miscellany, we cannot refuse the expression of our disappointment at the discontinuance of such notices. Having thus stated what we have *not*, let us exhibit our praise for that which we have. In the department of Original Poetry, we have some very beautiful effusions from the pens of Delta, Wiffen, and Howitt.

The selected portions, if not *new*, are very valuable. The biography of the departed is ample, and we have again to admire the liberal avowal of the sources from whence extracts have been gleaned—the more praiseworthy, because it is a virtue somewhat rare. To the valuable Historical Letters of Mr. Ellis the Editor is largely indebted, and the obligation is acknowledged with a well-merited compliment to the taste and talents of that very accomplished scholar and distinguished antiquary.

Upon the whole, if this interesting volume has not in our estimation been got up with quite so much labour as heretofore, still it is a very useful and amusing book. The perfect propriety of the whole, the absence even of a questionable phrase, either in morals or religion, renders it a most apposite present for the young of either sex. It is a year's gathering, or rather a selection from the most valuable products of the year, and it is also a museum where specimens of a more antique ore are deposited. We assign it with confidence a place with its precursors and compeers—a worthy brother of a deserving family. As a specimen of the poetry, we offer the following sonnet, by Delta.

“Autumn hath yielded; hoary Winter now
Rules like a despot on his throne of frost;
Verdure beneath the feathery snow is lost,
And whitely rears the cliff its shaggy brow.
’Tis vesper-time; and beautifully bright
Eve’s courier star is sparkling in the sky:
Hover around the shadowy wings of night,
And chilly breezes through the lattice sigh.
Now let the hearth be warm, the taper clear,
And mute Attention listening, while we hear
Of him, the Prince of Denmark and his sire;
Or her whom Romeo madly did adore;

Or of the apostate, Satan, evermore
Condemned to agonize ’mid penal fire.”

110. *The Crowning of the British Living Poetesses* is a smart jeu d’esprit, with a very gallant profusion of compliment to those who are the subjects of it. It is one of those trifles which ought only to be regarded with complacency, even were its poetical merits less conspicuous than they are. It has been transplanted from the columns of the Literary Gazette, where it first appeared, and from the pretty way in which it is now presented, it may become far more popular than poems of greater pretensions.

111. No. IV. of PUGIN’S and LE KEUX’S *Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*. Eighty Plates very neatly executed in outline embellish this Volume, which was to have been concluded in the Fourth Number; but as the descriptive letter-press is unavoidably delayed, owing to the accident which Mr. Britton, the Editor, met with, in the fracture of his leg, we shall postpone the review of this beautiful Work till our next Volume.

112. *The Crypt* is a periodical printed at Ringwood in Hampshire, dedicated to literary subjects of general and local interest, particularly antiquities and bibliography. It has contained some good architectural descriptions of Churches in Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire. The first half-yearly volume is completed, and the New Year commences with the tenth Number.

113. Messrs. MOON, BOYS, and GRAVES, have published a beautiful engraving, (8½ in. by 7) by Raddon, of a white “Shooting Poney,” after a painting by A. Cooper, R.A.

114. Mr. WILlich has published a *Self-regulating Calendar*, invented by J.W. WOOLGAR, which appears to possess more simplicity and convenience than any we have before seen. It requires adjustment only once a year.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

Dec. 21. The following are the subjects for the CHANCELLOR’S PRIZES for 1828:—

Latin Verse—“*Machinæ vi vaporis impulsæ.*”

English Essay—“The domestic virtues and habits of the ancient Greeks and Romans, compared with those of the more refined nations of modern Europe.”

Latin Essay—“*Unde evenit ut in artium liberalium studiis præstantissimis quisque apud singulas civitates eodem fere sæculo floruerit?*”

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE’S PRIZE.—*English Verse*—“*Richard Cœur de Lion.*”

THE REV. DR. ELLERTON’S THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.—*English Essay*—“The faith of the Apostles in the divine mission of our Saviour was not the result of weakness or delusion, but of reasonable conviction.”

Ready for Publication.

The Process of Historical Proof explained and exemplified; to which are subjoined, observations on the peculiar points of the Christian Evidence. By ISAAC TAYLOR,

Author of "Transmission of Ancient Books," &c.

The Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, and Doctrine of Spiritual Influence, considered in several discourses. By W. ORME, author of "Memoirs of Urquhart."

The Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, D.D. illustrated principally from his unpublished manuscripts, with a preliminary view of the Papal System, and of the State of the Protestant Doctrine in Europe, to the commencement of the 14th century. By ROBERT VAUGHAN.

Life of Jean Bart, a celebrated Naval Chieftain in the time of Louis XIV., being a translation from the French. By the Rev. EDW. MANGIN of Bath.

A Fireside Book; or the Account of a Christmas spent at Old Court. By the Author of "May you like it."

The White-hoods, a Novel; in 3 vols. By Mrs. Bray, Author of "De Foix."

Part I. of a New Version of the Psalms of David; from their original Text. By JAMES USHER.

Vol. II. of ALLEN'S History of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark, &c.

The Third and Fourth Volumes of Mr. CRADOCK'S Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs, consisting of a Life of the Author, accompanied by two Portraits; copious additional Anecdotes of his eminent contemporaries; and Reprints of Mr. CRADOCK'S former publications.

Longinus, a Tragedy in five Acts; the Funeral of the Right Honourable George Canning; Lines to the Memory of Sir John Coxe Hippisley, bart.; and other Poems. By JACOB JONES, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Preparing for Publication.

Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and other Saints; with Reflections adapted to the Minor Festivals of the Church. By the Lord Bishop of Down and CONNOR.

A Volume of Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. R. D. HAMPDEN.

The Fourth and concluding Volume of the Rev. H. SOAMES' History of the Reformation of the Church of England.

A History of the Roman Empire under Constantine the Great. By M. BRYDGES.

History of Fryer Bacon, with the Lives of the Conjurors Bungye and Vandermast,—Part X. of Thoms' Early Romances.

Poems, chiefly historical, with Notes illustrating the state of Ireland for the last fifteen years. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A. Rector of Tamlaghtard.

Memoirs and Remains of the Rev. John Coke, late Pastor of the Independent Congregation at Maidenhead. By the Rev. GEO. RETFORD.

History of Initiation; forming a second volume to "Signs and Symbols of Free

Masonry illustrated." By the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER.

Arcana of Science and Arts for 1828; being the Popular Discoveries and Improvements of the past year.

A Third Volume on the Affairs of Greece. By Mr. BLAQUIERE.

Elements of Mental and Moral Science. By GEORGE PAYNE, A.M. Resident and Theological Tutor of the Blackburn Independent Academy.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. This day the election of officers took place at the Society's Chambers, in Somerset House, when Davies Gilbert, esq. was declared President; Capt. Kater, Treasurer; Dr. Roget, and Capt. Sabine, R.N. Secretaries. Of the Old Council were retained: D. Gilbert, esq. President; Capt. Francis Beaufort, R.N.; John George Children, esq. Sir H. Davy, bart.; J. F. W. Herschel, esq. M.A. Sir Everard Home, bart. V.P. Capt. H. Kater, V.P.; J. Pond, esq., A.R.; William Prout, M.D.; Wm. Hyde Wollaston, M.D. V.P.; Thomas Young, M.D., Sec. Foreign Correspondence. The newly elected members were—Francis Baily, esq.; Rev. W. Buckland, D.D.; Lord Colchester; J. Wilson Croker, esq.; W.H. Fitton, M.D.; Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D.; John Guillemaud, esq.; John Ayrton Paris, M.D.; P. M. Roget, M.D., Secretary; Capt. Edward Sabine, R.N., Secretary.

The Society afterwards held their anniversary dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Davies Gilbert, esq. President, in the chair, and a more illustrious representation of the scientific talents of this country has perhaps never been witnessed. Great unanimity and good feeling prevailed throughout the evening, which was considerably promoted and heightened by the worthy and distinguished President. On his health being proposed by Capt. Kater, he rose, and expressed his deep sense of the honour conferred upon him by electing him their President, an honour, he observed, quite unexpected, and to which he could never have entertained a thought of aspiring. No exertion or zeal on his part, he remarked, should be wanting to promote the honour of the Royal Society, and advance its true interests.

The new President, it is reported, intends to direct a breakfast to be prepared at the apartments of the Society on every Thursday morning during the season, which will afford opportunities for the meeting of scientific men. It is also said to be the further intention of Mr. Gilbert to establish meetings on the Sunday evenings. Thus the intercourse of foreigners with the philosophy of this country may be constantly promoted, and the general interests of science largely advanced.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

Encouraged by the success of the Royal Institution, the Managers of the London Institution propose to open the Library and the Theatre during eight evenings, for a Soirée or Converzatione; the company to meet at seven o'clock; to adjourn to the Theatre at half past eight; and after the Lecture, the conversation to be renewed in the Library, and the evening to close at ten o'clock.

GURNEY'S STEAM CARRIAGE.

Preparations are making for bringing Steam-carriages into active operation. One of Mr. Gurney's has been lately exhibited to the public, and promises to answer every object intended by the ingenious inventor. It will carry conveniently six inside and fifteen outside passengers, independent of the guide, who is engineer. In the front is a very capacious boot, while behind, with the appearance of a boot, is the case for the boiler and the furnace. The length of the vehicle is fifteen feet, and, with the pole and pilot-wheels, twenty feet. There is a triple perch, by which the machinery is supported, and beneath which two propellers, in going up a hill, may be set in motion, somewhat similar to the action of a horse's legs under similar circumstances, which assist the power of the engine in forcing the carriage to the summit, in case of snow, &c. In descending a hill, there is a break fixed on the hind wheel to increase the friction; but independent of this, the guide has the power of lessening the force of the steam to any extent, by means of a lever to his right hand, which operates upon what is called the throttle valve, and by which he may stop the action of the steam altogether, and effect a counter vacuum in the cylinders. By this means also he regulates the rate of progress on the road, going at a pace of two miles or ten miles per hour, or quicker if necessary. There is another lever also by which he can stop the vehicle instantaneously, and, in fact, in a moment reverse the motion of the wheels. The duty of the guide, who sits in front, is to keep the vehicle in its proper course, which he does by means of the pilot-wheels acting upon the pole, with a facility scarcely conceivable. This pole, like the handle of a garden-chair, enables the guide to drive to the eighth of an inch, to avoid all obstacles, to turn corners, and in fact to do, with the greater certainty, that which a coachman does by applying his whip or his reins to his horses. A child of five years old has been seen to take the lever and carry the carriage through difficult passes without deviating an inch from the proper course, and the most ignorant acquire a knowledge of its principle immediately. The total weight of the carriage, and all its apparatus, is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and its wear and tear of the road, as com-

pared with a carriage drawn by four horses, is as 1 to 6; the mischief done by four horses, the feet of which act as picks, being five times greater. When the carriage is in progress, the machinery is not heard, nor is there so much vibration as in an ordinary vehicle, from the superior solidity of the structure. The engine has a 12-horse power, but may be increased to 16, while the actual power in use, except in ascending a hill, is but 8-horse.

TOADS ALIVE AT GREAT DEPTHS.

Dr. Quenin, physician and mayor of Orgon, lately exhibited to M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a toad which had been taken alive from a well that had been covered for 150 years. This well was excavated in the rock to a depth of 52 feet. In announcing this fact to the Academy of Sciences, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire entered into a discussion upon the curious phenomena of the preservation of animals enclosed in places where they remain without motion, or nourishment, or respiration. He states that, in a memoir presented lately to the Academy, an ineffectual attempt was made to prove, from learned researches, that all the facts stated by authors upon this subject are forged. M. Geoffroy, in considering the existence of these facts as at least very probable from the concurrence of so many witnesses in their favour, is of opinion that it gives a very inaccurate idea of this phenomenon to assimilate the state of those beings whose lives are preserved in torpidity to the animals benumbed during winter. According to him, if the phenomena can be demonstrated in an incontrovertible manner, we must conclude that there exists, for organization under such combinations, a state of neutrality intermediate between that of life and death—a state into which certain animals are plunged in consequence of the stoppage of respiration, when it would take place under determinate circumstances. This is observed in a certain degree in the crustaceous animals: vital action is probably suspended in them in such a manner that the excitation of certain agents is required to awaken them and put them in motion. Most certainly the toad found in the well near Orgon was not alive; but all at once, when brought into the air, it became reanimated, being somewhat similar to the state of the fœtus when it comes from the membrane.

NEW REGISTER RAIN-GAUGE.

Mr. Bevan has invented a rain-gauge, in which the collecting vessel has the form of an inverted cone, with a base twelve inches in diameter. From the lower end of this vessel passes a tube three fourths of an inch in diameter, to the receiving cylinder, six inches in diameter, and thirty-six inches deep. In the receiving-cylinder there is a copper float about nine and a half inches in diameter, and two inches high, having a

socket on the middle of the upper side to support a light rod of deal about five feet long; near the upper part of which is fixed a small frame with friction-rollers to support a black-lead pencil. The pencil is kept upon the roller by a small weight, and is also pressed forwards by another small weight against a sheet of paper, which is fastened upon a brass cylinder two feet long, and five inches in diameter. The brass cylinder is connected by a line and pulley-wheel with a time-piece, so as to revolve uniformly at any place that may be required. The whole of the apparatus, except the first-mentioned conical vessel, is placed under cover. The deal rod which carries the pencil is about four inches wide, and one-fourth of an inch thick, and passes between two vertical guides to insure the parallel position of the pencil. The moment the rain begins to fall into the collector, it is conveyed by the tube into the receiving-cylinder, and begins to raise the float, and with it the deal rod with its pencil; which makes an oblique line on the paper, compounded of the vertical motion of the pencil and the horizontal motion of the surface of the brass cylinders, and indicates the quantity of rain fallen by the total height of the oblique line, and the rate of falling by the angle of obliquity, and the time of the beginning and end of each shower by the distances along the line. The only care necessary is to wind up the time-piece regularly, and to take off the paper from the cylinder, and replace it with a fresh sheet, marking the time on the paper when it is put on.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

Nov. 8. At the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society, a Paper communicated by Mr. Mettevier, was read, "*on the Cromlechs, Barrows, and presumed Danish Entrenchments of the Island of Guernsey.*" Mr. Mettevier stated, that the object of his paper was to supply a clue to the antiquary who may honour the island of Guernsey with a visit. "Our earliest accounts of the islands in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay," says Mr. Mettevier, "are of a mythological nature. These islands are, however, mentioned as immemorably sacred both by Christian and Heathen writers. Their primitive inhabitants are said to be Druids or Druidesses, each island being dedicated to a peculiar deity, or at least to one of the Kedairn, or deified heroes. Some of these islands were indeed singularly calculated to allure and fix those gloomy lovers of solitude and repose; having but few accessible points, their precipitous shores being girt on almost every side with rocks of tremendous aspect rising abruptly from the sea, or with their pointed summits concealed under water, running out to a great distance from the shore, and presenting the most for-

midable barriers to approach; the difficulty and danger of which being increased by the impetuosity of the numerous currents that flow in the neighbouring straits in continually varying directions.

"The island of Guernsey is not the least distinguished for such natural and striking features; towards the south and south-west the land is high and full of abrupt precipices; as it approaches the coast it is intersected by numerous deep chasms and ravines; here the granite cliffs assume a picturesque form, amounting almost to sublimity. With the exception of a few small vallies, a continued cliff, or *côteau*, prolongs itself over the southern parishes, the western, and part of the eastern shores: hence the denomination of *Haut-Pays*. But the northern parishes are low-lands, if we except a few slight elevations called *hougues* or *knolls*; these parishes form *le paysbas*. Mr. Mettevier considered that, at a remote period, the thin population of these islands consisted chiefly of Britons; and from various historical fragments bearing on the subject, he inferred, even from the sixth to the tenth century the language spoken there was a dialect of the British.

"In some of our ecclesiastical records," continued Mr. Mettevier, "the honorary title bestowed on the sister isle of Jersey, is the Holy Gate; and on Guernsey, the Holy, Blessed, and fortunate Island; the Monastic Elysium. The former island, so late as the close of the 17th century, abounded with religious monuments, supposed to be of Gaulish, British, or Danish origin; may not, therefore, the latter island lay a fair claim to its proportionate share of *crom-llechan*, circular temples, giant's graves, &c.? Some specimens do indeed remain, notwithstanding the ravages of time, and the ignorance of ancient stone-cutters and modern road-makers."

Mr. Mettevier, taking an accurate course round the island, beginning at Jerbourg, the south-east extremity, and proceeding westward, entered into a detailed enumeration and description of its *cromlechs*, *barrows*, &c.

"Near the column raised in memory of Sir John Doyle, considerable ancient entrenchments occur, which remind us of the huge mounds said to have been thrown up in various places by the piratical Danes for the protection of their boats. The manner in which these works are constructed, and the nature of the depredations carried on by these northern corsairs, plainly prove that they must have formed these works; for the trench is toward the land, and the inner rampart, next the sea, more elevated than that without it; a circumstance shewing that the enemy expected was from the land. Such fastnesses, therefore, could not have been of much use to the natives, though very proper for the invaders. A little north

of Jerbourg Point, at Moulin-Huet Bay, a rock, curiously entrenched, and encompassed with relics of circular walls, overhangs a precipice: another similar to it occurs at Tibo Bay, a little to the west. Of the very ancient religious foundation of Saint (or Seing, as formerly written) close to Saint Bay, there remains now but a ruin, a tradition, and an emphatic monosyllable. It was in this religious retreat that Mauger, Primate of Normandy, and uncle to William the Conqueror, was doomed to pass a long exile. The limited scenery of these environs is delightful; verdant cliffs, rising to a majestic elevation, here and there a solitary rock emerging from the basin; the meadowy slips, the smooth winding paths affording an easy descent to the beach, the pearly whiteness of the sand, the sombre tinge of the fantastic rock; all here is calculated to inspire abstraction and repose.

"In the same parish, near the Forest Main Road, are the remains of an artificial mound or barrow; it is said to be on the most elevated spot in the island. Sepulchral urns, at some remote period appear to have been deposited in it, for Mr. Mettevier says, that he was told by a venerable eye witness of its partial demolition, that fragments of strange old pitchers and huge stone slabs had been found within it. In insular records, and in the neighbourhood, the barrow is called *La Hougue Hasteney*; a hogue or hoag, being a blunt earthen pyramid. The obsolete *ho* or *how* of the county of Norfolk is, according to Du Cange, the hoghia or hillock, the base Latin of our Hougue (Hocg) so common in old English documents, signifying a mound or tumulus. Though it was usual for the Danish Chieftains to be buried in a *How*, yet from the very elevated situation of *La Hougue Hasteney*, it is most probable that, like the Catalonian Atalayas or Speculæ, it was used for making signals by fire. We know that the telegraphic destination of these earthen mounds is, at least, as ancient as Homer. *La Hougue Fouque*, probably Fulco's barrow, in St. Saviour's parish, differs little in situation or form from that just described.

"Many stone celts, one twelve inches in length, have been dug up in the Forest, and some at Vau Kédor in St. Andrew's parish; Mr. Mettevier stated a variety of opinions respecting the origin and purpose of these celts, which by some are considered as weapons of war, by others workmen's tools.

"Towards the south-west of the island there is a cave at the foot of a rocky steep on a level with the sea, and above 200 feet in depth; from an entrance of 6 feet in height, it extends to a height of 50 or 60 feet, terminating in granitic crags. From the name of the insular apostle Maelor, or Magloir, it has its present name *Creux Maillier*. Several smaller caverns occur somewhat further to the west.

"In the parish of St. Peter, and close to the main road, we meet with an upright stone, or *Longue Roque*, denominated *La Palette es Faies*, the *Fairy-Bat*, though 12 feet high and 5 wide. At Cåkiauro, are huge blocks of granite, some scattered around, others in heaps, forming Cyclopean fences, which the puny descendants of a hardy race contemplate with astonishment; they might probably have once entered into the composition of some structure of the class termed Druidical." Mr. Mettevier infers from here and there meeting with a field or enclosed ground called *le clos de la Poquelaye*, that from the same spot one of these altars had been removed to make room for the plough. Mr. Mettevier here observes, that *Poo*, or *Poo-leh*, is the name formerly given to Cromlechs in these islands; that, in the topographical nomenclature, *Lech* or *Lleche* is a flat stone or horizontal impost; and that *pook* is a heap or small stack, answering to *crom* of the old national language, analogous to the Latin *grumus*, a tumulus or hillock; though the *Crom-Llech* of the Welch, is the cleft of a rock. The Irish for a hump, is *crum*; the Bas-Breton *crug*, or tumulus."

ANTIQUITIES IN IRELAND.

Nov. 28th and 29th, in the townland of *Mayo*, and on that farm in the possession of Robert Martin, esq., *Kilbroney*, were discovered six ancient Urns, curiously ornamented, each containing a quantity of calcined bones. One of them contained a very small vessel, supposed to be a lacrymatory. There have now been discovered ten, within twelve months, in the townland and its vicinity; five of them in fine preservation; and also a small tomb, in form of a chest, 18 inches long and 12 wide, in which were found bones and an arrow-head of flint.

ANCIENT CHURCH.

As the workmen were lately making some alterations in a building situate at the upper end of the Long Close, near Walmsgate, *York*, they came to the foundations of a stone building, which, upon investigation, proved to be the ancient Church of St. Peter-en-les-Willows. This religious edifice was formerly a rectory under the prior and convent of Kirkham; but at the union of churches in York it was joined to St. Margaret's in Walmsgate, and the Church was suffered to decay. It will be found stated in the History of York, that there was a perpetual chantry founded in this Church at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, but by whom, or of what value, no records remain. Some years ago, in digging a garden near this place, a number of human bones were found. This spot had doubtless been the cemetery to the building whose foundations have been once more discovered, after the lapse of some centuries.

SELECT POETRY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BY W. HERSEE.

ALONG the crooked path of Life
 The weary pilgrim goes—
 Amid the piercing thorns of strife,
 With here and there a rose;
 Uncertain where his footsteps lead,
 He travels on his way—
 But cherishes, in all his need,
 New hope on New Year's Day.

The youthful heart, where ardent love
 In timid silence lives,
 May all the secret anguish prove
 That hapless passion gives;
 Yet is the living spirit there
 Unquench'd by cold decay—
 For youth, a stranger to despair,
 May hope on New Year's Day.

Decrepid Age—Misfortune's child—
 Far in the wane of years,—
 With feeble pulse, with feelings mild,
 Speaking in silent tears—
 E'en these can smile upon the hour
 When happier souls are gay,
 Charm'd by the universal pow'r
 Of Hope on New Year's Day.

What hopes are mine?—The ceaseless cares
 A parent only knows—
 The fears he more acutely shares
 The older that he grows!
 O may the light of filial love
 But cheer me on my way,
 And sweet increase of blessings prove
 On every New Year's Day!

ON THE NEW YEAR.

THO' fleeting moments pass unheeded by,
 And hours and days are lost without a
 sigh;
 Tho' careless mortals mark the time mis-
 spent,
 Not to improve, but only to lament;
 Still at this period of the circling year,
 When time itself seems check'd in its ca-
 reer;
 When our great globe has travell'd round
 the Sun,
 And a New Year begins its course to run,
 (That globe which rolls in one eternal round,
 Just emblem of a Power that knows no
 bound,)
 Oh! what a train of serious thoughts arise,
 T' alarm the foolish and impress the wise!
 How many images of vivid hue,
 By Memory's aid are pictur'd to the view
 Of fond Anticipation, sadly cross'd,
 Of blighted hopes, of joys for ever lost,

Of wishes thwarted, and of plans revers'd,
 Of dearest friends in death's dark gulph in-
 mers'd,

Of unavailing sorrow and of woe!
 Such are the troubles which we all must
 know.

To them by nature even from the birth,
 Is subjected each sojourner on earth.
 Yet is not misery unmix'd the doom?
 Of mortals from the cradle to the tomb.
 No, as the mariner of fearless soul,
 Who guides his bark towards the frozen
 Pole,

Hails with delight the Sun's returning ray,
 To cheer him on his dark and dreary way;
 Or as the Moor on Afric's burning sands,
 In calm devotion clasps his pious hands,
 And bows his sable features to the dust,
 Joying to prove in Mahomet his trust;
 Or as the native of some barren isle,
 Whose baggard features scarce admit a
 smile,

When on the shore a straggling fish is cast,
 His glistening eyes declare his sorrow past;
 So the most wretched of the human kind,
 Find solace for a torn and troubled mind.

But for the man of feeling and of sense,
 Blest with contentment and with innocence,
 Philosophy and Science have the power
 To strew each pathway with some fragrant
 flower.

He loves for every end to find a cause,
 To trace out nature thro' her secret laws,—
 The reverend Abbey beautified by age,
 The ruin'd Castle known in History's page,
 The Mountain's summit, the sequester'd
 grove,

The star-bespangled canopy above,
 The Moon's pale quivering light, the Sun's
 bright beams, [teems,—

The countless beings which with creation
 When joys so unalloy'd attend his state,
 Man cannot wail his sublunary fate;
 To these add Friendship's balm, the bliss of
 love,

And that a parent's heart alone can prove;
 The noble attribute of Charity,
 Which likens man unto the Deity;
 And above all, the Hope that Christians
 have

Of endless happiness beyond the grave.
 This draws the sting from Death's unerring
 dart,

And soothes the anguish of a broken heart.

Then let us all, contented in our sphere,
 Hail the commencement of another year;
 May each Year find us better than the last,
 Then shall we not regret the time that's
 past;

And may we all when life's last debt is paid,
 Look forward to those joys which never
 fade.

W. R.

SONNET TO JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

ALL who his virtues knew lament thy sire,
 Adorn'd with learning, learning's sapient friend, [mend,
 Whose life and labours aim'd mankind to
 While Vice alone could raise his moral ire.
 The land of Freedom could his pen inspire,—
 Helvetia's Livy,* Rome's could not transcend
 His faithful Page, and its instructive end,
 Full with the glow of philanthropic fire.
 With such a fair example for thy guide,
 Thy state-advancement kindles no surprise,—
 To follow him had been thy filial pride,
 And lineal worth gives sanction to thy rise; [side,
 Still may that model o'er thy course pre-
 So will thy Sov'reign own thee just and wise.

WINTER.

NO more do the flowers continue to bloom,
 No more does the lark mount on high,
 No more do the roses the garden perfume,
 But fading and drooping they die.
 No longer the swallow and martins are seen
 Sporting about in the air,
 Kind Nature has put off her mantle of green,
 And assum'd a dress barren and bare.
 Dark Winter has come with his pitiful face,
 The wind rushes wildly along,
 No longer the footsteps of Spring can we trace,
 Whilst the meadows we wander among.
 The hedges are white, but not with the flower
 Of thorn, or the sweet-scented May,
 They're white with the snow that fell in the hour
 Of night and the close of the day.
 But Spring will soon come with the mantle
 of May,
 To enliven and gladden the earth,
 Then the blackbird will chaunt us his evening lay,
 And the land be replenished with mirth.
 Taunton, Oct. 23. H. C. T.

*Lines occasioned by the Death of Miss
 WELSTEAD, of Kimbolton. (See p. 572.)*

PEACE to thy spirit, Virtue's blessed
 choice, [stay;
 On earth the orphan's and the widow's
 Thou madest the lonely victim's heart rejoice,
 And cheer'd the drooper in life's wintry
 day.

* Alluding to the History of Switzerland,
 by the late Joseph Planta, esq.; see p. 565.

No ostentation mark'd thy lovely course,
 Smooth as a river o'er its ancient bed;
 No act of pride created sad remorse,
 Or made thy eyes repentant tears to shed.

Benevolence was ever thy sole aim,
 Too seldom in our little sphere display'd;
 Its dictates dearer than proud wealth or fame,
 In all their glittering ornaments array'd.

Oft to thy tomb will village groups repair,
 And o'er thy ashes heave the tender sigh;
 Whilst lisping children shall thy worth declare,
 And pray to join thee in the distant sky.

Departed Lady!—to the Throne of Grace,
 Thy universal prayer full oft appeal'd;
 Oh! thou shalt see thy Maker “face to
 face,”
 And hail the glories by His love reveal'd.

A monument has lately been erected in
 the church of Battle, by his widow, to the
 memory of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright,
 D.D. the celebrated mechanist, of whom a
 memoir is given in vol. xciii. ii. 470. The
 following stanzas, written a few years before
 his death, are inscribed upon it. E. C.

To Fame and to Fortune, adieu!
 The toils of ambition are o'er;
 Let Folly those phantoms pursue,
 I now will be cheated no more.

Resignation be mine, and repose,
 So shall life be unclouded at last,
 And while I prepare for its close,
 I will think with a smile on the past.

But as still to the world must be given
 Some share of life's limited span,
 The thoughts that ascend not to Heaven
 I give to the service of man.

And yet if from man a return
 I cherish the hope to obtain,
 By Time long instructed I learn
 The hope would be cherish'd in vain.

Since on man then my hope must not rest,
 Oh, where a reward shall I have?
 My reward is within my own breast,
 The richest on this side the grave.

And when to the grave I descend,
 May the sins of past life be forgiven,
 To those, oh let mercy extend,
 My gratitude speaks it in Heaven.

When Death shall approach with his terrors,
 Resign'd may I bow to the rod,
 And tho' loaded with sins and with errors,
 Repose on the mercies of God.

EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, æt. 70.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Nov. 24th, the election for the Departments took place. Those of Paris commenced with the same omens that marked the beginning of the District elections—all the Ministerial nominations for the five sections of the department had been rejected, and new bureaux formed by the Liberal Opposition; the majority in favour of the latter party was nearly as striking as in the lesser colleges. The *Journal des Debats* says, that Departmental Colleges returned 34 opposition members, and 27 ministerialists.—The total of the return is stated to be—Opposition, 245; Ministerial, 154.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Barcelona to the 2d Dec. mention the evacuation of Catalonia by the French troops. The King and Queen made their public entry into Barcelona on the 4th. To testify his gratitude for the loyalty displayed by the citizens of that place, Ferdinand has granted them great privileges; Barcelona is to be declared a free port; and as the cotton manufactories in Catalonia have lately attracted much attention, and are greatly extended, the King orders a great part of the import duty on the raw article to be withdrawn.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon has been agitated by two events—the (reported) clandestine marriage of the youngest Infanta, Donna Anna de Jesus Maria, with the young Marquis of Loulé; and the suspension of cash payments by the Lisbon Bank. The temporary stoppage of the Bank appears to have originated in a drain of silver for exportation; and although there is supposed to be no want of ultimate resources, the Directors came to the decision (on the 6th Dec.) not to pay any more of their notes in specie, and at the same time to apply to the Government to have the notes of the Bank of Lisbon made a legal tender.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from Petersburg to the 12th Nov. announce the reduction of the Persian fortress of Erivan, by the forces under the command of General Paskewitsch. On the 6th Oct. the Russian General commenced his operations, and on the 19th the fortress surrendered.

On the 18th of Oct. a Russian corps, under Prince Eristoff, entered Tauris, the Royal residence of Abbas Mirza, without opposition. Alaiar Khan, Prime Minister of the Schah, and supposed to be the chief

instigator of the war, was deserted by his troops, and taken prisoner by the Cossacks. The artillery, ammunition, and military stores of the Persian Prince, placed in magazine at Tauris, fell into the hands of the Russians. It is added, that the messenger who carried the intelligence of these events to General Paskewitsch, was instantly followed by another from Abbas Mirza, begging that the General would repair to the Prince's head-quarters, and enter into an immediate negotiation.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Four days after the battle of Navarino, Oct. 24, the Allied Admirals addressed an important document to the Permanent Committee of the Greek Legislative Body, declaring their determination to suppress further piracies, by the most energetic measures. It states: "We will not suffer you, under any pretext, to attempt to extend the theatre of war: that is to say, the circle of your piracies. We will not suffer Greece to send any expedition to cruise, or to blockade, but between Lepanto and Volo, comprehending Salamis, Egina, Hydra, and Spezzia. We regard as null and void all letters of marque given to cruisers found beyond the above prescribed limits; and the ships of war of the Allied Powers will have every where orders to detain them. There remains no longer any pretext for them."

The intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet reached the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Constantinople the 31st Oct. eleven days after it occurred. The first step taken by them was to invite a conference, that it might be determined what measures it was prudent for them to adopt. They were in entire ignorance whether the Porte had yet received any intelligence of the disaster. The Ambassadors, who seem to have been in great perplexity how to proceed, came to no resolution on that day, and met again on the morning of the 1st of November to renew their deliberations.—While thus engaged, they were surprised by learning that a message had been sent from the Reis Effendi to the respective Embassies, to desire the attendance of an interpreter from each of them. He told the interpreters that reports were afloat of a destructive affair having occurred at Navarino. They admitted the occurrence of the disaster at Navarino, but added their conviction, however that event was to be deplored, that it had been brought on through the fault of the Turkish commander. Extracts from the des-

patches transmitted by the respective Admirals were added to prove the truth of that allegation.

On the 6th of November news was received at Constantinople that Fabvier, supported by Lord Cochrane, had made a landing on the Isle of Scio, and that the Pacha and the Turks had been obliged to retire into the fort. The news of this expedition, in which the Turks suspected the Allies had taken part, arrived while the Divan was deliberating on the steps to be taken in consequence of the events of Navarino, and it greatly increased the irritation already felt.

On the 9th of Nov. the Reis Effendi declared to the Dragomans of England, France, and Russia, that all intercourse between the Porte and the Representatives of the three Courts were suspended till the moment when it should be known "whether they (the Courts) desisted from all interference in the affairs of Greece—whether his Sublimity should receive an indemnity for the losses and damage caused by the destruction of his fleet—and whether he should receive satisfaction for the insult which had been offered him."

On the 10th of Nov. the three ministers of the Allied powers each presented a note to the same effect, which stated, "that the Allies never could consent to the demand of indemnity made by the Porte, because the event at Navarino was produced by himself. The same reason likewise does away with the demand of satisfaction. Lastly, the abandonment of the intervention cannot be admitted; because such a step would be a violation of the Convention of the 6th July." The latest intelligence states, that the Porte has very much softened its tone, and at length appears disposed to enter upon negotiations.

Despatches from Sir Edw. Codrington, at

Malta, dated Nov. 8, announce, that the British squadron had arrived there from Navarino on the 3d Nov. and that the squadron was refitting with all possible expedition. The line of battle ships had not been fired at from the forts of Navarino, nor, indeed, had a shot been fired since the battle. There was a large allied force at Smyrna, and all apprehensions of danger to the persons or property of Europeans were over.

AFRICA.

ALGIERS.—On the 3d of Nov. the Algerine squadron, which had been for some time preparing to attack the blockading French force, put to sea. It consisted of a frigate of 50 guns, a corvette of 36, another corvette of 24, one of 20 guns, two three-masted schooners of 22 guns each, two schooners of 16 guns each, two of 12 guns each, and a brig of 18 guns. Early the following morning the French squadron was seen at some distance in the offing, bearing down upon the enemy. Both squadrons manœuvred to get the weather-gage, which the superior skill of the French at last obtained and kept. At one o'clock P. M. the action commenced, and continued for two hours and a quarter courageously on both sides. The intention of the Algerines appeared to be to board rather than fight at a distance, but their object was frustrated by the windward position of the French fleet. The French Admiral bore the brunt of the engagement, and for some time sustained the united attack of the Algerine Admiral's ship, two corvettes, and a schooner. At a quarter after three o'clock the action ceased, without either party showing a disposition to renew it; and, without causing much injury to either of the combatants: at four all the Algerine ships steered for the port in good order.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

A meeting was lately held in Dublin for the purpose of considering the advantages and practicability of constructing a Ship Canal from Kingston Harbour, Dublin, to Galway Bay. The meeting was numerously attended by nobility, land-owners, and merchants. The advocates for the measure maintained that the canal would afford a safe and easy passage for merchantmen from America and the West Indies; that it would engross all the trade from the West Indies and America to Liverpool and the northern parts of England and Scotland; that it would bring steam navigation into the very centre of Ireland, and the produce of the island could be transmitted to England with dispatch and cheapness. A committee was

appointed to make a report on the important object of the meeting.

Some time ago, the Rev. Mr. Maguire, a polemical Roman Catholic priest, at a meeting at Roscommon, had the effrontery to assert, that a protestant Rector had waited upon him with a letter from an Irish Archbishop, offering him 1,000*l.*, and a living of 800*l.* per annum if he would turn Protestant. The Irish Archbishops have jointly denied this; and one of them, the Archbishop of Tuam, who has been named as having made the offer, has applied for a criminal information against a Dublin paper, in which the above incredible charge was made. This same champion of Catholicism has had an action brought against him in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, for the seduc-

tion of Ann Magarahan, the daughter of an innkeeper living at Drumker, co. Leitrim, at whose house Mr. Maguire was then residing. But owing to the very equivocal character of the lady, and the dubious testimony of the witnesses, a verdict was given for the defendant.

SCOTLAND.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The number of those who compose the Episcopal communion in Scotland (which agrees in all respects with the Established Church of England) may amount to 60,000, and upwards. It is divided into 80 charges or 100 congregations, many of which are situated in remote parts of the Highlands, at a great distance from each other. Their Church Establishment consists of six Bishops and seventy-four inferior Clergy. All of these perform congregational duties. The Bishops, besides, make triennial visitations of their dioceses, and many of the Clergy have the charge of two, and several of three congregations.

This meritorious body of men derive their subsistence solely from voluntary contributions, with the addition of the income of a very small landed estate, and the interest of a small sum of money, the produce also of private benevolence. The annual amount of these additions, increased by a few annual subscriptions, enable the trustees to allow to the Bishops 60*l.* a-year each, to the most necessitous of the Clergy 15*l.*, to others 10*l.*, and to others 5*l.* a-year each.

The Clerical Income in the Highland districts of Ross and Argyle, and in the diocese of Moray, which are derived from the congregations and private donations, are these: Bishop Low of Ross and Argyle, 150*l.*—Mr. Fyvie at Inverness, 130*l.*—Mr. Wm. Paterson at Ord, 86*l.*—Mr. Mackenzie of Dingwall, 55*l.*—Mr. Macmillan, 27*l.*—Mr. MacLennan of Fort-William, 35*l.*—Mr. J. Patterson of Glengarry, 45*l.*—Mr. P. M'Coll of Appin, 55*l.*—Bishop Jolly of Moray, 90*l.*—Mr. Pressley his assistant, 45*l.*—Mr. Buchan of Elgin, 45*l.*—Mr. Murdoch, 30*l.*—Mr. Walker of Huntly, 35*l.*

The Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Communion in Scotland have petitioned Parliament to make some additional provision for their support, and are now taking active measures to accomplish so desirable an object.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Lord Chancellor has directed a case to be submitted to the Judges of the King's Bench Court, which, in its decision, will involve all the incumbrances on benefices, in the shape of mortgages, or otherwise than in the payment of annuities, which

may be in existence, with the exception of such as have been contracted between 1803 and 1817. The question came before the court recently, in the case of the Rev. W. Pritchard, the Rector of a parish in *Essex*, to receive whose tithes a person prayed, in order that an incumbrance by mortgage might be liquidated. The defence set up by the Rev. gentleman was, that the 13th of Eliz. cap. 20. (which enacted that all charges on benefices, with any profit arising out of the same, should be utterly void), was still in force. Notwithstanding this precise enactment, such charges on benefices were very common, and always deemed good, and it is singular that the question of this validity, under the Act, was never raised. Besides, the *processus de bonis Ecclesiasticis* was supposed to give an indirect sanction to them. The 43d Geo. III. cap. 84, sect. 10, repeated the Act of Elizabeth, but the 57th of the same, cap. 99, known as Lord Stowell's Act (which consolidated all the laws previously in force regarding ecclesiastical benefices), repealed the latter Act among the others, except as far as it related to spiritual persons holding farms, to leases of benefices, and to buying and selling the residences of clergymen. The question then for the consideration of the King's Bench is, whether the 57th Geo. III. by repealing, *in toto*, the 43d of the late King, did not set up the 13th of Eliz. as far as regarded incumbrances on church livings.

Nov. 30. The first stone was laid of a new chapel at *Netherton*, in the parish of Dudley, by the Rev. Dr. Luke Booker, vicar. See p. 539.

Dec. 10. The first stone was laid at *Hull* of a Junction Dock, by which a communication will be formed between the Old and Humber Docks. Its shape will be an oblong square, 700 feet in length, and 400 in breadth, with the exception of a part which is taken off at the north-west corner, where St. John's Church is situated. In superficial measurement it will cover upwards of six acres; and on the usual average of ten vessels to an acre, will afford accommodation to 60 sail. It will possess one peculiarity of which the other docks are destitute—that of retaining, almost uniformly, the same depth of water—as it will not be influenced by the changes of tide. This is accomplished by the locks, at either extremity, having double gates at the point of communication. The dimensions of the locks will be as follows:—that next the Humber Dock, 180 feet long, 36½ feet wide, length of chamber 120 feet; that adjoining the Old Dock, 200 feet long, 36½ feet wide, length of chamber 120 feet. Each will be capable of admitting a ship of 800 tons; and both, as well as the Dock, will be faced with stone to the depth of 12 feet. A handsome iron draw-bridge will be thrown

over each lock.—A large plate on the foundation stone bears the following inscription:

“This Stone was laid in the foundation of the South Lock Pit of the Junction Dock, on the tenth day of December, an. Dom. 1827, by John Cowham Parker, Esq. Chairman of the Dock Company, at Kingston-upon-Hull. The Junction Dock was made at the sole expense of the Corporation of the Dock Company.”

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 3. A meeting was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Alderman Venables in the Chair, to receive the report of a provisional Committee, appointed some time since, to look after the establishment of a Pension Society, to relieve the wants of distressed aged printers. Alderman Venables addressed the meeting. He pointed out the advantages which would flow from this Society, depicted the distressing labours of its objects in true colours, and concluded by expressing his confidence that the public generally would come forward to subscribe in its support. Mr. Bleaden, the Common Councilman, as Secretary to the provisional Committee, read their Report, which detailed the steps they had taken; the number of life subscribers was already 58, and of annual subscribers above 500. The amount of subscriptions received was 370*l.* 6*s.* while the expenses had hitherto been 35*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* On the motion of Alderman Crowder, seconded by Mr. Phillips, the Report was adopted, as were also the proposed regulations of the Society, and after the nomination of officers to conduct the business in future, the meeting separated.

Nov. 21. A parcel, containing bank notes of the firm of Whitehead and Co.'s Warwick and Warwickshire Bank, to the amount of 20,000*l.* was stolen from the Warwick mail, at the time it was standing in front of Furnival's Inn, Holborn. It appears, that when the parcel was put in upon the coach-seat by the porter, and the door kept a-jar, a thief opened the opposite door, and took the parcel. The thief was, however, inexperienced in his calling, and not knowing what to do with the notes, took them to a Jew in N— street, City-road, who gave him 200*l.* for them. The Jew directed a police officer to inform the owners of the parcel that it could be restored for the sum of 2,000*l.* and the officer effected the compromising negotiation by obtaining 2,800*l.* for its restoration, 800*l.* of which sum he put into his own pocket.

The premises of Messrs. Grimaldi and Johnson, watch and chronometer makers, 431, Strand, London, were lately entered, and time-pieces, chronometers, jewellery, &c. to the amount of between 6 and 7,000*l.*—nearly the whole stock—were swept away.

—On the Sunday following, the firm received a letter, offering the restoration of the property for 1500*l.* Early next morning, Mr. Grimaldi met a person, by appointment, over Waterloo Bridge, paid the required sum in specie, and was sent to a hackney coach, where the whole of the stolen goods were deposited in a box, the key of which was given to him.

Dec. 15. Some premises occupied by Mr. Southby, “an artist in fire-works,” situated in the neighbourhood of the New Chapel, Lambeth-walk, blew up with a tremendous explosion. In a short time the premises were entirely burnt down. During the fire, rockets, squibs, &c. flew in all directions, to the great amusement of a crowd that assembled about the spot.

Considerable alterations have recently been ordered by the Lords of the Treasury, to be made in the department of the Customs throughout the country. All the out-ports in the kingdom are divided into five classes, and the officers of every rank are to be first appointed in the lowest class, from whence they are to be promoted according to their merit. The salaries of the officers are fixed for each class, those of the collectors being 1,000*l.* 700*l.* 500*l.* 400*l.* and 300*l.* Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, are considered ports of the first class; Newcastle is regarded as standing at the head of the second class.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 29. A new version of Cobb's Opera of the “Pirates,” under the title of *Isidore de Merida, or the Devil's Creek*, was brought forward. It was rapturously applauded.

Dec. 1. An Interlude, translated by Mr. H. Payne, from “*Les Deux Mousquetaires*,” was produced under the title of *The Lancers*. It was short and humorous, and given out for repetition amidst partial applause.

Dec. 26. The Christmas Pantomime was *Harlequin and Cock Robin, or the Babes in the Wood*. The scenery was occasionally splendid, and the harlequinade extremely clever and amusing.

COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 24. The *Seraglio*, an Opera, the music of which is adapted from Mozart's *l'Enlevement du Serail*, was produced. The hero of the plot is a Sicilian nobleman, whose intended bride has fallen into the power of a Turkish Pacha; and the chief interest of the piece exists in his endeavours to reclaim her. The denouement closes with the discovery that she is the sister of the Pacha, who immediately gives her in marriage to her faithful lover. The music and scenery were admirable; and the piece

was given out for repetition amidst universal plaudits.

Dec. 26. The Christmas pantomime was *Harlequin and Number Nip of the Giant Mountain*. The scenery was of the most

magnificent description, and the different representations excited universal admiration. Among others were the Coliseum exterior and interior, the Thames Tunnel, new bridge over the Serpentine, battle of Navarino, &c.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 14. Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-colonels, Major Edw. Wilmot, Major James MacLachlan, Major James Addams, Major Wm. Roberts, Major Thos. Patterson, Major Wm. Morrison, Major Wm. Cleeve, Major Nath. Wm. Oliver, Major Chas. H. Godby, Major James Pattison St. Clair.

Nov. 26. 3d Foot, Major Allen Cameron to be Lieut.-col.; 45th ditto, Lieut.-col. H. T. Shaw, to be Lieut.-col.—Staff: Brevet Major Nath. Eckersley, 60th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army.

Dec. 5. Joseph Twiss, of Cambridge, to be a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

Dec. 10. 59th Foot, Lieut.-gen. Sir Fred. Philips Robinson, K. C. B. to be Col.—Garrisons: Gen. Sir David Baird, Bart. to be Governor of Fort George; Lieut.-gen. Wm. Guard, to be Governor of Kinsale; Major-gen. Paul Anderson, to be Lieut.-gov. of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

Dec. 13. The Right Hon. Fred. J. Lamb, Minister Plenipo. at Madrid, to be K. G. C.

Dec. 17. 4th Reg. Drag. Guards, Capt. Giles Rickarby to be Major; 12th Lt.-Drag. Capt. W. Graham to be Major; 25th foot, Capt. J. Viney Evans to be Major; 58th ditto, Lieut.-col. Miller Clifford, to be Lieut.-col.; 59th ditto, Major John M'Mahon, 60th Foot, to be Major; 1st West India Reg. Lieut.-col. Rich. Doherty to be Lieut.-col.; Ceylon Reg. Capt. Thomas Fletcher, to be Major; Royal African Colonial Corps, Capt. H. J. Ricketts to be Major.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-cols. of Inf.; Major Philip Delatre, Ceylon Reg.; Major J. Chatterton, 4th Drag. Guards; Major Arthur Chichester, 2d Life Guards; Major John Vandeleur, 12th Light Drag.—Brevet Lieut.-col. F. Fuller, 59th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.; Brevet Capt. Thomas Moore (1st) Royal Marines, to be Major.

Dec. 22. To be Baronets: Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, co. Aberdeen, esq.; Sir Rich. Hussey Vivian, of Truro, Cornwall, K. C. B.; Chas. W. Taylor, of Hollycombe, Sussex, esq.; Uvedale Price, of Foxley, co. Hereford, esq.; Rich. Bulkeley Phillips Phillips, of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke, esq.; the Hon. Edw. Marmaduke Vavasour, of Haslewood, co. York; Robert Tristram Ricketts, of the Elms, co. Gloucester, esq.; Francis Hastings Doyle, Lieut.-col.; John Hutton Cooper, of Walcot, co. Somerset, esq.; Henry Wakeman, of Perdiswell, co.

Worcester, esq.; Geo. Philips, of Weston, co. Warwick, esq.; Henry Chamberlain, esq. Consul-gen. in Brazil; John Forbes Drummond, of Hawthornden, Mid-Lothian, esq. with remainder to the heirs-male of his dau.

The Hon. David Plunkett (son of Lord Plunkett,) to be Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.

Lieut.-Col. Timins to be Col.-com. of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, *vice* Col. Moncrieffe.

Henry Ellis, esq. to be principal Librarian at the British Museum.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. E. Copleston, to be Bp. of Llandaff, and Dean of St. Paul's.

Rev. C. Dering, Preb. in St. Paul's Cath.

Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Preb. in Rochester Cath.

Rev. C. Richards, Preb. in Winchester Cath.

Rev. T. M. Sutton, Preb. of Westminster Cath.

Rev. J. Warne, Minor Canon of Bristol Cath.

Rev. G. B. Blomfield, Cuddington R. co. Chester.

Rev. H. Clarke, Neston V. co. Chester.

Rev. S. W. Cornish, South Newington V. co. Oxford.

Rev. E. Crosse, Kingsdon R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Eaton, Handley R. co. Chester.

Rev. W. Evans, Shipston upon Stour R. with the Chapel of Tidmington annexed, co. Worcester.

Rev. H. Faulkner, Norton juxta Kempsey P. C. co. Worcester.

Rev. E. M. Hall, Corringham V. Essex.

Rev. E. Harbin, King's Weston R. Somerset.

Rev. G. Harries, Letterston R. Pembrokesh.

Rev. W. Harrison, St. Oswald V. Chester.

Rev. J. Jenkins, Llanfoist R. Monmouthsh.

Rev. D. Jones, Aberystwyth V. Breconshire.

Rev. L. F. H. Ker, Dittisham R.

Rev. E. Langdale, East Hoathley R. Sussex.

Rev. P. J. Lewis, Cwmyoy V. Herefordsh.

Rev. E. Palling, Tithby with Cropwell Butler P. C. co. Nottingham.

Rev. J. Parker, Llanmerewig R. Montgom.

Rev. J. B. Smith, Sothby R. Lincolnshire.

Archd. Wrangham, Dodleston R. Cheshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. Boyles, to the Bp. of Winchester.

Rev. J. P. Carpenter, to the Earl of Guilford.

Rev. S. Gedge, to the Earl of Errol.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 13. In Grafton-st. Dublin, the wife of R. Milliken, a son, making nineteen children, eighteen of whom are now living.—14. At Malta, Lady Georgiana, wife of the Rev. J. Wolff, a dau.—15. At Shanklin Parsonage, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Ven. Archd. Hill, a dau.—At Hazlegrove House, the wife of P. St. John Mildmay, esq. M.P. a still-born dau.—19. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. W. H. Foy, a dau.—20. At Radway, Warwickshire, the wife of Lieut.-col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.—25. In Pall-mall, the Countess of Belfast, a son and heir.—28. At Ealing, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Murray, a dau.—In Meeklenburgh-square, Mrs. Capt. Langslow, a dau.

Lately. At Kingston, co. Oxford, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Thellusson, a dau.—At Shrivenham, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington,

a dau.—At Wokefield Park, Berks, the wife of Bernard Brocas, esq., a dau.

Dec. 1. At Whippingham Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Ward, a dau.—2. At Delamere-house, Lady Ann Wilbraham, a son.—The wife of W. Horne, esq. of Upper Harley-st., a dau.—6. At Staverton, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. R. Rocke, a son.—7. At Laughton Hall, Essex, the wife of W. W. Maitland, esq., a dau.—In London, the wife of Dr. Golding, a dau.—9. At Appleton Hall, Chester, the wife of Thos. Lyon, esq., a dau.—At Chatham, the wife of Capt. T. Paterson, 63d Foot, a son.—12. At the Rectory, Newton-Toney, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Price, a son.—At Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, the wife of B. J. Dew, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 6. At Scrive'sby, Algernon, eldest son of Peregrine Massingberd, esq. of Gunby Park, Lincolnshire, to Caroline Golds-worthy, the dau. of Wm. Pearse, esq. of Weasenham Hall, Norfolk.—11. At Whitby, co. York, Henry Simpson, esq. son of the late H. Simpson, esq. banker, to Miss Barry.—20. At Montville House, Guernsey, J. Priaulx Armstrong, esq. to Emma, dau. of Thomas Priaulx, esq.—21. At Hemel Hempstead, J. D. Hay Hill, esq. of Grassenhall Hall, Norfolk, to Margaret, second dau. of E. J. Collet, esq. M. P. of Lockers House, Herts.—21. At Great Malvern, T. F. Cobb, esq. to Rosellen Emma, eldest dau. of the late Col. Torre, of Snydale, Yorkshire.—22. At Ripley, near Harrowgate, Thos. Wentworth Beaumont, esq. M. P. to Miss Henrietta E. Atkinson, dau. of J. Atkinson, esq. of Maple Hayes, Staffordshire.—At Welton, Robert Raikes, jun. esq. of Welton House, to Eleanor Cath. eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Puget, C. B. of Grosvenor-place, Bath.—At Bathwick, Thos. H. Hele, eldest son of Thos. Henry Hele Phipps, esq. to Hester, only dau. of the late Wm. Hall, esq. of Oxford.—23. Angel. Louis D'brione, esq. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of John Belson, esq. of the Royal Marines.—27. At Bath, Charles Kyd Bishop, esq. to Eliza Parris Barker, youngest dau. of Thos. D. Barker, esq. of Barbadoes.—At Kilfane, H. Benj. Archer, esq. barrister at law, to Sophia, dau. of the late Hon. W. Tankerville Chamberlain.—28. At Harrow, the Rev. Lundy Foot, of Holly Park, co. Dublin, to Harriett, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Wm. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow.—29. At All Souls, Langham-place, Capt. H. Gill, 50th Foot, to Cath. Cameron, dan. of Walter Lo-

gan, esq. of Fingalton, Renfrewshire.—At Lyninge, John Humfrey, esq. eldest son of Major-Gen. Humfrey, Royal Engineers, to Louisa, Howard Studholme, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hodgson, of Sibton, Kent.—At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Roger Hitchcock, to Martha, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell Park, Middlesex, and sister to the present Sir John Gibbons, bart.—At St. Marylebone, Geo. Darby, esq. third son of John Darby, esq. of Murkly, Sussex, to Maria Homfray, dau. of the late Samuel Homfray, esq. of Coworth House, Berkshire.

Dec. 1. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Chas. Oldaker, esq. solicitor at Pershore, Worcestershire, to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Guildford-street, Russell-square.—Sir John Gerard, bart. of Garswood and New Hall, co. Lancaster, to Moniea, dau. of the late Thos. Strickland Standish, esq. of Standish Hall.—4. At Havering Bower, Essex, Lieut. A. S. Robinson, R. N. to Leonora Maria, only dau. of the late Thos. Rnwerft, esq. first Consul-genl. for Peru.—5. At Chelsea, James Rae, esq. R. N., to Eliz. Sophia, dau. of the late W. Gordon, esq. of Dominica.—8. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. J. P. Harman, of the Stock Exchange, to Sarah Jane, third dau. of the late R. B. Curling, esq. of the Customs, Dover.—11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Earle Lytton Bulwer, esq. of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, to Emily, dau. of Gen. Gascoyne, M.P.—13. At Horsham, H. Trederoft, esq. to Mary, dau. of R. H. Crew, esq. and widow of the late J. Eversfield, esq. of Deane Park, Sussex.—17. At Bathwick, the Rev. Rich. Wm. Kerly, to Eliza Swinnerton, dau. of Capt. Thos. Swinnerton Dyer, R. N.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY,
K. G.

Oct. 26. At his house in Privy-gardens, after a long illness, aged 68, the Right Hon. George-Augustus Herbert, eleventh Earl of Pembroke and Baron Herbert of Caerdiff, eighth Earl of Montgomery and Baron Herbert of Shurland; a Privy Councillor; Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Wiltshire, High Steward of Salisbury, Governor of Guernsey, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoons, and hereditary Visitor of Jesus College, Oxford.

This illustrious Peer was born Sept. 11, 1759, the only son of Henry the tenth Earl, by Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second daughter of Charles 2d Duke of Marlborough*. Having completed his education, Lord Herbert travelled in 1773-4 through France, Germany, Italy, and Poland, the Rev. William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. now the truly venerable Archdeacon of Wiltshire, acting as his tutor; and Mr. Coxe, to use his own words in the Dedication to Lord Herbert, was enabled to collect the materials for his well-known "Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," by the advantages which he enjoyed from accompanying his Lordship. His Lordship's father and grandfather were both Lieut.-Generals in the army†; and, inheriting their feelings, he early embraced the military profession. He was appointed Ensign in the 12th foot, Sept. 10, 1775; obtained a Lieutenancy in 1777; a company in the 75th, Jan. 25, 1778; a company in the 1st dragoons Dec. 25 following; a majority in the 22d light dragoons, April 2, 1781; a Lieut.-Coloneley in the 2d dragoon guards, Dec. 13, 1782; and received the rank of Colonel Oct. 12, 1793. He was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the King's Household in 1784, and retained the office until 1794.

In 1787 Lord Herbert married his first cousin Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Hon. Topham Beauclerk (a grandson of the first Duke of St. Alban's), by his maternal aunt, Lady Diana Spencer. By this lady he was father to the present Earl and other children, as will be more fully detailed hereafter.

On the breaking out of the war with France, the second regiment of dragoons was sent to the continent, and Lord Herbert was almost immediately detached in command of three British corps to the Prussian General Knobeldsodorf's army, who placed his Lordship under the command of Lieut.-General Count Hohenzollern, who covered the left flank of the Prussians, and served in the outposts with the Austrian regiment of cuirassiers (of which he was Colonel commandant) and a squadron of Duke Albert's regiment. Whilst Lord Herbert was employed in this service, he was occasionally sent by General Knobeldsodorf to the Commanders-in-chief of the British, Austrian, and other allied forces before Valenciennes. The General's army was never engaged in an action of importance during the time his Lordship served with it: but partial contests with the outposts frequently occurred, when it became necessary to oppose the enemy's force, consisting of from one to three thousand men, with equal numbers, and in all, except two, Lord Herbert was present. On the allied armies breaking up from Valenciennes to attack the camp de Cesar, his Lordship was ordered to attend them, and he remained with the British forces until they arrived on the plains of Eysoign, when he resumed a part of his former command. The 2d and 3d dragoon guards were encamped, and joined the army, consisting of British and Hanoverians, under Marshal Freytag, which became the covering force to the siege of Dunkirk. Lord Herbert was here again principally employed at the outposts, and where nothing particular occurred till some days previous to the general attack of the French, when the enemy in some force took possession of Hundschoyt, from which, with the command of four British and Hanoverian squadrons, and four pieces of flying artillery, Lord Herbert was ordered to dislodge them, and succeeded. In the retreat of the covering force he was constantly engaged, and in all the movements of the combined army which followed.

* This lady is still living, at the advanced age of ninety.

† His great-grandfather, Thomas the eighth Earl and K.G. was a naval commander, and after having been several times appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, was twice Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland; for a few months before the accession of Queen Anne, and the consequent appointment of Prince George of Denmark; and for a whole year subsequently to that Prince's death. He may, indeed, be considered as the Duke of Clarence's predecessor in the office, there having been no other Lord High Admiral between the two.

On the death of his father, Jan. 26, 1794, his Lordship became Earl of Pembroke; and returned to England on the occasion. He obtained the rank of Major-General, Feb. 26, 1795; in 1797 he was placed on the Staff under General Earl Grey, and in December that year was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 6th dragoons. In 1799 he was removed to the command of the South West district; and he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General April 24, 1802. He was invested with the Order of the Garter Jan. 17, 1805; and he was appointed Colonel of the late 3d Royal Veteran, May 14, 1807.

About the last-mentioned time his Lordship was sent as Ambassador-extraordinary to Austria; and soon after his return from Vienna, he kissed the King's hand, Nov. 26, 1807, on being appointed to the government of Guernsey, vacant by the death of the Marquess of Townshend. Having lost his first Lady in 1793 (see a short notice of her in vol. xciii. 376), Lord Pembroke married, secondly, June 25, 1802, Catharine Countess of Woronzow, only daughter of Simeon Count Woronzow, a Russian Ambassador to this country. With this lady, who survives him, the Earl spent his latter years in domestic retirement; but, retaining his military appointments, was promoted to the rank of General, Jan. 1, 1812.

The Earl had by his two alliances a family of ten children. The offspring of the first were three sons and one daughter: 1. the Hon. George Herbert, who died shortly after his mother in 1793; 2. Lady Diana, married in 1816 to the present Earl of Normanton; 3. the Rt. Hon. Robert-Henry, now Earl of Pembroke, born in 1791, and who in 1814 married the Princess Dowager of Rubari in Sicily, but the late Earl, entirely disapproving of the connection, obtained an early separation; 4. the Hon. Charles, who died in 1798. By his second marriage the Earl was father to one son and five daughters: 5. Lady Elizabeth; 6. the Hon. Sidney; 7. Lady Mary-Caroline; 8. Lady Catherine; 9. Lady Georgiana; 10. Lady Emma.

On the Earl's accession to his family estates, his rent roll was about 35,000*l.* a year; now, though his improvements at Wilton and in the neighbourhood are supposed to have cost him 200,000*l.*, it is estimated at nearly treble that sum. He has left the present Earl a legacy of 10,000*l.*, but the bulk of his very large disposable property is bequeathed to his younger son. Lord Goderich, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Hon. Mr. Clive, are the executors, and the widowed Countess executrix.

THE EARL OF TRAQUAIR.

Lately. At Traquair-house, Peeblesshire, the Right Hon. Charles Stuart, 7th Earl of Traquair, Lord of Linton and Caberston, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

His Lordship was the only son of John the sixth Earl by Christiana, daughter of Sir Peter Anstruther, of Anstrutherfield, Bart. He married at London, Aug. 19, 1773, Mary, daughter and coheirress of George Ravenscroft, of Wickham in Lincolnshire, esq. and by her, who died at Madrid in 1796, had one son, and two daughters; 1. Lady Louisa; 2. Charles, now Earl of Traquair; and 3. a daughter who died young. His Lordship succeeded his father in the family titles and estates March 28, 1779; but his connection with the Romish communion excluded him from public life.

EARL OF NEWBURGH.

Oct. 23. At his hotel in the Rue de Monsieur, at Paris, aged 65, the Right Hon. Francis Eyre Radcliffe-Livingstone, fifth Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Newburgh and Kinnaird, and Baron Livingstone of Flacraig.

He was born Feb. 10, 1762, the eldest son of Francis Eyre, of Warkworth and Hessop, esq. by Lady Mary Radcliffe, daughter of the Hon. Charles Radcliffe (brother to the last Earl of Derwentwater), by Charlotte-Maria Countess of Newburgh. He married, Aug. 29, 1787, Dorothy, daughter and coheirress of John Gladwin, esq. and became Earl of Newburgh, on the death of his first cousin Anthony-James, Nov. 29, 1814, assuming soon after the names of Radcliffe-Livingstone. His Lordship was a member of the Romish church.

By the Countess, who survives him, the Earl of Newburgh had two sons and six daughters: 1. Lady Dorothy; 2. Mary, who died in 1813; 3. Thomas, born in 1790, and now Earl of Newburgh; who married in 1817 Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis, but has no children; 4. Lady Charlotte, who died in 1818; 5. the Hon. Francis, some time an officer in the Coldstream guards; 6. Anne, who died in 1802; 7. Lady Barbara; 8. Lady Radcliffe.

LORD VENTRY.

Oct. 5. At his residence, the Chateau de la Cocherie, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 66, the Right Hon. William Townsend Mullins, second Baron Ventry, co. Kilkenny, and a Baronet.

His Lordship was born Sept. 25, 1761, the eldest of Thomas the first Lord (so created at the memorable epoch of the Union,) by Elizabeth, daughter of Townsend Gunn, esq. He was thrice married;

firstly, July 12, 1784, to Sarah-Anne, daughter of Sir Riggs Falkiner, bart. and sister to the present Sir Samuel; and by that lady had issue two daughters: the Hon. Anne, now widow of Richard Orpen Townsend of Ardtully, co. Kerry, esq. and Elizabeth, married in 1811 to Nicholas de Lacherois Crommelin, of Carradore Castle, co. Down, esq. Having lost his first wife in 1788, Mr. Mullins married, secondly, May 12, 1790, Francis-Elizabeth, only daughter of Isaac Sage, esq. but that alliance was dissolved by act of Parliament in March 1796. He was united, thirdly, Sept. 10, 1797, to Clara, second daughter of Benjamin Jones, esq. By this lady, who survives him, his Lordship had one son Thomas, his heir apparent, who died when just rising to manhood in 1817.

His Lordship succeeded to his paternal titles and estates, Jan. 11, 1824, his father then dying in his 88th year (his mother having also lived to the same advanced age, and died in the preceding January). Having himself left no male issue, he is succeeded by his nephew Thomas-Townsend-Aremberg Mullins, esq. born in 1786, and late a Captain in the seventh Royal Fusiliers.

HON. GEORGE WINN.

Nov. 5. At his seat, Worley Lodge, near Brentwood, aged 42, the Hon. George-Mark-Arthur-Way-Allanson Winn, M.P. for Maldon, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Essex; next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Headley.

This gentleman was born Aug. 14, 1785, the younger son of Sir George Winn, the first and late Lord Headley, by his second wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of Arthur Blennerhasset, of Ballyseedy in the county of Kerry, esq. He married March 27, 1807, Elizabeth-Mary, eldest daughter of Lewis Majendie, of Hedingham Castle in Essex, esq. by whom he had: Mark, born in 1808, now heir presumptive to the Barony of Headley; Edmund-Henry, who died in 1820; and a daughter born in 1814.

Mr. Winn had sat in Parliament for Maldon only during the last session, having been returned for the first time at the General Election of 1826, after a very closely persecuted contest with Quintin Dick, esq.

GEN. SIR ROBT. ABERCROMBY.

Nov. 3. At his seat, Airthrey, near Stirling, very advanced in age, Sir Robt. Abercromby, G.C.B. the oldest General in the British service, for forty years Colonel of the 75th foot, and for thirty

years Governor of Edinburgh Castle; younger brother to the immortal Sir Ralph Abercromby, and uncle to the present Lord.

Sir Robert was the third son of George Abercrombie, of Tullibody in Clackmannanshire, esq. by Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas, of Manour. He entered the army in July 1758, as an Ensign in the 44th foot; and his first services were in North America. He was present as a volunteer at the battle of Ticonderoga, July 8th, 1758; at the siege of Niagara, and in the action in which a corps of the enemy, that attempted to raise the siege, was defeated; at the reduction of Port Levi, and at Montreal, when the French army laid down their arms and surrendered the Colony. In 1759 he received a Lieutenancy, and in 1761 a company in the 44th. He remained with that corps in Canada till the peace of 1763, when, being the youngest Captain, he was reduced on half-pay with the 10th company; but he soon after succeeded to a vacant Captaincy, and served in Ireland till 1775. In 1772 he received a Majority in the 62d, and in 1773 a Lt.-Coloneley in the 37th foot.

He served in North America from the commencement of 1776 till the peace of 1783; and was present at the battles of Brooklyne, Brandywine, and Germantown; also at the siege of Charles-town, and at Yorktown when it was attacked by the French and American armies, and surrendered to them. He received the rank of Colonel Feb. 15, 1781; and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty; and obtained the Coloneley of the 75th foot, Oct. 12, 1787.

From September 1788 till the middle of April 1797 he served in India; and, in January, 1790, he succeeded Gen. Sir Wm. Meadows in the government of Bombay, and in the chief command of the army on that establishment. He received the rank of Major-General April 28 following. He was present at the reduction of Careron, the surrender of Tippoo's army in that quarter, and the fall of the province of Malabar. In 1792, he joined Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, where soon after peace was concluded with Tippoo; and in the same year he was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1793, he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the chief command of the army in India; and was present at the action at Batina, in Rohilcund, where the Rohillas were totally defeated.

Sir Robert received the brevet of Lt.-General Jan. 26, 1797; and in December was appointed on the staff in North

Britain; but was compelled to resign that situation from a severe complaint in his eyes, contracted in India, from the effects of which he suffered ever after. He was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, on the death of Lord Adam Gordon, Aug. 25, 1801, and was raised to the rank of General, April 29, 1802.

GEN. SIR JOHN MURRAY, BART.

Oct. 15. At Frankfort on-the-Maine, General Sir John Murray, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, of the first class of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of St. Januarius, and Colonel of the 56th regiment.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 3d guards Oct. 24, 1788; and Lieutenant April 25, 1793. He was employed with the army in Flanders as Aid-de-Camp in the first instance to Field-Marshal Freytag, and subsequently to the Duke of York. He was present in the action in the woods at St. Amand; the attack on the French lines at Famar; the siege of Valenciennes; the actions during the siege of Dunkirk; the battle of Maubeuge; and the different actions in the vicinity of Cambresis. He received the brevet of Major April 30, 1794, and a month after he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 84th. He was present in the various actions near Tournay, and during the retreat to Holland. He next served under Sir A. Clarke, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1799 was employed in command of a division of troops on the Red Sea. He received the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1800, and was employed as Quarter-master-general to Sir David Baird's army in the Red Sea and in Egypt. He commanded the Bombay division of the army which joined Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley at Poona, and afterwards commanded the British army during the war with Scindeah, and a great part of that with Holkar. He received the rank of Major-General Oct. 30, 1805, and from December in that year, to April, 1808, was on the Staff of the eastern district of Great Britain. He commanded the King's German Legion in the expedition under Sir John Moore, and in Portugal, and was present at all the actions between the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French under General Soult, which led to the expulsion of the latter from Portugal. He was appointed Colonel of the 3rd West India regiment May 27, 1809, and he received the rank of Lieut.-General June 4, 1811.

In 1813 he was employed on the Staff

under Lord Wm. Bentinck, and took the command of the army that proceeded from Messina, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. H. Clinton, to Alicante, and styled the Anglo-Sicilian army. The avowed object of the assembly and operations of this force was to create a diversion in the favour of the grand army on the north of Spain, and by giving consistency to the Spanish corps on the eastern coast, to prevent Marshal Suchet from detaching any considerable force to Castile; a measure which would have exposed Lord Wellington to an irresistible superiority of numbers. With this view the allied army appeared off the coast of Catalonia in July, 1812; but the decided superiority of the enemy in that province induced the officer commanding it, Lieut.-Gen. Maitland, to abandon all thoughts of disembarking, and he proceeded to Alicante, to protect that important point threatened by Marshal Suchet, who had succeeded in the capture of Valencia, and had destroyed the army of Gen. Blake, making the General himself and 18,000 troops prisoners. Sir John Murray assumed the charge of this army Feb. 26, 1813, and commanded it in the unsuccessful siege of Tarragona. For his conduct in this command he was tried at Winchester, and after an examination which lasted fifteen days, he was found guilty of an error in judgment, and sentenced by the Court to be admonished, but the admonition was dispensed with by the Prince Regent. He was appointed Colonel of the 56th regiment March 31, 1818; and attained the rank of General May 27, 1825.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. OAKES, BART.

Nov. 1. At Mitcham, Surrey, aged 71, Sir Henry Oakes, Baronet, Lieut.-General in the army of the East Indies; brother to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart. and G. C. B. Lieut.-General of the Ordinance.

Sir Henry was the younger son of Lieut.-Col. Hildebrand Oakes, who died in 1797 (having through his mother inherited the representation of the Suffolk family of Jacob, who enjoyed a baronetcy), by Sarah, daughter of Henry Cornelissen, of Braxted Lodge in Essex. He was appointed a cadet by the East India Company, Feb. 8, 1775, Ensign May 18 following, and in that year and 1776 served two campaigns in Guzerat, being present at the battles of Sabbermaltee, Arras, and Kaira. In 1778 and 1779, in the former of which years he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant. Nov. 6, he served on the expedition to Poonah, and was engaged at the battle of Teen Tallou. In 1780 and 1781 he

served at the siege of Tellicherry; and during 1782 and 1783 at those of Onore, Mangalore, and Bednore. At the siege of Onore he was entrusted with a separate command of three companies of European and Native grenadiers with two field-pieces. He was also appointed Adjutant-general to the army in the field, which situation he held when the army capitulated at Bednore, and the troops were made prisoners by Tippoo Sultaun. On their release in 1784, he was appointed, by the Madras Government, to the command of a battalion of Sepoys, at the reduction of which corps soon after, he obtained on his return to Bombay, the command of a grenadier company in the 2d regiment of European infantry. He held the latter situation until Sept. 1788, when he was transferred to the 12th batt. N.I. with which he took the field at the end of 1790, having at the same time acted, *pro temp.* as Quarter-master-general, and subsequently as Commissary of Provisions to the army in the field. He served with his battalion at the sieges of Cannanore and Seringapatam in 1791-2, and was sent with a separate command against the fort of Cotapore in Malabar, which surrendered to his force. In Oct. 1791, he was detached with his battalion to Paulecaudcherry, and was engaged, under the orders of Maj. Cuppage, at the battle of Madhaghurry. In Oct. 1792, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to the Bombay army, at the head of which department he remained until July 1796, when he received the designation of Adjutant-general. He continued in office until Feb. 1798, when, having been promoted to the rank of Major, May 6, 1795, Lieut.-Col. Jan. 8, 1796, ill health compelled him to relinquish the situation and embark for England.

In April 1802 Lieut.-Colonel Oakes, being then in a convalescent state of health, left England for the purpose of renewing his professional duties in India, and on his arrival in Bombay in August following, took the command of the 7th regiment of Native Infantry. He was raised to the rank of Colonel, Jan. 1, 1803; but shortly after he became so ill as to be again under the necessity of visiting his native country, where he landed in May 1804. On again recovering his health, he was in April 1807, appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors, Military Auditor-general at Bombay. This last attempt to prosecute his services in India proved equally unpropitious as the former, for he was taken so extremely ill at Bombay in

September 1807 as to be again compelled to embark for England, which he did with warm expressions of regret from the Government for the loss of his services. He attained the rank of Major-General July 25, 1810; and Lt.-General, June 4, 1814. His constitution having been, as before stated, seriously undermined by the Eastern climate, Sir Henry had for the latter years of his life laboured under occasional aberrations of intellect, and unfortunately, having retired unperceived to his stable, terminated his existence by a horse-pistol.

Sir Henry acceded to the title of Baronet on the death of his brother Sir Hildebrand in 1822. The latter (of whom a memoir is given in vol. xcii. ii. 373) was first raised to the dignity in 1813, and obtained a second patent with remainder to his brother Henry and his issue male in 1815. Sir Henry was married in 1792 to Dorothea, daughter of George Bowles, of Mount Prospect, co. Cork, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had issue, 1. Henry, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1793; 2. Henry-Thomas, in the army; 3. Hildebrand-Gordon; 4. George-William; 5. Charles-Henry; 6. Sarah-Lydia; 7. Dorothea-Maria; 8. Sophia-Harriett.

LIEUT.-GEN. HUTTON.

June 28. At Moate, near Athlone, co. Westmeath, Lieut.-General Henry Hutton, LL.D. of Aberdeen, F.S.A. London; only surviving son of the celebrated Dr. Charles Hutton (of whom a memoir was given in vol. xciii. i. 228.)

This officer was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery February 21, 1777, First Lieutenant July 7, 1779, and Captain May 21, 1790. His early service was chiefly in the West Indies; and he served also at Gibraltar. In 1794 he was with the forces under the command of the late General Sir Charles Grey at the capture of the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie; after which he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Grenada, from whence, some months afterwards, when the enemy had recovered possession of a great part of Guadaloupe, he returned to that island, with the permission of the Commander of the Forces, upon urgent private affairs. Having upon his arrival in the island, repaired to Brig.-Gen. Graham's post at Berville, and finding the detachment of artillery reduced by sickness, without an officer capable of service, and an attack on the post being immediately expected, he felt it his duty, under such circumstances, to offer his

services to Brig.-Gen. Graham. This the General accepted, and afterwards noticed in a Letter to the Commander of the Forces, in very flattering terms towards him. The enemy having, on the 30th of September, made the expected attack, he was wounded by a musket ball, which deprived him of the sight of his right eye; and he afterwards became a prisoner of war with the small remnant of the troops, whose numbers were hourly diminished by the enemy's fire on the post, and the severe sickness which continued to prevail. A little before this time Captain and Mrs. Vignoles (the latter being Capt. Hutton's sister) died while prisoners-of-war at Guadaloupe, of the yellow fever; leaving an infant son, whom with his nurse-maid, Captain Hutton discovered in an extraordinary manner, in one of the prisons, rescued, and conveyed safely to England. After his return, having been exchanged in 1796, he served with his company in various situations on the coast, &c. during the remaining years of the war. He was raised to the rank of Major in 1802, and upon the renewal of hostilities in 1803, being then promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the artillery of an extensive district in Ireland, which situation he held until 1811, when he was advanced to the rank of Major General. He received that of Lieut.-General in 1821.

Gen. Hutton was twice married. His first wife died at or near Canterbury, in 1802, leaving one son, Charles, who died while he was a Cadet in the Royal Military Academy. The General was again united in Ireland, about twenty years ago, to a sister of Dr. Barlow of Bath. By that lady, who survives him, he has left an only child, Henry, now at the University of Oxford.

General Hutton was a scholar, and a man of research, and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. For many years he most sedulously devoted himself to enquiries relative to architectural and other antiquities. We believe that he has prepared a most valuable collection of drawings in illustration of the Ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland; and has with great labour examined and quoted from the most curious old manuscripts in the libraries of the Scotch Universities, with a view to a complete elucidation of the history of most of those edifices. Whether or not, the result of his valuable and long-continued researches, is left in a state fit to be laid before the public, we have not been able to ascertain.

LIEUT.-GEN. LIGHTBURNE.

Sept. 27. Stafford Lightburne, esq. Lieutenant-General in the army.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 37th foot, Aug. 15, 1775; and the same year embarked for America, under Lord Cornwallis. He was at the taking of Long Island, York Island, and Rhode Island, in 1776, and in the action at Bedford, in Long Island, in the same year. In 1777 he was at the taking of Philadelphia, and at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, under Sir Wm. Howe. In 1778 he obtained a Lieutenancy, and in that and the following year he was at the taking of Stoney and Verlanks Point, and at the destruction of Dartmouth, in New England, under Sir Charles Grey. In 1780, he was at the siege and taking of Charlestown in South Carolina; and in 1781 served the campaign in Virginia under Lord Cornwallis, with whom he was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Yorktown, whence he came home on his parole.

At the peace, he served in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in 1784, 1785, and 1786. He obtained a company in 1787; and in that year and 1788 served in Nova Scotia. In 1793 he went to the Continent, and served the campaigns in Flanders, under the Duke of York; was at the siege and storming of Valenciennes, and at the different actions before Lannoi, Raubois, Pont de Chien, and Dunkirk. In August, 1794, he obtained a Majority in Colonel Rochford's Carlow regiment; and in November a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the Royal Dublin regiment. He was transferred to the 53d regiment Sept. 1, 1795, and sailed for the West Indies under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby; was at the siege of Morne Fortunée, and the taking of St. Lucia, and re-taking of St. Vincent's, in 1796; at the capture of Trinidad, and the attack on Porto Rico, in 1797. In 1798 he came home for the recovery of his health. He returned to the West Indies in 1799, and received the brevet of Colonel, Jan. 1, 1801. He served in St. Lucia, as Commandant of Morne Fontunée. In 1802 and 1803 was with his regiment in England, and encamped in Suffolk, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote. In 1804 he went to Ireland, and was employed there as a Brigadier-Gen. during the four following years. He received the rank of Major-General April 25, 1808, and in 1809 embarked for Portugal, where he served one campaign under Lord Wellington. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General June 4, 1813.

THE HEROES OF NAVARINO.

A list of the slain at the Battle of Navarino was given in p. 455. The following particulars of the more distinguished officers will doubtless be interesting.

Captain *Walter Bathurst*, of the *Genoa*, was killed on the quarter-deck of his vessel shortly after the commencement of the action. He was a nephew, it is believed, of the Bishop of Norwich; was made a Lieutenant in 1790; and confirmed as a Post Captain, Oct. 24, 1799. Previous to the latter promotion, he had taken the *Ville de Paris*, a first-rate, to the Mediterranean, when he received the flag of Earl St. Vincent, and from whence he brought her home as a private ship, about August in the same year. The Earl re-boisted his flag in the *Ville de Paris*, as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet, April 25, 1800, and Captain Bathurst soon after joined the *Enrydice* of 24 guns; in which ship, being on his return from convoying the outward bound *Quebec* trade, he captured le *Bougainville*, French privateer of 14 guns and 67 men; and a Danish East Indiaman, about April 1807. On the 20th Oct. following, he sailed for the East Indies with despatches relative to the peace of Amiens. Whilst on that station, Captain Bathurst removed successively into the *Terpsichore* and *Pitt* frigates; the former of which captured a Dutch East Indiaman early in 1805; the latter was employed in blockading Port Louis, and took several prizes in June 1806. On the 20th of that month she had one man killed, and her hull much damaged by the fire from Fort Cannonnier, to which she was exposed during twenty minutes, without being able to return a single gun. The *Pitt* subsequently resumed her original name, *Salsette*, and was employed in the Baltic, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez. In January 1808, Capt. Bathurst captured the Russian cutter *Apith*, of 14 guns and 61 men, 4 of whom were killed, and 2, including her commander, a Lieutenant in the Imperial navy, wounded, before she could be induced to surrender. The *Salsette*, on this occasion, had a marine killed by the cutter's fire. In July 1809, Captain Bathurst conducted a division of Earl Chatham's army to Walcheren. Towards the latter end of 1810, he removed into the *Fame* 74; in which ship he was actively employed on the Mediterranean station during the remainder of the war. Captain Bathurst was appointed to the *Genoa* 74 about three years ago, and, though in bad health, declined to leave her on being ordered to the Mediterranean. He married in

1808, Miss Marianne Wood, of Manchester-street, Manchester-square. To this lady, who with five children survives him, the Lord High Admiral addressed with his own hand a letter of condolence, immediately on the receipt of the news of the battle.

Lieutenant *George-William Howe Fitzroy*, of the *Dartmouth*, was second son of Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Wm. Fitzroy of Kempstone Lodge, Norfolk, uncle to Lord Southampton, by his first wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Simon Clarke, bart. and sister to the present Sir Simon. He was born at the rectory, Great Witchingham, Dec. 17, 1803, and was consequently in his 24th year. There is reason to believe that he fell by the very first shot discharged by the Turks. He fell into the arms of a midshipman, son of Lt.-Col. Forbes, R.A. who instantly cocked his pistol, fired, and shot the aggressor; this so exasperated the Turkish crew, that one man who had witnessed the gallant act, snapped his pistol three times at Forbes, but without effect; at length he threw the pistol in his face, which cut him in the lip.—Lieut. Fitzroy was a fine, gallant, open-hearted youth, an enthusiast in his profession, and promising highly to adorn it.

Captain *George Augustus Bell*, and Captain *Cornelius James Stevens*, of the Royal Marines, both belonged to the Chatham division. They were both officers of most exemplary, honourable, and amiable characters, and had both experienced long and arduous service. The former was nearly ten years a prisoner of war in France, and much to his credit supported his orphan nephews and nieces. The latter was son of a highly respectable officer in the Royal Navy, the late Captain J. Stevens, of Canterbury. He had himself served bravely on many occasions, particularly on board his Majesty's ship *Hero*, in actions under Sir Robert Calder and Sir Richard Strachan; and in the latter engagement he was severely wounded. He also served in many desultory operations in the Mediterranean, and was senior officer of marines employed in storming and taking Santa Clara under the fire of Fort St. Sebastian. He has left a widowed mother at an advanced age, and two brothers, the one a Captain of Marines, the other a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery. One of them was admitted to the Lord High Admiral at a late levee, and received from his Royal Highness a commission for his son, Mr. Alexander Stevens, in the Royal Marines, accompanied by most flattering expressions on the conduct of the young officer's gallant uncle.

Mr. Wm. James Goldfinch, Volunteer of the first class, on board the *Talbot*, was third son of the late Major Goldfinch, of Chewton Priory, Somersetshire, and fell at the early age of 16. His mother had lost a younger son within the previous month (see p. 381).

Pietro Michaeli, or Peter Mitchell, the pilot of the *Asia*, was a native of Milo, where his father, in 1824, bore the title of English Consul, and was of such importance as to be familiarly called "King of Milo." Peter followed the profession of a pilot, in common with nearly all the respectable Miliotes. At the time of his death he was about thirty-four years old, of the middle size, and possessed a remarkably pleasing and intelligent countenance. As a pilot, he was distinguished for his knowledge of the intricacies of the Archipelago, for great coolness, activity, and nautical skill. He was an enthusiastic lover of his country, and spoke eloquently of her past glories. He shewed an intimate acquaintance with history, and was altogether a fine sample of the modern Greek, refined by an intercourse with the more civilized Europeans.

The *Genoa* arrived at Devonport, with the body of Capt. Bathurst, on the 14th of December. She left Malta with those also of Captains Bell and Moore of the Marines, but they were committed to the deep off the coast of Sicily. The *Genoa* is very much shattered, having suffered more in the action than any other British ship. She came home under jury masts, and her mizen is a mere spar. She is to be immediately taken into Devonport Dock-yard in order to undergo a thorough repair.—Capt. *Moore* was not slain in the action, but died afterwards from his severe wounds.

JOSEPH PLANTA, ESQ.

Dec. 3. Aged 83, Joseph Planta, esq. principal Librarian of the British Museum, which honourable and important office he had held for twenty-eight years.

Mr. Planta was born in the Grisons in Switzerland, Feb. 21, 1744, being descended from a noble family in that country. His father, the Rev. Andrew Planta, resided in England from the year 1752, as minister of the German Reformed Church in London; and under him Mr. P. received the first part of his education. It was completed afterwards in foreign seminaries; at Utrecht, under the learned and well-known Professor Saxius* and others, for a short time and

at Göttingen. He also took early opportunities of visiting France and Italy, with a view to add the knowledge of those languages to that of German, which he already possessed. Being thus qualified for the diplomatic line, he gladly accepted the employment of Secretary to the British Minister at Brussels. In this line he would probably have proceeded with success, had not the early demise of his father, in 1773, recalled him to the care of his widowed mother and family. Mr. Planta, sen., had been honoured with the task of instructing Queen Charlotte in the Italian language; which probably facilitated the appointment of his son, soon after his death, to the office of assistant Librarian in the British Museum, where in 1775 he was promoted to be one of the under Librarians. In 1774 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after, by the recommendation of the President (Sir John Pringle), was appointed to conduct the foreign correspondence of the Society. In 1776 he was chosen one of the ordinary Secretaries of the Society, on the death of Dr. Maty; having already distinguished himself by a learned and curious memoir on the *Romansh* language, spoken in the Grisons. This, though a philological tract, received the peculiar honour of being inserted in the Transactions of the Society.* Strong reasons are there adduced by Mr. P. for the opinion, that the *Romansh* was, at an early period, the general language of France, Italy, and Spain; from which the more modern dialects of those countries have been formed by gradual refinement. But the Grisons, unconquered and unrefined, continued still to use it, after the lapse of nine centuries. After this, by the resignation of Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Horsley, Mr. P. became the senior Secretary; in which situation it was a part of his duty to draw up abstracts of all the communications made to the Society, to be read before the members attending their public meetings. This task he performed with the utmost accuracy and perspicuity for upwards of twenty years.

In June 1778, Mr. Planta was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Atwood, a lady of no common merits and accomplishments, whose death, in 1821, proved the first interruption to his domestic happiness. In 1788, he was appointed Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, which

* Vol. LXVI. p. 129. It was occasioned by the present made to the Society of a Bible in that language. A few copies were separately printed in 8vo, for the use of friends.

* Author of the *Onomasticon*, who has affectionately mentioned him in vol. VI. of that useful work, at p. 344.

office he held till his voluntary resignation of it, in 1811.

On the death of Dr. Morton, in 1799, Mr. Planta was appointed by his Majesty to succeed him in the honourable office of Principal Librarian to the British Museum; and certainly a person more qualified to fill it with distinguished ability could not have been found. By his perfect knowledge of their respective languages, he was enabled to converse with all foreign visitors; and by the polished though unaffected urbanity of his manners could not fail to give satisfaction to every one. His very general knowledge enabled him to assist the researches of all scholars; while the excellence of his temper made his superintendence no less pleasing than it was judicious.

When the Swiss Republics appeared to be finally extinguished by the incroachments of Buonaparte, Mr. Planta was induced by a laudable feeling for his native country to draw up a complete "History of the Helvetic Confederacy," from its origin, which was published in 1800, in two volumes 4to. It was compiled from the best authorities, but principally, as the preface avows, from the masterly work of Müller. Its accuracy and fidelity obtained for it a respectable share of public approbation, and it was reprinted in a second edition, in 1807, in three volumes 8vo. After the happy restoration of liberty to that country in 1815, Mr. Planta resumed his inquiries; and, from the best recent documents, drew up a short supplemental history, entitled "A View of the Restoration of the Helvetic Confederacy, &c." This was separately published in 8vo, in 1821.

Amidst his other occupations, however, Mr. Planta never remitted his labours for the Institution over which he presided. The former Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. in the Museum by Dr. Smith, being found extremely defective, Mr. Planta went through the whole collection with the utmost care, and in 1802 gave to the public a new Catalogue in a large volume folio, which leaves nothing further to be wished. At length, as he found himself advancing in years, Mr. Planta successively resigned his other employments, retaining only his situation in the British Museum, which he ably filled to the end of his life; his powers of mind being less impaired than his bodily strength, even after he had passed his 80th year.

Mr. Planta left no surviving offspring, except his son; whose studies he had anxiously superintended, while he gave him every advantage of the best public

education. Nor was it a small addition to his happiness, that he lived to see this son advanced by fair and honourable exertions to distinguished offices under the Government. We may say, in short, that few men have ever been more fortunate either in their marriage, or its consequences.

Mr. Planta was a regular churchman. His piety was sincere, though unostentatious; and his latter days were duly occupied in those meditations which best employ the close of our mortal existence. Amiable in all relations of life, he was eminently formed for friendship; of which many persons have had proofs, but no one such as were more gratifying or more valued, than were received by the writer of this hasty tribute to his worth.

ARCHDEACON TREVELYAN.

The late Archdeacon Trevelyan, of whom a short notice was given in p. 379, was a man whom gentleness of manners, kindness of heart, and the most unassuming deportment, endeared to all who knew him. Descended from one of the most ancient families of this country, he felt no other pride than that of transmitting to posterity a name unblemished by any degrading act, and untainted by the breath of calumny. To the most active benevolence he united a sound and practical judgment. Blessed from his earliest days with a vigorous constitution of body, he devoted his strength, his time, and his talents, to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellow creatures. His whole life appeared an uniform act of kindness and obligation, varied according to the wants and the station of the various objects who in almost every rank of life reaped the benefit of his experience, or derived more solid advantages from his active and unwearied efforts in their behalf.

As a Magistrate, the integrity of his conduct, and the spirit of benevolence which breathed through all his actions, gave a weight to his opinions, and an influence to his decisions, which quelled the turbulent, and encouraged the weak and unprotected.

As a Minister of the Gospel, and a dignified member of the Church, his deep humility, and the full conviction which he felt of the weakness and corruption of our nature, led him to distrust himself, and, disclaiming all merit, to lean with sole and perfect confidence upon Christ, the pillar of our faith, and immovable rock of our salvation. His own bright example gave that influence

to his precepts which is often refused to the more splendid gifts of genius or superior learning. With unwearied assiduity he frequented the abodes of poverty and disease, there to diffuse the light and the consolations of Christianity, and personally to impress the truths which he delivered with eminent success from the pulpit of that Church, whose dignities he bore with singular and unaffected modesty.

But in the midst of his career of utility, before the infirmities of age had interrupted the active exertions of his benevolence, it pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable wisdom to arrest his course, and prostrate his useful powers upon the bed of sickness. Up to this sad period it might be said of him with perfect truth—“*Vixit haud sibi, sed suis.*” But now the hour was come, when he was to live more especially for himself; when that patience which he had taught to others was to be exemplified in his own person; and the lingering remnant of his days, embittered by a long and fatal malady, were to be spent in solemn preparation for the great change from time to eternity. As the powers of his mortal frame slowly sunk under the withering grasp of incurable disease, the immortal part gathered fresh vigour, and kindled into light by the joy of unclouded hope. He had taught us how to live; it only remained for him to teach us the useful lesson, how to die. With this view he laboured to diffuse that cheerfulness which he experienced in his own breast, among the beloved ones who watched over his dying moments with mingled grief, astonishment, and delight. His firmness sustained their drooping spirits; his serenity dispelled their fears; and the precepts of conduct, of piety, and of resignation, which he bequeathed them with his latest breath, left them nothing to lament, but that an example so eminently bright and animating should be withdrawn thus prematurely from their admiration and their love.

UGO FOSCOLO.

Sept. 10. At Chiswick, of dropsy, aged 50, Ugo Foscolo, a distinguished Italian author, who had for some years resided in England.

Amongst the names of those families which, about the year 600, took refuge at Rialto and the neighbouring islets, history has preserved that of Fusco or Fosco, from which the three branches, Foscolo, Foscari, and Foscari, celebrated in the history of Venice, took their origin.

Ugo Foscolo was born about 1776, on board a Venetian frigate, cruising near Zante, where his father was Governor for that Republic, and was educated in the University of Padua.

When the first symptoms of democratic feeling approached the most aristocratic of all governments—that of Venice—Foscolo was suspected to be an ardent democrat, and summoned before the Inquisitors of State. His mother, a high-spirited Greek, though a great aristocrat, called out to him in her native language, whilst on his way to the tribunal, “Die; but do not dishonour thyself by betraying thy friends.” But the lion of St. Mark had lost its claws, and could but roar. After an admonition from the secretary of that terrible tribunal, he was discharged, and his mother was advised to send him on his travels. He went to Tuscany, and ere he had yet attained the age of twenty, he wrote his tragedy “Tieste;” from which Alfieri, then living, argued that the young poet would greatly surpass him.

The Venetian Government succumbing to the menaces of General Buonaparte, ceased to pursue strong measures against democracy; and Foscolo, availing himself of their quietude, returned to Venice. His first thoughts were turned to the representations of his tragedy, which was strictly classical, and altogether on the plan of those of Alfieri. The Venetians had no great relish for Alfieri’s tragedies, but preferred to them those of Pepoli and Giovanni Pindemonte. Foscolo, out of spite for their taste, caused his tragedy to be acted on the 4th of January, 1797, at the Theatre of Saint Angelo, whilst at two other theatres were produced two new tragedies by the more popular authors. His boldness, his youth, and perhaps also the circumstance of his being a Venetian of high birth, gained him a complete victory, and the tragedy was repeated ten times successively before audiences numerous beyond parallel in the history of the Italian stage. His name being thus established, Foscolo, who, by his powerful friends and relations, was destined for a diplomatic career, was sent as secretary to Battaglia, who was appointed ambassador from the Republic to Buonaparte, in order to save the independence of Venice. Buonaparte, in the name of liberty and the rights of the people, basely betrayed the Venetians, with whom he was at peace, and sold the most ancient republic in the world to Austria, the most despotic government of Europe. Foscolo, neither liking, nor being liked by, the new government, retired into Lombardy, then “The Cis-

alpine Republic," where he wrote and published the "*Ultime Lettere de Jacopo Ortis*," a romance, portraying in the most powerful language, the utmost vehemence of passion and feeling. The story, though simple, and merely intended as a vehicle for the author's own political opinions, abounds with touching incidents and traits of nature. It speedily went through three editions, and has been translated into several European languages.

Soon after Foscolo enlisted in the first Italian legion which was formed, and was shut up in Genoa during the famous siege of 1799, with General Massena. There he wrote two of the most beautiful odes of which the Italians can boast—both to Luigia Pallavicini—one on her having fallen from her horse, another on her recovery from the effects of that accident.

In 1801 he distinguished himself by writing and delivering a discourse at the Congress of Lyons. That discourse, pronounced at the desire of his own government on occasion of the convention of the notables of the Cisalpine republics by Buonaparte, was not less remarkable for its high-toned spirit of independance, than for its energy of thought, feeling, and expression. It was expected that the orator would deliver a panegyric upon the new government; instead of which, he drew a strong and eloquent picture of its abuses and oppressions, and with rapid and masterly strokes of satire, flashed the follies and crimes of the agents and ministers of a foreign power, in the very face of the consular despotism which employed them. Perfectly unconstrained—with his hands resting upon the back of his chair, he spoke for more than three hours; yet such was the rapidity, the enthusiasm, and the authority of his manner, as to disarm all parties of the power of interruption or opposition. This oration was afterwards published.

In 1803 Foscolo published a satirical and ironical commentary on the *Coma Berenices* of Callimachus.

In 1805 he was sent to Calais, to form part of the army destined for the invasion of this island. But greatly disliking the tyranny of Buonaparte, although admiring him as a General, and becoming obnoxious to the government by his love of freedom and republican principles, he retired from active service, retaining, however, his rank of Captain.

In 1808 and 1809, he published a magnificent edition of the works of the famous General Montecucoli, the rival of Turenne, which he dedicated to Gen.

Caffarelli, Minister of War for the kingdom of Italy, to whom Foscolo was the aid-de-camp.

In 1807, he published, at Brescia, an elegiac poem, entitled "*I Sepolcri*." He addressed it to Pindemonte, the great luminary and Nestor of Italian literature, who replied to him in some verses full of grace and sensibility.

In the same year he printed the first book of a translation of the *Iliad*, simultaneously with the first book of Monti's translation. The latter accomplished most nobly his undertaking; but Foscolo never published more than the first and third book. The latter came out in 1821, and is remarkable, amongst other things, for its conciseness—the 431 verses of the original being rendered into 522 Italian endecasyllables.

About the year 1809, Monti, who was professor of literature at the University of Pavia, being appointed by Napoleon Historiographer of the kingdom of Italy, Foscolo was called to fill up his place at the University. He opened his course with one of the strongest, most liberal, and finely-written speeches ever composed by an Italian—"Dell' Origine e dell' Ufficio della Letteratura." This speech, the character of the man, and the spirit of his lectures, alarmed the liberal Napoleon, who (it is believed chiefly on account of Foscolo's boldness) by a most despotic and arbitrary mandate, suppressed the professorships of literature in the three Universities of Pavia, Padua, and Bologna. Thus was Foscolo dismissed, after having enjoyed the dignity of professor only two months.

In 1812, he wrote another tragedy, "*Ajace*," which was represented at Milan, in the Theatre Della Scala, producing the greatest sensation, and exciting the jealousy of the government, the public having discovered that it was a satire against "the master of the world;" for, under the name of *Ajace*, they recognised General Moreau, Napoleon being supposed designed under the name of Ulysses, &c. This tragedy has not been printed. Its author was on the point of being exiled when his friend, General Pino, averted the sentence by sending him to Mantua on a military mission. From Mantua he proceeded to Gascony, where he settled, and began to study the English language with great perseverance and success. He soon attained in it such a proficiency as to be enabled to give to the world an Italian translation, the best translation that had ever been made, of *Sterne's Sentimental Journey*; it appeared in 1813, under the feigned name of *Dedimo Chierico*,

Yorick's supposed clerk. It is accompanied by pungent and satirical notes, and a life of the pretended translator.

When Italy was invaded by the Austrians in 1814, Foscolo, indignant at the manner in which his countrymen received their yoke, revisited Milan, where he was appointed to the rank of Major by the Regency of the Italian Kingdom; and aided the government by his counsels and his pen. He was the author of numerous proclamations addressed to the citizens and the army, to excite them to combat for their independence. At Milan he became acquainted with many English officers, and he laboured strenuously, but unsuccessfully, to interest the British Government in favour of Italian freedom. He remained at Milan till Murat declared war against Austria; but, having then become an object of suspicion to the Austrian Government, he travelled into Switzerland, and thence into Russia.

Foscolo at length in 1815 came over to England, his reputation secured him a good reception from our most distinguished literati, and from some of the highest of the nobility and people of fashion. He took a great part in the contest about the *Æolic Digamma*, and having built a cottage in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, in London, where he lived, he gave it the title of *Digamma Cottage*. This residence, with that love of expence which was one of his principal characteristics, was adorned with furniture of the most costly description; at one time he had five magnificent carpets, one under another, on his drawing-room, and no two chairs in his house were alike. His tables were all of rare and curious woods. Some of the best busts and statues (in plaster) were scattered through every apartment,—and on those he doated with a fervour scarcely short of adoration. In a letter to a friend, he says, "I can easily undergo all privations, but my dwelling is always my work-shop, and often my prison, and ought not to distress me with the appearance of misery, and I confess, in this respect, I cannot be acquitted of extravagance."

Speaking afterwards of the costliness of his furniture, he observes, 'they encompass me with an air of respectability, and they give me the illusion of not having fallen into the lowest circumstances. I must also declare that I will die like a gentleman, on a clean bed, surrounded by the Venuses, Apollos, and the Graces, and the busts of great men; nay, even among flowers, and, if

possible, while music is breathing around me. Far from courting the sympathy of posterity, I will never give mankind the gratification of ejaculating preposterous sighs, because I died in a hospital, like Camoens, or like Tasso; and since I must be buried in your country, I am happy in having got, for the remainder of my life, a cottage, independent of neighbours, surrounded by flowery shrubs, and open to the free air:—and when I can freely dispose of a hundred pounds, I will build a small dwelling for my corpse also, under a beautiful oriental plane tree, which I mean to plant next November, and cultivate, *con amore*, to the last year of my existence. So far, I am indeed an epicure, but in all other things, I am the most moderate of men. I might vie with Pythagoras for sobriety, and even with great Scipio for continence."—Poor Foscolo! these dreams were far, very far from being realized. Within a short time after, his cottage, and all its beautiful contents, came to the hammer, and were distributed. A wealthy goldsmith now inhabits the dwelling of the poet of Italy.

Since his arrival in this country, Foscolo has published a tragedy called "*Riciarda*," a learned introduction to the novels of Boccaccio; some Essays on Petrarch, written in the English language in 1823, and a "*Discorso sul testo di Dante*," in 1826.

He has contributed many articles to our most respectable periodicals, and we can assert that the following were written by him: Two articles on Dante in the 29th and 30th volumes of the *Edinburgh Review*.—One on the "*Narrative Italian Poetry*," in the 21st volume of the *Quarterly Review*.—One on Wiffen's Translation of the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, in the 12th number of the *Westminster Review*.—One on Cassanova's *Memoires Historiques*, in the 14th number of the same publication.

Foscolo was in person about the middle height, and somewhat thin, remarkably clean and neat in his dress,—although, on ordinary occasions, he wore a short jacket, trousers of coarse cloth, a straw hat, and thick heavy shoes;—the least speck of dirt on his own person, or on that of any of his attendants, seemed to give him real agony. His limbs were remarkably well formed; and this circumstance he regarded with no little pride, frequently adding, to any remark upon it, the observation, that Nature always gave "a good body with a good mind;"—when the instance of Pope, or Gifford, or any other were referred to, as a proof to the contrary, he

would exclaim, 'Pshaw, it is *one*,' or seriously argue, that those and other individuals had not 'a good mind,' according to the sense in which he understood the term. His countenance was of a very expressive character, his eyes were penetrating, although they occasionally betrayed a restlessness and suspicion which his words denied; his mouth was large and ugly, his nose drooping, in the way that physiognomists dislike, but his forehead was splendid in the extreme,—large, smooth, and exemplifying all the power of thought and reasoning for which his mind was so remarkable. It was, indeed, precisely the same as that which is seen in the prints of Michael Angelo; he has often heard the comparison made, and by a nod assented to it. He was partially bald, and the hair that remained was thinly scattered. It had been red, and his whiskers (which were enormous) remained so. The whole countenance was very peculiar; it was such as, to the most casual observer, bespoke one who was not of the common order of mankind, but it may be questioned whether it was prepossessing.

In his living, Foscolo was remarkably abstemious. He seldom drank more than two glasses of wine, but he was fond of having all he eat and drank of the very best kind, and laid out with great attention to order. He always took coffee immediately after dinner.

His conversation, when in a calm frame of mind, was highly interesting and profitable; his delivery eloquent in Italian, but in French or English, from his remarkable impetuosity, it was a singular medley of language. When warmed with his subject, he displayed a degree of vivacity and energy, which, in our colder climate, and with our more subdued feelings, seem to border on irritability and want of self-command. He is stated to have been concerned in more than one duel. One of these, from his own account, was with a Frenchman, who having insulted a mere youth, one of Foscolo's countrymen, the latter took upon himself the quarrel. The parties agreed to fight with pistols according to the Italian method of duelling. Here no seconds are required; the principals may approach and fire as near one another as they please; but the first who fires, leaves his enemy the advantage of drawing close up to him, and putting an end to his existence. As they drew nigh, the least courageous is always most eager to fire; if he fail, he is quite at the other's mercy. The Frenchman, we are told, fired at con-

siderable distance, and missed his aim. Foscolo then approached with fierce and threatening gestures, his pistol presented in the manner of the Italian duellists, gradually drawing nearer, with his eye fixed upon his victim. By the time he reached him, the Frenchman's perturbation was so great that he sank upon his knees, unable longer to support this awful ceremony. Foscolo placed the pistol to his head; but discharged the contents in the air. The shock, however, was such as nearly to deprive the Frenchman of his existence; and completely cured him of duelling—according to the Italian fashion. The other duel, he himself stated, was fought in England, in which, to express his contempt for his adversary, he refused to fire, declaring he was not deserving of being met upon the footing of a gentleman; at the same time flinging the pistol with the utmost passion, at his adversary's head.

The Countess Isabella Albrizzi, who knew him well, has thus sketched his character:—"A warm friend, clear as the mirror itself, that never deceives, and never conceals. Ever kind, generous, grateful; though his virtues appear those of savage nature, when compared with the sophisticated reasoners of our times, I think he would tear his heart from his bosom, if he thought that a single pretension was not the unconstrained and free movement of his soul."

A subscription is proposed for placing a tablet to Foscolo in the Church of Chiswick, where he was buried. There is a private portrait of him etched by the elegant burin of Mrs. Dawson Turner, from a picture painted by Fradille in 1816.

J. G. EICHHORN.

June 25. At Gottingen, aged 74, the celebrated oriental and biblical scholar, J. Gottfried Eichhorn.

This distinguished writer commenced his literary career by three works that at once established his reputation for a profound knowledge of oriental history and literature; viz. *A History of the Trade of the East Indies*, from the time of Mohammed, which appeared in 1775; *A View of the most Ancient Historical Records of the Arabians*; and a *Treatise on their Oldest Coins*. His great work on *Biblical Criticism* commenced in 1782, and was completed, in 1810, with the tenth volume; his *Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature*, and his *Introduction to the Old and New Testament*, are monuments of his unwearied industry and research, and would alone have

sufficed to establish his fame all over Europe. But, besides these valuable and important works, the learned world is indebted to him for the plan of a General History of the Sciences and of Literature, which was commenced in 1796, by various men of letters in Germany. As a general introduction to this series, Eichhorn wrote his *Geschichte der Cultur und Literatur des Neueren Europa*, but he did not proceed with it beyond the first two volumes, so that it remains incomplete. He afterwards began, however, A General History of Literature from its origin. In addition to the preceding voluminous labours, he wrote A History of the French Revolution, in two volumes; A Course of General History; The History of the Three Last Centuries, the third edition of which appeared in three volumes, in 1818; and his *Antiqua Historia ex ipsis Veterum Scriptorum Narrationibus contexta*. His last work was a History of the House of Guelph, published at Hanover, 1817. Since the year 1813, he was the conductor of the *Gottingenschen Gelehrten Anzeigen*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. In Jamaica, aged 25, the Rev. *Hugo John Belfour*. This gentleman, who was a nephew of the late Rev. Okey Belfour, minister of St. John's Wood chapel, entered into holy orders in May 1826; and, under the auspices of the Bishop of London, was appointed to a curacy on the Island of Jamaica, with the best prospects of preferment. During the short period of his Clerical career, his conduct procured him the approbation of the district; and from the zeal and ability he displayed in his sacred function, he would doubtless, had his life been prolonged, have become an ornament to the Church. Possessing, with much facility of composition, poetical talents of no common order, his reputation as a scholar and a man of genius rendered him well-known, while in England, in the literary circles. He was the author of the "Vampire" and "Montezuma," two dramatic pieces of merit, which he published, with other poems, under the assumed name of St. John Dorset.

Nov. 11. At Clifton, in his 50th year, the Rev. *Wm. Smith Knott*, B.A. Rector of Bawdrip, Som. to which he was presented in 1806 by the Rev. S. Simmons.

Nov. 13. At Cromwell Rectory, Notts, the Rev. *Charles Fynes Clinton*, D.C.L. senior Prebendar of Westminster Rector of St. Margaret's in that city and of Cromwell. He was descended from a younger son of Henry, 2d Earl of Lincoln (who died in 1616), viz. Sir Henry Clinton, who was generally known by the name of Fynes.

The same was the paternal name of the deceased dignitary, who added that of Clinton within the last few years. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1776; D.C.L. 1788, was elected a Prebendary of Westminster in the latter year, and was presented to the living of Cromwell in 1789, by his kinsman the Duke of Newcastle, the chief of the Clintons. He succeeded to the living of St. Margaret's, Westminster, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, in 1798. Dr. Clinton had three sons: 1. Henry, who married first a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde of Newark, and secondly, Catharine, 3d daughter of Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Bangor; 2. Clinton-James, M.P. for Aldborough; 3. The Rev. Charles-James.—This venerable person has carried with him to the grave the sincere regret of his parishioners.

The evil that men do lives after them:

The good is oft interred with their bones.

The most useful characters in the sphere of ordinary life are not those which form the usual subjects of panegyric. The continued and gentle operation of a well-spent life is unobserved and unostentatious. Such was the tenour of the life of the departed. In it, however, the charity and good-will of that religion, of which he was a minister, were not to be mistaken. The poor of Westminster will remember the hand that liberally ministered to their wants; and the love of peace and harmony, which guided his actions and threw their grace upon his demeanour, will not soon be forgotten.

Nov. 13. At Bonby Vicarage, Linc. aged 64, the Rev. *John Hildyard*, Vicar of Bonby and Horkstow, Rector of Grimboldby, and for above 20 years an active magistrate for the division of Lindsey. He was presented to Bonby by the late Lord Yarborough in 1798, to Horkstow by the same patron in 1808, and to Grimboldby in the latter year by Dudley North, esq.

Nov. 19. At Foxfield Vicarage, Wilts, advanced in age, the Rev. *Lewis Evans*, incumbent of that parish, to which he was presented in 1788 by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Nov. 24. At Winchester, aged 67, the Rev. *John Hopkins*, Precentor and senior Minor Canon of that Cathedral, Chaplain to Winchester College, and Vicar of Wanborough, Wilts. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1779, being the 7th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1783; and was presented to Wanborough in 1803 by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Nov. 26. At Bath, aged 76, the Rev. *John Hony*, Vicar of Liskeard in Cornwall, to which he was presented by Dr. Peter Frye Hony in 1795.

Nov. 26. At Bocking, Essex, aged 79, the Rev. *Wm. Jameson*.

Nov. 27. At Leith, in the 80th year of

his age, and the 46th of his ministry, the Rev. *John Colquhoun*, D.D. brother of the Rev. James Colquhoun, of Hull. He published "A Treatise on Spiritual Comfort, 1813," 12mo.

Nov. 29. At Purton Vicarage, Wilts, aged 80, the Rev. *John Prower*, for 56 years the resident incumbent of that parish. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1762; and was presented to Purton in 1771 by Dr. Hume, then Bp. of Salisbury.

Dec. 1. At his seat, Bushy Hall, Yorkshire, aged 81, the Rev. *George Marwood*, senior Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Vicar of Amport, Hants. He attained the former preferment in 1784, and his living within the last few years on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter.

Dec. 13. Aged 74, the Rev. *A. Waugh*, D.D. for nearly 46 years Minister of the Scots' church in Well-street, Oxford-st.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

At Greenwich Hospital, Andrew Brown, at the advanced age of 105 years and nine months. The veteran had been an inmate of the College 50 years, having entered in 1777. He had, for some time previous to his decease, been in the ward appropriated to the helpless, but still he retained his uncommon good health, and on the day preceding his death he sang two songs to his brother pensioners, many of whom are closely bordering on a century.

Nov. 19. In George-st. Portman-square, Mary, relict of T. Ledwich, esq. of Dublin.

Nov. 22. Aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of William Lincoln, esq. of Hatton-garden.

Nov. 23. Thomas Rouse, esq. Principal Export Surveyor to the Excise.

Aged 57, Isaac Newton, esq. late of Leicester-square.

In Meeklenburgh-square, Mrs. Oxenford, late of Camberwell.

Nov. 25. Aged 71, John Farley, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Pentonville, aged 60, John Williams, esq. for many years an eminent solicitor.

Nov. 28. At the Grove, Kentish-town, aged 71, Eliz. relict of James Hooman, esq. of Habberly-house near Kidderminster.

Nov. 26. In Castle-street, Holborn, aged 66, Dr. Poynter, Roman Catholic Bishop of the London District.

Nov. 28. At the house of his brother-in-law, in Great Surrey-st. aged 51, Joseph Clarke, M.D. formerly of Enfield.

Nov. 29. Margaret Clarke, wife of the Rev. Edw. Chaplin, of Camden-town.

William Burnet, esq. of Sherborne, Clerk of the Peace for Dorsetshire.

Dec. 2. In Clarges-street, aged 51, John Moorhouse, esq.

Dec. 4. Aged 82, John Daly, esq. of Upper Thames-street.

In Cork-street, James Marwood Elton, esq. of Greenway, Devonshire.

Dec. 5. In John-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 35, Capt. Robert Winthrop Yates, R. N.

Aged 97, Mr. N. R. Ledwich, solicitor, late of College-hill.

Dec. 6. In Orchard-street, Portman-sq. Caroline, eldest dau. of late Rev. Alexander Thistlethwayte, Rector of West Tytherby, Hants.

Aged 63, Tho. Smith, esq. of the Polygon, Somers-town.

In George-st. Portman-square, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. George Russell, E. I. C.

Dec. 12. At Earl's Court, Old Brompton, aged 75, Mary, relict of J. Gunter, esq.

In Canonbury-square, aged 53, William Thurlby, esq.

Dec. 13. At the house of her son-in-law, Lord le Despenser, in Nottingham-place, aged 81, Alice, widow of Sam. Eliot, esq. of Antigua. Her third and youngest dau. was the second wife of the late Earl of Errol, and mother of the present Earl; she died in 1812. Lady le Despenser is her second daughter.

In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, Henry Till, esq. late of Upper Clapton.

In Wellclose-square, aged 41, William Sharp Handasyde, esq.

Dec. 15. Aged 84, Mr. S. Staunton, of the Strand, bookseller.

Dec. 17. In Baker-st. aged 76, the relict of W. Baldwin, esq. of Lower Brook-st.

Dec. 18. At Kensington, aged 15, Sarah Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Payler, M. A. formerly Rector of Patricksbourne, in Kent, and afterwards of Bermondsey, by Maria, grand-daughter of the late Anthony Highmore, esq. This amiable young lady was buried at Camberwell.

BUCKS.—Nov. 28. At Buckingham, aged 70, Susannah, relict of Tho. Hearn, esq.

At High Wycombe, aged 90, the widow of Sam. Rotton, esq. ald. of that borough.

DERBYSHIRE.—Nov. 15. At Chesterfield, in his 77th year, John Elam, esq. surgeon, an alderman of that corporation.

DORSET.—Nov. 28. At Weymouth, the wife of Thos. Seagram, M. D. of Penleigh-house, near Westbury, and eldest sister of T. H. H. Phipps, esq. of Leighton-house, and Major Phipps, of the Royals.

Lately.—At Cranbourne Lodge, aged 74, David Park, esq.

Dec. 6. Of a paralytic seizure, the wife of Major-Gen. Cole, R. M.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 29. Frances, wife of W. Dyer, esq. of Cromhall-court.

At Bristol, Agatha, third dau. of Philip John Miles, esq.

Nov. 30. Aged 87, Mrs. Eliz. Thompson, of St. James-place, Kingsdown.

Dec. 3. At Bristol, aged 17, William, second son of Wm. Leigh, esq.

Dec. 5. At Cheltenham, aged 57, Thos.

Wilson Patten, esq. of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and Wotton Park, Staffordshire; next brother to Peter Patten Bold, of Bold, esq. He was formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Royal Lanc. Militia; he married in 1800 Eliz. eldest dau. of Nath. Hyde, of Ardwick, esq. and hath issue Thomas, John, and Eliz.

Dec. 6. At Bristol, aged 85, the relict of Nath. Gifford, esq.

At Clifton, Miss Jones, the last surviving child of late James Jones, esq. of Portland-square, Bristol.

HANTS—*Nov. 15.* At Southampton, the wife of Robert Langford, esq. of Upper Harley-st. London, and eldest dau. of Henry Harson Simpson, esq. of Bittern Manor-house.

Nov. 18. At Hambledon, the relict of Adm. George Gayton, of Portsmouth.

At Portsmouth, suddenly, as he was preparing to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edgecombe, Lieut. Wm. Atkins, R. N.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Col. Philott, R. A.

Oct. 2. At Spring Hill, Isle of Wight, Mary, wife of George Shedden, esq. of Bedford-square, London.

Dec. 2. At Ropley Vicarage, aged 15, Rachel Baines, second dau. of the Rev. S. Maddock.

Dec. 6. Aged 88, Wm. Knapp, Esq. of Winchester.

HERTS.—*Dec. 3.* At Kingsbury, St. Alban's, Stephen Smith, esq.

Dec. 10. At Much Hadham, in his 76th year, James Wildman, esq.

HUNTS.—*Nov. 27.* At Kimbolton, Miss Welstead, dau. of the late Chas. Mar. Welstead, esq. This amiable lady, in whom the poor of her neighbourhood have lost their best friend, has bequeathed 50*l.* to the Kimbolton Benevolent Society, of which she was the institutor and patroness. See some lines to her memory in p. 550.

KENT.—*Oct. 7.* At the seat of her father, Wilderness Park, aged 35, Lady Caroline Anne Stewart. She was the youngest of the three daughters of John Jeffreys, the first and present Marquess of Camden, K.G. by Frances, dau. and heir of Wm. Molesworth, esq.; was married to Alex. Robert Stewart, esq. M. P. for co. Londonderry, (cousin to the Marq. of Londonderry,) July 28, 1825; and died without surviving issue.

Nov. 19. At his seat, South Park, Penshurst, Richard Allnutt, esq. The tomb which this gentleman erected to his daughter, preserved so carefully, and decorated so tastefully, is well known to all the sentimental frequenters of Tunbridge Wells.

Mrs. W. Hillman, mother-in-law of John Hillman, esq. of Manor-house, Deptford.

Nov. 26. At Yew Cottage, Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Lawrence, sister of Mr. Sam. Spring, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

At Eythorne, the Rev. John Giles, 34 years Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Dec. 5. At Tunbridge Wells, Peter Thos. Richardson, esq. of Leyton, Essex, third son of Chris. Richardson, esq. of Limehouse.

Dec. 7. On Woolwich-common, aged 64, Capt. Samuel Percy Newell, 4th Foot, and formerly of the Oxfordshire militia.

Dec. 11. Aged 74, Robert Rowley, esq. surgeon, of Park-place, Greenwich.

Dec. 14. At Southend, aged 41, Capt. Thomas Forster, R. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov. 27.* At Aswardby, in her 73d year, Janet, wife of Rich. Brackenbury, esq. to whom she had been married more than half a century.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 22.* At Brentford, aged 73, the widow of George Nairne, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside.

Nov. 29. At Twickenham, aged 71, the widow of Thomas Ingram, esq.

Dec. 4. At Spring Grove, Hampton, aged 67, John Twining, esq.

Dec. 13. Mary, wife of James Renshaw, esq. of Westbourne Lodge, Middlesex, dau. of John Mitford, esq. of Mitford, Northumberland.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 16.* Aged 21, Mary Ann, youngest dau. of Jonathan Matchett, esq. of Lakenham next Norwich. This amiable and lamented individual was most "lovely in her life"—a sweet pattern of the meek, ingenuous, and modest virtues.—See our Poetry, in Supplement.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Nov. 22.* At Oundle, aged 74, William Walcot, esq.

Dec. 15. At Harpole, aged 32, Mary Jane, wife of Hon. Rev. Tho. Laurence Dundas, R. of that parish, and brother to Lord Dundas. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. James Bousquet, of Hardingstone, in the same county; was married July 25, 1816; and had issue: Charlotte-Mary; Thomas-James; George, who died in 1820; Robert-Bruce; Margaret; Louisa; and Anne.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Nov. 19.* At Bletchington Park, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Amersham, and third dau. of Arthur Annesley, esq.

Dec. 8. At Oxford, aged 70, Eliz. relict of the Right Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Balliol College.

Dec. 12. At Oxford, aged 45, Nich. Eaton, esq. He was a member of the Council Chamber, and last year served the office of Bailiff.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 18.* At Brislington, aged 77, the widow of T. M. Young, esq. of Netherexe House, Devon.

Nov. 20. At Beaufort House, Bath, aged 72, Adam Dolmage, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Nov. 29. Lady Waller, wife of the Rev. Sir Chas. Townsend Waller, of Writhling-

ton House, near Bath, and 3d Bart. of Lisbrian, co. Tipperary.

Dec. 4. At Bridgewater, Anne, wife of Thos. Pike, esq.

At Bathampton, aged 73, Harry Salmon, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Bath.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 6. At Metchley Abbey, Catherine, wife of William Neville, esq.

SUFFOLK — Dec. 2. At Bungay, Emily, wife of Robert Camell, M. D. and relict of Admiral George Vandeput.

SURREY. — Dec. 15. At Sutton-place, near Guildford, Mary, wife of John Smallpiece, esq.

SUSSEX. — At Brighton, aged 45, Capt. Thomas Phipps, R. N.

At Eastbourne, aged 70, Mr. John Pen-drill, the representative of the preserver of Charles II.; see some notices respecting his family in vol. xci. i. 290, 519. His son, who formerly kept the Royal Oak at Lewes, is now clerk at the Gloucester Hotel, Brighton, and succeeds to the pension awarded to the guardian of Royalty.

Dec. 1. At Hastings, aged 46, Charlotte, wife of John Goldsworthy Shorter, esq.

Dec. 9. At Brighton, Susannah Maria, wife of John Paine Berjew, esq. M.P.

WARWICKSHIRE. — Nov. 27. At Ladywood House, near Birmingham, the relict of Sir William Essington, K. C. B.

WILTS. — Nov. 11. At Corsham, aged 69, Lieut.-col. John Alex. Castelman, on half-pay of the 9th Foot. He was nephew to the late Mr. John Castelman, surgeon at Bristol, and was appointed Lieut. 69th Foot in 1780, Captain 51st Foot 1791, brevet Major 1796, in 51st Foot 1800, and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1802.

YORKSHIRE. — Nov. 21. At Doncaster, aged 70, Lieut. Hugh Parker, of the Staff of the 3d West York Reg. of Militia, which regiment he joined in 1798.

Nov. 11. Mrs. Harrison, of Thornton, near Pickering, dau. of Ralph Hardwick, esq. of Allerstone.

Nov. 18. At Gate Helmsley, near York, Mrs. Farrow, wife of the Rev. J. Farrow.

At Heptonstall, the wife of Rev. Joseph Charnock, and mother of Rev. Jas. C. Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Nov. 22. The widow of John Lee, esq. of Leeds.

At Hull, aged 65, Mary, relict of Francis Day, esq.

Dec. 3. In his 65th year, Rich. Townend, esq. of the firm of Townend and Bayldon, solicitors, and for many years Common Clerk of York.

Dec. 8. At Darlington, Mr. Rich. W. Johnston, Clerk of the Peace for the East Riding.

Dec. 9. At Leeds, the widow of Captain Wright, of the Durham Militia, and sister to W. Skinner, esq. Stockton.

WALES.—Nov. 28. Tho. Hill, esq. of Blaenavon, Monmouthshire.

SCOTLAND.—At Grant-lodge, Elgin, Lady Anne-Margaret Grant, sister to the Earl of Scafield. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir James Grant of Grant, by Jean only dau. of Alex. Duff, esq. of Hatton, and grand-dau. of Wm. first Earl of Fife. This Lady and her sisters had the precedence of Earls' children granted to them, July 31, 1822.

IRELAND.—Nov. 14. At Blenheim Hill, near Waterford, aged 80, Henry Ridgeway, esq. a member of the Society of Friends, and father of the mercantile body of Waterford.

ARROD.—May 18. At Nuserrabad, East Indies, of *cholera morbus*, aged 25, Maria Constantia-Parker, wife of Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th Native Inf. and fourth dau. of the late Rev. R. Barker Bell.

June 25. At Masulipatam, aged 22, Lieut. James Legge Willis, 38th N. I.

Sept. 30. At Pensacola, aged 42, John Home Purves, esq. for the last four years British Consul at that place. He was eldest son of Sir Alexander Purves, the fifth and late Baronet of Purves-hall, in Berwickshire, by his second wife Mary, dau. of Sir James Home, seventh and present Bart. of Blackadder; and was consequently half-brother to Sir William the present Baronet of the Purves family, who assumed the names of Hume-Campbell, on the death of the last Earl of Marchmont.

Oct. 30. At his seat of Bentage, in Westphalia, the Duke of Loth Corswaren, reigning Prince of Rheina Wolbeck. As he has left no children, he is succeeded by the son of his late brother, Duke Charles, who was Colonel in the service of the Netherlands, and died at the Castle of Uccle, Nov. 16, 1822.

Nov. 10. In Malta, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Campbell Wylly, C. B. late commanding the 95th reg. He was appointed Lieut. 7th foot, 1805; Capt. 1811; brevet Major in March 1815; and Lieut.-Col. June 18th following. He served in Spain and Portugal as Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Pakenham, and also in the same capacity in America; was engaged in the expedition against New Orleans, and sent home by Sir J. Lambert with the dispatches, in which he was very honourably mentioned. He subsequently served in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo.

Nov. 11. In Hamburg, in his 52d year, Tho. Goulton Hesleden, esq., of the late firm of Fontenay and Hesleden, merchants. He was the third son of the late William Hesleden, esq. of Barton-upon-Humber, and nephew to Thos. Hasleden, esq. of North Ferriby, near Hull.

Nov. 22. At Jersey, aged 58, Robert Shepard, esq. late of Camberwell.

Lately. At Marseilles, Abraham Solomon,

M. D. of Gilead-house, near Liverpool, and formerly of Birmingham.

The Baron de Stael. Hissister, the Duchess de Broglie, is now the only remaining child of Madame de Stael, Necker's celebrated daughter.

In Wilkes county, United States, aged 93, Hannah, relict of Major-Gen. Elijah Clark. She attended her husband through many interesting periods of the American revolution, and had often experienced the distressing vicissitudes of war. She once had her house burnt, with all its contents, during the absence of her husband, by a pillaging party; and was turned out to seek shelter as she could, with a family of several children. She was afterwards robbed of the horse on which she was riding to meet her wounded husband near the North Carolina line. During part of the campaigns in which Gen. Clark was engaged, she accompanied him; and on one occasion had her horse shot under her, while two children were on its back with her. She was at the siege of Augusta, and present when the garrison under Brown capitulated; and many of the prisoners, then and at other times taken by her husband, experienced her benevolence and hospitality.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

Part i. p. 90. At a meeting of the East India proprietors on the 26th of September,

the sum of 20,000*l.* was granted to the present Marquis of Hastings, in consideration of his father's eminent services as Governor-general in India. The confined circumstances in which, for a nobleman of his rank, the Marquis is left, were thus stated by the Chairman. He had only an entailed property of about 4,000*l.* a year, and nothing but the bare boards of two mansions. The furniture and personalties necessary to enable him to live in them, were subject to pecuniary obligations of the late Marquis. It was therefore with the object of relieving those appurtenances that he proposed the present grant, by which he should hope that the Marquis would be enabled to live in one of those mansions, and to receive his mother and his sister in the other. The Marquis of Hastings had lived in India for a longer period than any other Governor-general, excepting Warren Hastings. When he assumed the government, the Company's paper was at a discount: when he left India it was at a high premium, and a surplus revenue had been created. The hon. Chairman also adverted to the skilful and successful manner in which the noble Marquis had carried on, and concluded the Nepaulese, and Pindarree war. It should be remembered, that a munificent present of 60,000*l.* was before voted by the Company to the late Marquis at his retirement from India.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 21, to December 25, 1827.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 563	} 1131	Males	- 584	} 1119
Females	- 568		Females	- 535	
Whereof have died under two years old				333	
<hr/>					
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

Between	{	2 and 5	120	50 and 60	391
		5 and 10	35	60 and 70	145
		10 and 20	46	70 and 80	88
		20 and 30	76	80 and 90	31
		30 and 40	75	90 and 100	6
		40 and 50	103	100 and 110	0

Whereof have died under two years old 333

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Imperial Average, per Quarter, of the Six Weeks ended Dec. 7, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 7	31 4	22 4	34 4	43 2	45 7

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 24:	
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	1,659 Calves 70
Pork.....	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.....	12,890 Pigs 130

COAL MARKET, Dec. 24, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 82*s.* 0*d.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, December 24, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham . . .	135	£. —	East London . . .	124½ 0	£. 5 0
Barnsley	300 0	12 0	Grand Junction . . .	65 0	3 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.) . .	303 0	12 10	Kent	30½ 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav. . .	140 0	6 0	Manchester & Salford . .	35 0	—
Coventry	1220 0	44 & bs.	South London . . .	90 0	—
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex . . .	71½ 0	3 0
Croydon	2 10	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	170	7 0	Alliance	½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	70 0	4 5	Albion	58 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester . .	112½ 0	3 15	Atlas	9 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde . . .	590 0	25 0	British Commercial . .	4⅜ 0	5½ p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire . . .	—	2 10
Grand Junction . . .	311 0	13 0	Eagle	4 0	0 5
Grand Surrey . . .	52½ 0	3 0	Globe	150½ 0	7 0
Grand Union	27 0	1 0	Guardian	21 0	—
Grand Western . . .	8 0	—	Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Imperial Fire . . .	97½ 0	5 0
Huddersfield	17½ 0	—	Ditto Life	8 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon . . .	28¾ 0	1 5	Norwich Union . . .	—	1 10
Lancaster	31 0	1 10	Protector Fire . . .	1 2 0	0 1 4
Leeds and Liverpool . .	395 0	16 0	Provident Life . . .	18 0	0 18
Leicester	320 0	17 0	Rock Life	3⅛ 0	0 3
Leic. and North'n . . .	90	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	8 p.ct.
Loughborough . . .	3850 0	180 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell . . .	850	35 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	58 dis.	—
Monmouthshire . . .	220 0	10 0	Bolanos	50 dis.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham . .	—	0 10	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	73 pm.	—
Neath	350 0	15 0	British Iron	31 dis.	—
Oxford	—	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	20 0	—
Peak Forest	112 0	4 0	General	10 pm.	—
Regent's	25¼ 0	—	Pasco Peruvian . . .	—	—
Rochdale	101 0	4 0	Potosi	1 8	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte . . .	430	—
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0	Tlalpuxahua	90 dis.	—
Stourbridge	225 0	10 0	United Mexican . . .	18½ dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon . . .	—	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal . .	22½ dis.	—
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	295 0	16 0	Westminster Chart ^d . .	55 0	3 0
Severn and Wye . . .	22 0	1 5	Ditto, New	¾ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway . .	12 0	—	City	167½	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red . .	36 0	1 10	Ditto, New	92½	5 0
Ditto, Black	24 0	0 16 6	Imperial	3¼ dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.) . .	850 0	37 10	Phoenix	2½ pm.	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming. . .	275 0	12 0	General United . . .	18½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton . .	200 0	12 10	British	12 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks . . .	5¼	0 4	Bath	13¾ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming. . .	54 0	1 10	Birmingham	65 0	4 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford	7½ dis.	—
St. Katharine's . . .	2 dis.	4 p.ct.	Brighton	8 dis.	—
London (Stock) . . .	91 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	25½	10 8
West India (Stock) . .	211 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet . . .	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock) . .	92 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	—	—
Commercial (Stock) . .	83 0	4 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	80 0	3½ 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
Southwark	3 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7½ per cent. . .	35 0	1 10	Australian (Agricult ^l) . .	5 pm.	—
Vauxhall	22½ 0	1 0	Auction Mart	18 0	—
Waterloo	5 0	—	Annuity, British . . .	15 dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	23 0	1 2 8	Bank, Irish Provincial .	¾ pm	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.	24 0	0 19 10	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	89½ 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms .	19 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp. . .	21 pm.	—	Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From November 26, to December 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
26	40	44	38	30, 30	fair	11	45	52	44	29, 44	rain
27	40	45	37	, 31	fair	12	41	41	47	, 40	foggy
28	39	45	45	29, 98	fair	13	41	44	39	, 60	fair
29	44	45	45	, 39	fair	14	41	42	47	, 34	high wind
30	47	50	50	, 50	cloudy	15	47	50	48	, 67	cloudy
D.1	49	49	48	29, 00	cloudy, high	16	46	46	45	, 16	cloudy
2	46	46	45	, 16	rain [wind	17	45	51	45	, 80	rain
3	45	47	48	, 78	fair	18	48	52	53	, 81	rain
4	50	54	51	, 80	cloudy	19	52	52	48	, 80	rain
5	52	56	52	, 96	fair	20	45	46	42	, 60	rain
6	46	48	33	, 96	fair	21	45	47	45	, 66	cloudy
7	35	50	49	30, 20	fair, high w.	22	49	50	47	, 48	fair
8	45	48	37	29, 90	fair	23	44	46	48	, 95	fair
9	39	47	50	, 80	fair	24	50	51	42	, 80	rain
10	52	53	50	, 58	showers	25	44	46	45	30, 38	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 28, to December 27, 1827, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3. per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	217¾	85½	86¼	92¾	92½	101½	101¾	19¼	253	88 pm.	56 54 pm.	56 54 pm.
29	208½	85½	86¼	92¾	92½	101½	101¾	19¼	253	90 88 pm.	56 57 pm.	56 57 pm.
30	Hol.											
1	206	83½	84½	89½	89½	101	100½	18¾	250	---	53 51 pm.	53 51 pm.
3	---	82½	82¾	89½	89½	99½	100	18¾	246	68 65 pm.	43 41 pm.	41 44 pm.
4	203½	82	82¼	89½	89	100½	---	18¾	245	66 60 pm.	40 43 pm.	40 43 pm.
5	204	81¾	Shut	89½	89½	Shut	100½	18¾	Shut	65 73 pm.	41 44 pm.	40 45 pm.
6	205	82½	---	89½	89½	---	100½	18¾	---	70 72 pm.	44 42 pm.	44 42 pm.
7	---	82½	---	89½	89½	---	100½	18¾	---	70 72 pm.	44 42 pm.	44 41 pm.
8	---	82½	---	89½	89½	---	100½	18¾	---	70 73 pm.	43 45 pm.	43 45 pm.
10	204	82¼	---	89½	89½	---	100½	18¾	---	73 70 pm.	44 42 pm.	43 45 pm.
11	205	82¼	---	89½	89½	---	100½	18¾	---	---	42 43 pm.	42 43 pm.
12	204½	82¼	---	89½	89½	---	100½	19	---	71 72 pm.	44 42 pm.	44 42 pm.
13	---	83½	---	90	89½	---	100½	19	---	70 72 pm.	42 43 pm.	42 43 pm.
14	---	83	---	90½	89½	---	100½	19	---	70 72 pm.	42 43 pm.	42 44 pm.
15	204½	83	---	89½	89½	---	100½	18¾	---	70 72 pm.	43 45 pm.	42 45 pm.
17	206	83½	---	90½	90½	---	101½	19	---	72 pm.	44 47 pm.	44 47 pm.
18	205½	83½	---	90½	90½	---	101	19	---	73 74 pm.	46 47 pm.	46 47 pm.
19	204½	83½	---	90½	90½	---	101	19	---	73 75 pm.	46 49 pm.	46 49 pm.
20	205	83¼	---	90½	90½	---	101½	19	---	77 pm.	48 51 pm.	48 51 pm.
21	Hol.											
22	---	83½	---	90½	90½	---	101½	19½	---	85 87 pm.	55 57 pm.	55 57 pm.
24	205¾	83¾	---	90½	90½	---	101½	19½	---	87 84 pm.	58 55 pm.	58 55 pm.
25	Hol.											
26	Hol.											
27	Hol.											

South Sea Stock, Dec. 5, 91¼. Old South Sea Ann. Dec. 3, 82.—5, 82¼.—7, 82¾.—11, 82½.—20, 83½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF _____

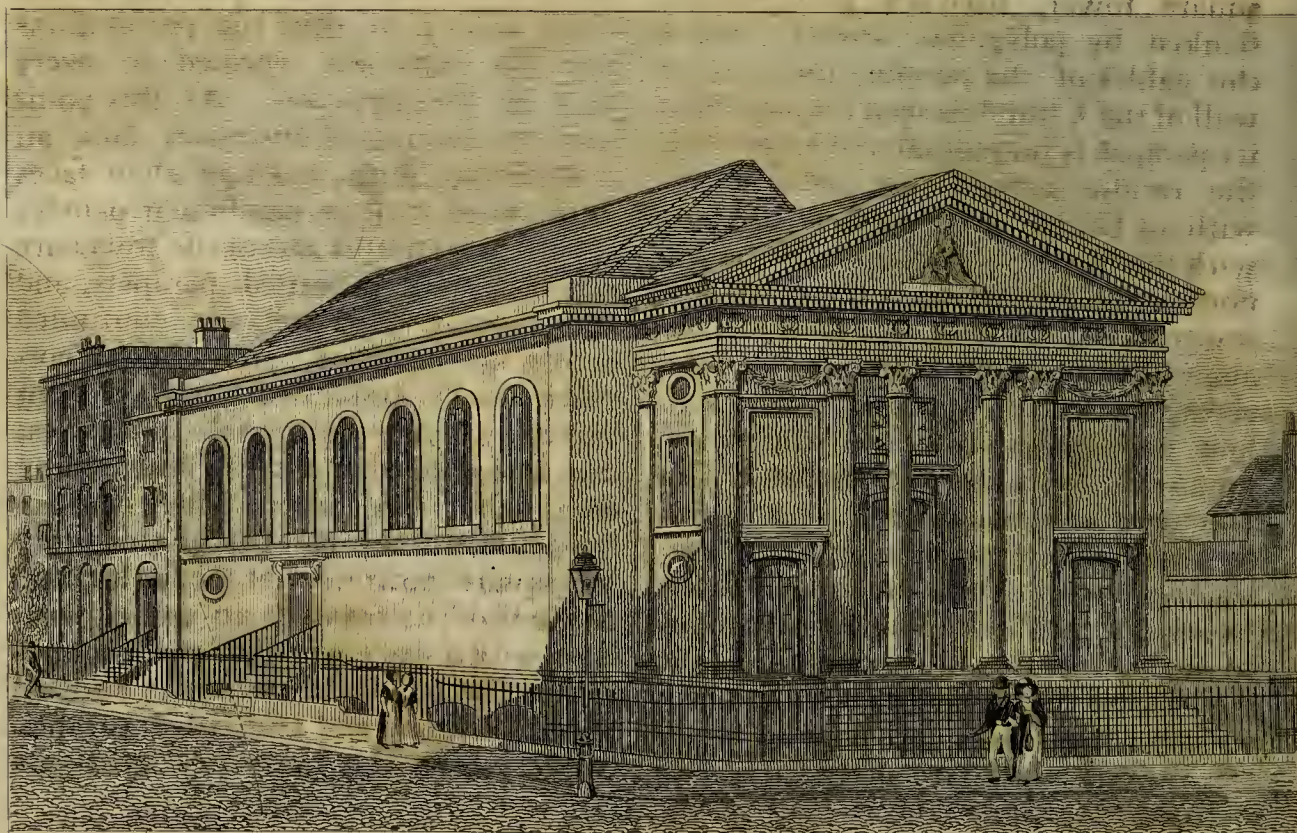
Name of Person	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Married	Children	Property	Notes
John Smith	45	M	W	Farmer	Yes	3	1000	
James Brown	35	M	W	Merchant	No	0	500	
William Jones	55	M	W	Physician	Yes	2	200	
Robert Davis	25	M	W	Teacher	No	0	100	
Thomas Wilson	60	M	W	Blacksmith	Yes	1	300	
Charles Moore	40	M	W	Lawyer	No	0	800	
Edward Taylor	30	M	W	Miner	No	0	150	
George White	50	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	400	
Frank Green	20	M	W	Student	No	0	50	
Henry Black	65	M	W	Retired	Yes	4	250	
Isaac Grey	48	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1200	
Samuel King	38	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	600	
Benjamin Lee	58	M	W	Physician	No	0	300	
Joseph Hall	28	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	100	
Samuel Adams	68	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	200	
John Miller	42	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	900	
David Clark	32	M	W	Miner	No	0	180	
George Baker	52	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	450	
William Scott	22	M	W	Student	No	0	60	
Thomas Young	72	M	W	Retired	Yes	5	350	
Charles Wright	47	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1100	
Edward King	37	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	550	
George Hall	57	M	W	Physician	No	0	350	
Frank Adams	27	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	110	
Henry Miller	67	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	220	
Isaac Clark	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	850	
Samuel Baker	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	190	
Benjamin Scott	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	480	
Joseph Young	24	M	W	Student	No	0	70	
Samuel Wright	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	6	400	
John King	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1300	
David Hall	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	650	
George Adams	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	400	
William Miller	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	120	
Thomas Clark	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	240	
Charles Baker	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	950	
Edward Scott	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	210	
George Young	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	520	
Frank Wright	24	M	W	Student	No	0	80	
Henry King	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	7	450	
Isaac Hall	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1400	
Samuel Adams	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	700	
Benjamin Miller	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	450	
Joseph Clark	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	130	
Samuel Baker	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	260	
Benjamin Scott	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1000	
Joseph Young	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	230	
Samuel Wright	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	580	
John King	24	M	W	Student	No	0	90	
David Hall	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	8	500	
George Adams	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1500	
William Miller	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	750	
Thomas Clark	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	500	
Charles Baker	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	140	
Edward Scott	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	280	
George Young	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1050	
Frank Wright	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	250	
Henry King	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	620	
Isaac Hall	24	M	W	Student	No	0	100	
Samuel Adams	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	9	550	
Benjamin Miller	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1600	
Joseph Clark	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	800	
Samuel Baker	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	550	
Benjamin Scott	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	150	
Joseph Young	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	300	
Samuel Wright	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1100	
John King	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	270	
David Hall	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	650	
George Adams	24	M	W	Student	No	0	110	
William Miller	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	10	600	
Thomas Clark	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1700	
Charles Baker	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	850	
Edward Scott	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	600	
George Young	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	160	
Frank Wright	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	320	
Henry King	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1150	
Isaac Hall	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	290	
Samuel Adams	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	680	
Benjamin Miller	24	M	W	Student	No	0	120	
Joseph Clark	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	11	650	
Samuel Baker	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1800	
Benjamin Scott	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	900	
Joseph Young	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	650	
Samuel Wright	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	170	
John King	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	340	
David Hall	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1200	
George Adams	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	310	
William Miller	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	720	
Thomas Clark	24	M	W	Student	No	0	130	
Charles Baker	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	12	700	
Edward Scott	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	1900	
George Young	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	950	
Frank Wright	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	700	
Henry King	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	180	
Isaac Hall	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	360	
Samuel Adams	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1250	
Benjamin Miller	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	330	
Joseph Clark	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	750	
Samuel Baker	24	M	W	Student	No	0	140	
Benjamin Scott	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	13	750	
Joseph Young	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2000	
Samuel Wright	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1000	
John King	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	750	
David Hall	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	190	
George Adams	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	380	
William Miller	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1300	
Thomas Clark	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	350	
Charles Baker	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	780	
Edward Scott	24	M	W	Student	No	0	150	
George Young	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	14	800	
Frank Wright	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2100	
Henry King	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1050	
Isaac Hall	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	800	
Samuel Adams	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	200	
Benjamin Miller	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	400	
Joseph Clark	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1350	
Samuel Baker	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	370	
Benjamin Scott	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	820	
Joseph Young	24	M	W	Student	No	0	160	
Samuel Wright	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	15	850	
John King	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2200	
David Hall	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1100	
George Adams	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	850	
William Miller	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	210	
Thomas Clark	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	420	
Charles Baker	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1400	
Edward Scott	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	390	
George Young	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	850	
Frank Wright	24	M	W	Student	No	0	170	
Henry King	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	16	900	
Isaac Hall	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2300	
Samuel Adams	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1150	
Benjamin Miller	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	900	
Joseph Clark	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	220	
Samuel Baker	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	440	
Benjamin Scott	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1450	
Joseph Young	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	410	
Samuel Wright	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	880	
John King	24	M	W	Student	No	0	180	
David Hall	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	17	950	
George Adams	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2400	
William Miller	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1200	
Thomas Clark	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	950	
Charles Baker	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	230	
Edward Scott	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	460	
George Young	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1500	
Frank Wright	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	430	
Henry King	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	920	
Isaac Hall	24	M	W	Student	No	0	190	
Samuel Adams	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	18	1000	
Benjamin Miller	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2500	
Joseph Clark	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1250	
Samuel Baker	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	1000	
Benjamin Scott	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	240	
Joseph Young	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	480	
Samuel Wright	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1550	
John King	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	450	
David Hall	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	950	
George Adams	24	M	W	Student	No	0	200	
William Miller	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	19	1050	
Thomas Clark	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2600	
Charles Baker	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1300	
Edward Scott	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	1050	
George Young	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	250	
Frank Wright	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	500	
Henry King	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1600	
Isaac Hall	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	470	
Samuel Adams	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	980	
Benjamin Miller	24	M	W	Student	No	0	210	
Joseph Clark	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	20	1100	
Samuel Baker	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2700	
Benjamin Scott	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1350	
Joseph Young	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	1100	
Samuel Wright	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	260	
John King	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	520	
David Hall	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1650	
George Adams	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	490	
William Miller	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	1000	
Thomas Clark	24	M	W	Student	No	0	220	
Charles Baker	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	21	1150	
Edward Scott	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2800	
George Young	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1400	
Frank Wright	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	1150	
Henry King	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	270	
Isaac Hall	69	M	W	Blacksmith	No	0	540	
Samuel Adams	44	M	W	Lawyer	Yes	3	1700	
Benjamin Miller	34	M	W	Miner	No	0	510	
Joseph Clark	54	M	W	Engineer	Yes	2	1020	
Samuel Baker	24	M	W	Student	No	0	230	
Benjamin Scott	74	M	W	Retired	Yes	22	1200	
Joseph Young	49	M	W	Farmer	No	1	2900	
Samuel Wright	39	M	W	Merchant	Yes	2	1450	
John King	59	M	W	Physician	No	0	1200	
David Hall	29	M	W	Teacher	Yes	1	280	
George Adams	69	M	W	Black				



Nash, Arch.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HAGGERSTON.

Schnobbelic del.



Newman, Arch.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS.

Schnobbelic del.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCVII. PART II.

Embellished with Views of ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Haggerston,
and of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, Moorfields;
and Representations of two ancient Gravestones found at ELLERTON, Yorkshire.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XVI.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HAGGERSTON.

Architect, Nash.

THE view we have given of this building is calculated to exhibit a general idea of the architecture of the Church, its merits and demerits. It has always occurred to us, and we have little doubt the same observation has been made by every one conversant with the ancient style of building, who may have seen this Church, that the principal faults of the design have arisen from a desire in the architect to do more than his means allowed. From this cause it is, that we see some parts of the building highly ornamented, brought into collision with others distinguished by the greatest plainness, and a façade marked by attempts at expensive decoration attached to an ugly meeting-house looking body. The west front is the only part which pretends to ornament, and in that beauties and defects are so blended together, that the admiration excited by the one, is almost destroyed by the deformity of the other. This portion is faced with stone, and consists of a square tower, between two porches flanked by polygonal towers; above the gables of the porches the western wall of the Church is seen; a portion of its parapet is horizontal and embattled, the residue carried up pedimentally without battlements, and made to unite with the tower. Viewing the several portions of the façade in the detail, the tower, it will be seen, is guarded at the angles by octagonal buttresses, and the elevation is made by string courses into four principal stories, the whole surmounted by a square lantern. The basement is distinguished by a plinth or footing of a peculiar construction, sloping inwards from the ground to the basement cornice. The principal entrance is made by a low pointed arch, the jambs and headway ornamented with various mouldings, a poor attempt to imitate similar decorations in

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ancient works. The sweeping cornice rests upon winged heads of the most extravagant design, with ludicrously horrid countenances, having large eyes and wide mouths glaring and grinning at every one who enters the Church, monsters which, if they do not bring to mind the cherubic choir of heaven, may at least serve to impress the spectator with an idea of the imps of darkness. The story immediately above this is distinguished by an acutely pointed narrow opening, rather too large for a loop-hole, but not of dimensions sufficient for a window. The third story is in altitude more than equal to the two stories already described, and a great portion of its height is mere dead wall; near the top is another loop-hole window. The fourth story is low, and contains only a square panel, with an ornamented circular perforation in it for the dial, which is represented in the engraving as perfect, although the parish have not yet thought it necessary to incur the expence of setting up a clock. The portico already described is the western face of the tower, the north and south sides are merely blanks from the roofs of the porches to the clock story; in this the perforations for the dials are repeated in every face of the elevation. At this point also the angular buttresses take an ornamental form, each of their faces being filled with perpendicular panels; the uprights of this part of the tower are finished with embattled parapets, and the angular buttresses are continued above the parapets, and end in cornices and embattled caps, from which spring octagonal pinnacles, crocketed at the angles, and ending in finials. The lantern which springs from within the parapet of this story has square buttresses at its angles, and in each of its fronts is an arched window with a single mullion and a quatrefoil in the hand; the whole is finished with a cornice and embattled parapet, above which the buttresses terminate

in crocketed pinnacles crowned with finials. The buttresses at the angles of the tower are united to the lantern by segments of arches springing from them, and forming flying buttresses, which are pierced with upright arched divisions. Returning again to the basement—the porches, it will be seen, contain entrances formed of low pointed arches, surmounted by square architraves and weather cornices, the latter resting upon hideous heads similar to those attached to the central doorway. Above the entrances are loophole windows with trefoil heads, and the whole is finished with a cornice and parapet embattled at the sides, but rising in the centres into gables, on the points of which are square crocketed pinnacles instead of crosses. The flanking towers are not merely ornamental; they contain the gallery stairs, a judicious mode of arrangement not common in Churches, but in this case very creditable to the architect's ingenuity, as much room is saved, and the stairs at the same time kept from intruding on the interior. Each of these towers is octagonal in its plan; the elevation is made into two stories; in the first is a low arched doorway destitute of mouldings, and a pointed window; the second story has a window in each unengaged side of the elevation, and has buttresses attached to the angles resting on corbels, and ending in crocketed pinnacles; the upright is finished with a cornice and embattled parapet, and the whole is crowned with an hemispherical dome, upon the surface of which lay ribs tastefully pierced with trefoil ornaments, and uniting upon the crown under a finial. From this description of the front, with the help of the Engraving, our readers may be enabled to form a judgment of the composition. As to the period in the history of English architecture to which the architectural decorations are intended to refer, we confess ourselves unable to form a judgment. The detail is excessively faulty; instead of its being selected from the works of antiquity, the paltry inventions of Wyatt and his school have been adopted, and “the fantastic order” triumphs where the pointed style ought alone to reign.

At the same time it would be unjust to deny that some merit is displayed in this façade. The upper part of the tower in particular, in many parts of

the neighbourhood, has an almost enchanting effect, but the whole is unfortunately obscured by the faultiness of the detail. The west front is the only portion of the building worthy of criticism.

The south side, seen in the engraving, is made by buttresses of trifling projection into eight divisions, each containing two windows, the upper arched, and divided into lights, by two mullions with hexagonal compartments in the head of the arch, in which, unlike every original work, the ornamental and characteristic sweeps are omitted. Precedents enough may be adduced for such windows as these, for scarcely a country Church exists which does not contain a mullioned window deprived by some bungling repairer of its ornaments; such mutilated windows have helped to mislead the professors of the modern Gothic style, who in their copies from antiquity invariably imitate the worst specimens they can find. The lower windows are square, with two mullions, having arched heads, in the style of almshouses temp. Jac. I.

The east end has in the centre, amidst a profusion of dead wall, a window of mean proportions; it contains two mullions, making the whole into three divisions with arched heads, in which the cinquefoil sweeps are introduced for the sake, no doubt, of *uniformity* in the design. The head of the arch contains an upright division, between two sub-arches, the former containing five sweeps in its head and base, and the latter a double-leaved tracery very common to ancient windows; to the points of the sweeps are attached balls, a favourite addition of the fantastic order. The elevation of this front finishes with a gable, on the angle of which is a socle, which ought to have been surmounted by a cross, a mode of decoration to which the architect seems to have had great antipathy. The north side is a copy of the southern.

The walls are built of brick with stone dressings; the plinth noticed in the west front is continued round the whole building, and the elevations are finished with a cornice and parapet.

THE INTERIOR.

In the arrangement of this portion of the structure, great credit is due to the architect for the methods which he has adopted to accommodate as large a number as possible; and as much

ingenuity is displayed, it will not be uninteresting to view these matters in detail. The central doorway leads into the basement story of the tower, which is partly formed into a porch before the principal entrance to the Church. The porches at the sides of the tower are made internally into two floors, the lower being vestibules, in which are entrances to the aisles of the Church, and also laterally to the remaining portion of the basement of the tower; and the upper forms a passage of communication between the stairs (which it will be recollected are situated in the flanking towers), to the galleries and the organ gallery, as well as a projecting gallery in front for the charity children, and the belfry; thus it will be seen that all the staircases, lobbies, &c. are contained in the western façade, and the whole of the body of the Church is devoted to the auditory. In the present Church it was necessary that a large number should be accommodated, with a regard to the strictest economy both in the room and the funds. This double object has been accomplished in a manner which has the effect of blending utility with ornament, and does great credit to the ingenuity of the architect. The stairs to the gallery are accommodated to the form of their towers, and are turned without newels. The body of the Church is divided longitudinally into a nave and side aisles, by two arcades, each consisting of eight pointed arches, the form of which is the only feature taken from the style to which they purport to belong. The pillars that sustain them are oval in their plan, their surfaces worked into various hollows, which gives them a distant resemblance to clusters of columns; the whole is crowned with a clumsy octagonal capital, composed of a torus, cavetto, and listel; the archivolts are destitute of the succession of hollows and rounds, so universal in all buildings in this style, and have the angles merely canted off; a slender torus bounds the arch instead of a sweeping cornice.

The Church is continued eastward, beyond the aisles, equal to the breadth of one division; the space is ornamented with a blank arch to correspond with the others.

The east end of the Church has a mean and miserable appearance, partly in consequence of two square rooms be-

ing constructed in the angles for vestries. These intruding deformities (it is difficult to conceive why they were not kept outside the building,) are finished with pannelling to correspond with the gallery fronts, and have much the appearance of brewers' vats. To the fronts of these vestries are attached, bracket fashion, two pulpits, one of which is applied to its proper destination, the other is used for a reading-desk. They are ornamented with upright cinquefoil headed panels. The inconsistency of two pulpits in a Church, destroys, by its absurdity, any beauty which the appendages themselves might possess. Two galleries are constructed in the north and south aisles, with white cold looking fronts, ornamented with long panels having pointed ends, set lengthways upon them. The organ is situated within the tower, which is laid open to the Church by a large arch, which, as well as the entrance from the tower, is obtusely pointed, and devoid of mouldings. In the front of the organ is a gallery for the charity children, with a sweeping front, similarly decorated to the others, and resting on iron columns. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal; that of the body is partly horizontal, but sloped at its sides, giving in section a semi-hexagon; it is only ornamented with narrow bands, crossing it above the spandrils of the arches.

Allowing the architect every credit for what is good in his building, it will not be considered too much to say, that, with the exception of the few specimens of correct detail noticed, the building presents one of the most complete specimens of "modern Gothic" ever witnessed; even the "fantastic order" has been discarded in the interior, in which it would be difficult to discover a single feature of the pointed style beyond the mere form of the arches.

The altar is only marked by a large black panel on the eastern wall above the communion-table, on which the decalogue, &c. are inscribed.

Upon the front of the western gallery is the following inscription: "This Church was built by his Majesty's Commissioners, and consecrated by William Lord Bishop of London, to the service of Almighty God, on the 29th March, 1827."

The choral service (performed by

amateurs) is in general very interesting and attractive. The Church is lighted by gas.

The estimated expence of the building was 12,496*l.* and the number of persons intended to be accommodated 1700.

ST. MARY'S (*Roman Catholic*) CHAPEL,
MOORFIELDS.

Architect, Newman.

The second subject in the engraving contains a south-east view of the metropolitan Roman Catholic Chapel of London. The exterior appearance is plain, even to meanness, an effect which has not been removed by the recent compo casing to the walls, or the paltry decorations now given to the principal front.

This latter portion of the building is in three parts, viz. a deep recess in the centre, in which are two Corinthian columns in the taste which prevailed a century ago, when the works of Batty Langley were the only authorities to which the architects of that day deemed it necessary to refer. This recess is flanked by projections guarded by pilasters at the angles, and the whole is finished by a pediment, in the tympanum of which is an unintelligible relief in plaster of uncouth workmanship, giving the idea of two inebriated females reclining against a lamp-post. It is, however, but an act of justice to the architect to add, that these works were neither executed under the directions, nor, it is apprehended, from the designs of the same gentleman who designed the interior, Mr. Newman having relinquished his office as architect, in consequence of the ill-judged parsimony which directed the execution of the exterior by inefficient workmen. The south side, seen in the engraving, gives a sufficient idea of that and the north front, to render any further description unnecessary. The west end abuts on the priests' dwelling, and is in consequence partially concealed from observation.

The interior would amply compensate for the external deficiencies, if it did not create a feeling of regret that so splendid a design should be coupled with so mean an outside. But before entering into detail, it will be necessary to observe a deviation little to be expected in a building belonging to a

Church which boasts her undeviating adherence to primitive uses. In the present edifice we see the ancient and invariable position of the altar completely reversed, it being in this Chapel at the west instead of the east end of the building. Even Protestants like ourselves have thought it a proper and laudable custom, that the altar should point to that quarter of the horizon, from whence man's hope of redemption arose; yet we see Roman Catholics, the unvarying supporters of every idle form and corruption which have arisen in the Church, amongst the first to deviate from a custom as universal as it is ancient and just. The building is made into a body and aisles, with a semicircular tribune at the altar end, as there ought to be at the same part of every Church. On each side of the building are six semicircular arches sustained upon five lofty square pillars, and two half pillars attached to the extreme walls, supporting an elliptically arched ceiling above the body of the Chapel, terminating at each extremity in a half dome, the whole being beautifully painted in vivid colours. The centre is occupied by a large panel containing the Assumption of our Lady, and the four Evangelists, distinguished by their proper attitudes, surrounded by panels square and oblong, containing Scriptural subjects, the whole being separated by belts and bands, most richly painted in imitation of mouldings in relief. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal, and painted in panels, the plane surfaces of which are in imitation of clouds. The sanctuary is separated from the body of the Church by a grand arch resting on piers, the soffit being richly panelled. If any thing is objectionable in the building, it is the private seats in the piers below this arch, which give the whole a theatrical appearance. The sanctuary is elliptical, and consists of a low wall by way of plinth, sustaining two coupled and two single columns of the Corinthian order of Como marble, copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, and truly beautiful specimens of the order they are, forming a splendid contrast to the poverty of the columns of the exterior. They support an highly enriched entablature, the frieze decorated with honeysuckles, and the cornice with Grecian tiles. The semi-

dome, which rises from the cornice, has its soffit painted with panels and foliage, and a splendid irradiation in the centre. Behind the beautiful screen thus formed, is seen the magnificent fresco painting of the Crucifixion, which it is greatly to be regretted has faded from the effects of damp. The altar is formed of the purest marble, and elevated on three flights of steps of the same material. The front is boldly curved in an ogee, and the ledger supported upon terminal angels; on this are six candlesticks, and the tabernacle sustaining the crucifix, and on the steps are six other massive candlesticks of a grand design. The arrangement of the altar, and the whole interior of the building, are so strikingly beautiful that it might serve for a model of modern church building, and much is it to be regretted that our Protestant predilections should continue to keep the cross from the altar, and persist in defacing the screen with the inscriptions which are set up in almost every church belonging to the Establishment. The altar is lighted from the roof, as in the Church of St. Sulpice at Paris, a method which, by excluding windows, keeps the attention of the spectator fixed upon the magnificent scene before him, and leads his mind from the contemplation of the picture to reflect on the awful event which he sees represented. How inferior are the fittings up and arrangements of the altars of our Churches! how inadequate to assist the serious meditations which should engage the mind of the worshipper when he turns to this sacred part of the Church! How often is his attention distracted by some incongruous object seen through the unstained window of his Church, if the accumulated dirt allows him to see any thing! The throne for the apostolic Vicar is situated on the north side of the central area of the Chapel, near to the sanctuary; and the pulpit, which is affixed to a pillar nearly opposite the latter, was the gift of Lord Arundel, and partakes too much of the glitter and show for which the Romish Church has usually been censured, and does not correspond with the magnificent but chaste decorations of the building. Two circular fountains of white marble, beautiful and chaste in their designs, are situated near the principal entrances; and in this part of the Church are seen the confessionals, with the

names of the priests to which they respectively appertain, inscribed above the apertures.

The paintings of the altar and ceilings are executed by Signor Aglio, an Italian artist; and the altar, columns, and other works in marble, by Signor Comelli of Milan.

The first stone was laid on the 5th Aug. 1817, and the Chapel was consecrated on the 20th April, 1820, by the late Rev. Dr. Poynter, the Vicar Apostolic. The whole expence of the building and embellishments amounted to 26,000*l*.*

The Chapel in White-street, in the same neighbourhood, was discontinued on the opening of the present structure, and has since been taken by the Committee of the City of London National Schools. Thus a building erected as a Roman Catholic place of worship, is now employed in actively disseminating the pure doctrines and admirable Liturgy of the reformed Catholic Church of England. At the same time that we rejoice at the enlightened toleration which our Establishment advocates and sanctions towards her adversaries, evincing by such conduct that she only relies on her own merits for the superiority she enjoys over her once powerful persecutor, we cannot help being disgusted at witnessing on the front of a conventicle recently erected close to the Chapel just described, the sacred language of the Scriptures applied to the purposes of irritation,—a proof, and a strong one too, of the weakness which the upholders of schism feel their cause possesses.

E. I. C.

POLITICAL FEATURES OF THE TIMES.

THE NATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE great supporting pillars of the British nation are Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce. By their prosperity or their decay the national welfare must be vitally affected. From their very nature they are necessarily dependant upon each other, and it is their mutual interest to cultivate and promote a reciprocity of views for the general good of the country. It is time that such a principle of feeling

* Britton's *Edifices of London*, vol. II. p. 7, from which we have gathered the various information given in this account.

and of action were universally understood, acknowledged, and adopted, by every class of the community. When the humblest mechanic can freely taste of that wonderful improvement in the arts, in science, and in general knowledge, which is now communicated through a thousand channels to every part of the kingdom; when the Press—the mighty engine of intellectual influence—is daily adding new strength to the glorious light that has burst upon the nation, and is extending from the metropolis over the most remote provinces of the empire, at once exposing and destroying, with resistless power, the darkness of ignorance, and the bulwarks of national error;—in such times as these the old narrow-minded principles, the false doctrine that “property is power,” the haughty presumption of nominal rank over mental superiority, must gradually fade and pass away. The power of mental freedom will ultimately prevail; and if it be fostered and cherished with a patriotic spirit it will doubtless promote the best interests of the people, increase the constitutional advantages of the State, and elevate England above all the nations of the earth.

By the general dissemination of knowledge among all the various ranks of society, the most influential and mischievous of our ancient prejudices are already weakened. The rich, the great, and the powerful of the land have seen that the spirit of the people has been refreshed and strengthened at the pure fountain of intellectual light. They know that a people conscious of mental improvement will think for themselves—exercise the liberty of opinion—assert their own national rights—and loosen every link in the chain of slavery. What is the natural consequence? That the higher orders must also seek improvement by a conscientious discharge of their duty in the administration of justice towards those whom Providence has placed below them. It is highly gratifying to know that such an improvement is likely to be effected. The lofty tone of the aristocracy is mellowed and softened—and the lordly proprietor of palaces and lands is impelled to acknowledge his dependance upon the industrious manufacturer and the adventurous commercialist. Thus the great national interests are gradually becoming more and more united in their

views; and this is the only sure course for the attainment of their mutual and permanent benefit.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS.

When we review the important events of the last few months—the sudden and extensive change in the Administration—the bickerings of opposition, arising from that change, which almost exclusively occupied the time of both Houses of Parliament during the last Session—and the melancholy death of that eminent Statesman whose brilliant talents had raised him to the head of the Government—we cannot but expect that the approaching meeting of the Senate will be regarded as the period for trying the strength of the reigning powers—for bringing political principles to the severest test—and for a public display of the real state of the country. It is therefore anticipated by the nation with the most intense interest.

In a season like this it would be well for the country if all party spirit could be wholly suppressed. It is this very spirit that creates dissension and engenders illiberality. It often blinds the judgment, and produces a confusion of sentiment. It too frequently indulges in spleen, and encourages the mischievous fiends of private animosity. By such a spirit the real interests of the country may be injured and sacrificed, but cannot be improved. He who sincerely regards the welfare of the people will assuredly reject it with feelings of contempt, and nobly exercise that enlightened principle, which, while it admits that every man in the empire is connected, in all his best interests, with his fellow countrymen, forcibly inculcates the liberal and instructive doctrine of equality in the distribution of national benefits—a doctrine of universal importance in securing the safety of the mighty compact which constitutes the very soul of social order in the community.

There are several great questions for the consideration of Parliament, some of which will doubtless be discussed in the course of the next Session. They will require all the energies of talent, and all the sterling advantage of deliberate investigation. On these occasions, if there be freedom of thought, unbiassed judgment, and uncompromising integrity—if every sinister motive and every unworthy principle be

banished from the mind—if the novelty of real independence be suffered to prevail—if the feelings be exalted by a dignified attachment to the general interests of the country—then, and perhaps then only, may we reasonably expect the genuine and permanent promotion of the national welfare.

As the most prominent of these questions, and the most important to the country, because they have long been before the Legislature, and produced the most alarming agitation in the minds of the people, we will offer some observations on the Corn Laws, and on the Catholic Claims.

The Corn Laws.

This subject is not only one of the most important to the rich and the powerful, but it is unquestionably the most vitally connected with the domestic welfare, and interwoven with the private feelings, of the people of every class. It brings into contact the strength of property and the physical power of numbers. This peculiar nature of the question may be regarded as almost an insurmountable obstacle to its final and satisfactory settlement. On the one side is overgrown Wealth, struggling for an increase of possessions, and on the other the countless family of Poverty, goaded by the imperious claims of nature, and strenuously demanding the common comforts of life. For the honour of humanity it is highly desirable that the former should yield to the latter—that the voice of Justice should prevail over the false persuasions of self-interest—that Reason should teach the higher orders of the people, in a country so justly renowned for intellectual improvement, to know that whatever depresses the national spirit must ultimately darken the prospects, and weaken the power of every class in the community. From the earliest ages of the world the great chain of society has been formed, and supported, and strengthened, by a connection between the golden and the iron links, and each has been dependant upon the other. Without this connection—without unanimity of feeling—without humanity from the rich towards the poor, and respect from the poor to the rich—no country, however civilized or intellectual, can be permanently happy or powerful. These considerations should actuate the minds of

those who are invested with the power of giving or withholding the bread of the people of England. An opportunity has been allowed for deliberate reflection in the minds of those noble Lords who opposed the late unsuccessful Bill. If they have become acquainted with the necessities of those to whom bread is indeed “the staff of life,” and if they thus return to their seats with an increase of knowledge upon this important subject, we may fairly anticipate an improvement in their feelings.

The Bill which passed the House of Commons in the last Session, but was successfully opposed by the powerful landed interest in the Peers, was described by Mr. Canning, upon his introduction of the liberal measure, as “the best effort of the Government to reconcile conflicting interests;” and when the Ministers thus evinced a laudable anxiety to promote the general peace and welfare of the people, they must have proceeded on the most honourable principles, and their proposed measures ought to have been received with correspondent feelings of cordiality by those who were more immediately interested in their extensive operations.

It is probable that the same measures which have been already rejected by the House of Lords—the same, at least, in principle—will be re-proposed by Ministers in the approaching Session. The nature of the subject will doubtless create a warm and very extensive discussion. It will try the feelings of affluent men—it will prove the spirit of the aristocracy. It will call into action all the powers of eloquence, and all the mental energies of selfishness will be awakened. A fair and candid examination is due to the great interests which are inseparably interwoven with and deeply involved in the question. Let us hope that it will not be prevented, nor the anxious state of the people forgotten, amidst the little bickerings of party; but rather that the deliberations will be conducted with a spirit becoming the character, the dignity, and the high importance, of the British Parliament as it ought to be—as every man who breathes the true spirit of an Englishman, and who cherishes in his heart a genuine attachment to the land of his birth, would wish it to be—an assembly constituted upon the noble

principle of perfect independence in its individual members, who are vested with authority to protect the interests and to decide upon the fate of millions.

In considering the Corn Question, the absolute necessity for which arises from the clamours of those who impute the origin of the distress among the people solely to the existing restrictions on the importation of foreign grain, it will perhaps be impossible to avoid calling forth many observations from those engaged in the discussion, which may lead to the exposure of some important facts now obscured by the veil of sophistry. Admitting that the price of bread is at present too high for the condition of the poorer classes of the people, we must in candour also admit that the price of corn is only in fair proportion to the expense of the cultivation. The farmer is burthened with enormous rents and taxes—and this is the root of the evil. Were this burthen removed—were the manufacturer and the tradesman relieved in the same way—then the jarring interests would become reconciled, the value of produce and of labour would more nearly correspond, the price of every article of domestic consumption would necessarily be reduced, and the seller would derive benefit rather than injury, while the people of every class would be better able to purchase. If the aim of the Government and of the Landowners be to relieve the country by permanent measures, it is the opinion of the most enlightened men that this is the only way by which it can be accomplished. Such an opinion is founded upon truth and justice. Truth and justice are severe yet consistent and correct investigators, steadily and firmly looking to results beneficial to the collective body of the community—not leaning to the Peer or the Commoner—the Agriculturist or the Merchant—the wealthy or the needy—not submitting to the guidance of any interested motive, nor yielding the honourable course of right principles to the secret influence of political power. Such a spirit of legislation would give new energies to an industrious and intelligent community, and create the strongest attachment between the people and the Government. Should the national claims be thus investigated and decided—whatever contention may now exist,

in the minds of those who are supposed to be jealous of their respective rights, will soon vanish and pass away; all ranks and all professions will become reconciled and satisfied; and a calm of universal domestic peace will steadily break forth, like the morning light of Heaven, gradually dispensing new blessings through the nation.

The Catholic Claims.

The Catholic Question, viewed in its political and religious combination of character, is one of the utmost importance.—It is peculiarly calculated not only to destroy the tranquillity of the public mind, but even to try the stability of the existing Government. Whether it will be revived in the next Session, is at present uncertain; but whenever it may again be brought under the consideration of Parliament, it will unquestionably give rise to an animated discussion, and excite the deepest interest throughout the empire.

It is to be lamented that in “this enlightened age,” as it is emphatically called, there are no disputes or differences of opinion so violent, so full of passion, so perfectly devoid of mildness, and therefore so *irreligious*, as those which profess to be upon the subject of *religion*! I do not hesitate to make this general observation; and I am persuaded that no reasonable person will attempt to deny the fact. Now this is one of the chief grounds upon which I would reject the asserted claims of the Roman Catholics. We have had the most dreadful proofs of what the spirit of *their* religion can do, when its followers are armed and strengthened by political power—and we have had recent specimens of that violent spirit in the language of their advocates and leaders in the sister kingdom. Such language and such conduct, when seriously considered, must appear, even to those who would willingly exercise the mild feelings of true Christian friendship in their favour, as evidence against them. It is not merely the argument of caution, but that of plain common sense, to say—if these people are taught—or rather *suffered*—by their religion, to use the most ungovernable threatenings and denunciations against those who have dared to make a public avowal of principles and sentiments opposed to their own—if such is their spirit while

in a state of professed helplessness, (for they tell us they are the most oppressed people in the world,) we might expect from them, in a season of strength, supported by all the advantages of political influence and actual power in the State, a proportionate increase of that malignant spirit. It is neither my intention nor my wish to enter into any minute examination of their religious doctrines:—with these I have no right to interfere. Whether they be derived from divine authority, or formed upon superstition, and created by the cunning of priestcraft, I do not presume to inquire; nor will I pronounce an opinion;—these are between God and the conscience, and the truth will be known hereafter. My present object is to consider how far it would be consistent with the constitutional safety of the State to grant further concessions to the Roman Catholics—I say *further* concessions—for there may be some people in the world who, judging only from the bitter complaints of these *sufferers in captivity*, may suppose that the liberty of conscience allowed to others in this country is denied to them—that they have been persecuted from the period of the Reformation “even unto the present day,” and driven from rock to rock, and from valley to valley, like the poor hunted puritans during the reign of terror in Scotland!—Who, indeed, not knowing it, would believe that these earnest petitioners for *emancipation* have equal liberty with all his Majesty’s subjects, for the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion, with all its rites and ceremonies, at any time, and at any place, within the British dominions? This is, however, the fact. They have all the benefits of toleration. They have their own way, so far as their religion is concerned. But here is the truth:—They are naturally ambitious of power—they once possessed political ascendancy in this country—and they were deeply wounded in the pride of their hearts when their ancient splendour was destroyed. They now seek to recover—not their rightful freedom of religion—but, in reality, their political aggrandisement!—Even their most powerful Protestant advocates admit this: and, while they are strenuously supporting the cause in Parliament, they acknowledge the absolute

necessity of caution. They would grant certain civil appointments to the Catholics—give them a little taste of their former power—and suffer them merely to place their foot upon the threshold—“taking care,” say they, “to hold the door in our own hands, and thus prevent the ingress of the body.”—Kind-hearted conceder! I give thee credit for thy good intention—I love the peace-maker—I admire the promoter of rational liberty—but let us suppose thou hadst an ambitious and ungovernable member in thy family—one whose haughtiness would assume the mastery over the whole household—and that thy views of policy and justice impelled thee to thrust him forth, barring the door against him. Incensed and writhing under all the agonies of mortified pride and chastised ambition—indulging in secret hatred of thee—and encouraging, for a long season, a growing irritation of mind by brooding on real or imagined wrongs—expanding and confirming, perhaps consistently with the nature of uncurbed passions in the human heart, a deeply-rooted spirit of revenge:—should he then sue for re-admission to thy confidence; and shouldst thou, wearied by petitions, consent to let him *set his foot only upon the threshold*—dost thou really think he would be therewith content? Would not the very spirit for which he was expelled give strength to his arm and force to his body? Would he not employ every art to secure that full possession which would satisfy his own unchanged and unchangeable ambition?

Let it not be supposed that I condemn the Roman Catholics, either collectively or individually, as men.—Heaven forbid! I know they stand high, not only in worldly rank, but in the superior endowments of intellect; and I most readily admit that, in numerous instances, the most amiable traits of character have appeared among them. I cannot forget Fenelon, or Pascal, or Edgeworth. I could mention many others whose qualities of mind and heart were an honour to the times in which they lived, and whose names will be remembered while virtue shall be regarded as a blessing to human nature. There are, doubtless, many living Catholics who are equally entitled to the respect of their fellow-men. I know there are such; and I

solemnly declare my belief that *they* do not, in their hearts, desire to disturb the peace of the Established Church—nor should I feel justified in positively asserting that the great body of the Catholics have, *at present*, any such intention. But, in looking at the claims they are so strenuously making—and in fairly construing the menacing attitude they have assumed at their tumultuous meetings—in observing, with a scrutinizing eye, the high-toned language of their leaders—it is impossible to avoid the most painful anticipations of what *might* be the consequence of granting the ambitious desires of men who cannot suppress the violence of their feelings, even while they are suing and petitioning for an extension of civil privileges. If their passions are so powerful under such circumstances, when common policy would at least adopt the external appearance of a pacific deportment, what might not be expected from them in the event of their regaining an ascendancy in political power!

Dec. 31.

W. HERSEE.

— Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Dec. 8.*

OF all compositions purely human, none, perhaps, can be produced which surpasses upon the whole the established Liturgy of the Church of England. Whether we regard the pure and sincere piety of its sentiments, the earnest exhortations, and heartfelt confessions, and the songs of praise and adoration consequent upon all these to the universal Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer of all mankind: when we reflect upon the beautiful and regular order in which these several services follow one another in our Book of Common Prayer, we cannot possibly help experiencing forcibly in our own minds some part of the devotion, and being sensibly struck with the sublime simplicity in which they were originally conceived. Notwithstanding the generally allowed excellence of this manual of devotion,—notwithstanding the accuracy of sentiment and diction with which upon the whole it is composed,—yet it must still be confessed that there exist in it some rubrical directions, which, if not absolutely, at least apparently contradict each other, several which are ambiguous, others defective.

For instance, in the Communion

Service, after the Nicene Creed, *before* the sermon or homily, the rubric directs that “the Curate shall declare unto the people what holy-days or fasting days are in the week following to be observed. And then also (if occasion be) shall notice be given of the Communion,” &c. “After the prayer for the whole state of Christ’s Church militant here in earth,” we find this injunction, “when the Minister giveth warning for the celebration of the holy Communion (which he shall always do upon the Sunday, or some holy-day immediately preceding), *after* the sermon or homily ended, he shall read this exhortation following, “Dearly beloved, on —.” Here is at least an apparent if not an absolute discrepancy. Can the direction possibly imply that notice is to be given for the celebration of the Lord’s Supper in the morning of some Sunday or holy-day immediately after the Creed and *before* the sermon or homily: and that the other exhortation is to be used at the actual time of the holy Communion’s administration before the generality of the congregation have departed, but *after* the sermon, and then the service to be continued to the more devoutly disposed part who are left, at the words, “Dearly beloved in the Lord, ye that do mind to come.” The most celebrated and learned commentators on our established forms of worship, I believe, are divided amongst themselves on this perhaps not very important point. The final decision, therefore, on this subject must be submitted to those who are more conversant with primitive Liturgies, and to more experienced ritualists. Upon more exact investigation, I find something like this offered as an adopted reconciliation of these two rubrical directions by Wheatley in his excellent Comment upon the Book of Common Prayer. The two exhortations that follow the oblation prayer, it may, however, be observed, were altered and ordered to be read on the Sunday or holiday preceding the day of the celebration of the Communion Service, by the Convocation which assembled in the year 1661, and not as prior to that period, at the time of the actual commemoration of the last Supper. This, perhaps, may also tend in some degree to account for the small inadvertency or mistake which appears to exist in our present received rubric.

It seems a matter of hesitation with your Correspondent F. A. p. 416, of Mag. for Sept. whether a Clergyman of the Church of England would subject himself to punishment or censure for publicly administering the Holy Communion in the afternoon?" On this subject the rubric of our Church, as well as the canons, seem to be entirely silent. Upon consulting, however, the general tendency of our services, in conjunction with the more ancient usages of our primitive churches, I should be tempted boldly to answer in the negative. One of the first attempts of our reformers and compilers of our Communion Service after the death of Henry VIII. was to rectify various abuses, and to restore frequent and general administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Long prior to that period, weekly, nay, daily communion had frequently and earnestly been enforced by several of the most ancient fathers of the Christian Church. Even as early as A. D. 101, Ignatius, the apostolic father and martyr, thus addresses the Ephesians:—"Be it your care, therefore, to come more fully together to celebrate the Eucharist and to glorify God; for when you meet more fully together in one place, the powers of Satan are demolished, and the destruction which he meditates against you is destroyed by the concord of your faith." It then seems to have been the intent of the ancient fathers, as well as the wish of the more modern reformers, that communion should be had as often as possible. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," says our Lord himself, without any regard to place or time. It is usual, and also conformable to the rubric in this case made and provided, to administer the Sacrament (when occasion may require it) at any time to a person prevented from attending this service in the Church, provided always, except absolute necessity prevent it, that a proper number of communicants be collected. We are also told by Socrates, a contemporary of Ignatius, that some churches of Egypt near Alexandria differed from other churches by celebrating the Eucharist in the evening. Our Saviour himself, it may also be recollected, originally instituted those divine mysteries in the evening, "after supper he took the cup," &c.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is more especially a feast of joy and thanksgiving. The Apostles partook of it with gladness of heart, praising God. "Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs constitute the greater part of this service. On days of fasting and humiliation, the primitive Christians did not communicate, and for this reason: they thought grief and tears unsuitable to the joy and gladness which became those who partook of this heavenly banquet. From the more essential parts of this office it has been very generally denominated the *Eucharist*, that is, the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise." The propriety, therefore, of celebrating this feast upon Good Friday, as is customary at present in many northern counties, though it be not expressly forbid by any rubric, may with justice be questioned. Frequent communion is without doubt a very desirable object; but that days appropriated particularly for solemn fasts should be avoided, seems more in unison with the sentiments of the original compilers of our Liturgy. Though they have left us apposite prefaces for several of our greater festivals, yet all fasts seem by them to have been carefully omitted. Notwithstanding this, I am not unaware that prior to the time of the Reformation, the Eucharistic feast was prepared, and enjoined to be received even during the periods of humiliation and penitence.

Another instance in which the rubric of our Church seems to be less definite than it ought, is, in case of the coincidence, which not unfrequently happens, of a saint's day with a Sunday; which of the services ought to be used; and if a part of each, how ought they with propriety to be divided? For each of the saints' days and holidays we have appropriate Collects, Lessons, Epistles, and Gospels, appointed by the Calendar and Book of Common Prayer, but no particular rubric to direct us how to use them. In the forms of Prayer and Thanksgiving subjoined to our authorised version of Common Prayer, and sanctioned by the authority of different Parliaments, by the rubric annexed to each of the services, we are enjoined, that "if this day shall happen to be Sunday, only the collect proper for that Sunday shall be added to this office in its place." If any of these days should happen to coincide with some of the

greater festivals, a part of them may be omitted; but if it shall happen to be any other Sunday, the whole shall be used *entirely*. May not this rule, therefore, with propriety be applied to the services of all saints' days whatever, adding only to them the collect appointed for the Sunday on which they may happen to fall? This I know is a matter of hesitation among several of our best-informed and more orthodox Clergy, and is often treated as an object of indifference by the more lax and negligent.

To the latter inquiry of your Correspondent F. A., founded it seems upon an extract from the Homilies, viz. "is there any legal impropriety in a regular Clergyman making alterations in the order of the Lessons at his discretion?" I am enabled from better authority to reply with more confidence in the affirmative, than I ventured to answer his former in the negative. The book of Homilies from which your Correspondent has selected his quotation, and which appears to sanction the discretionary power of the Minister to vary the usual order of the Lessons, is a volume consisting of two parts, published by authority, the first in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. 1547: the second about the year 1563. The admonition alluded to may, perhaps, with more justice be referred as an appendage to the first, than to the second book of that work: for we find an Act of Elizabeth authorising "Edward's Liturgy with one alteration or addition of certain lessons to be used on every Sunday in the year." This received the Royal Assent in the year 1559. We may safely, however, I think, conclude that the new Table of Lessons for Sundays would be received throughout England not later than the year 1560. There seems, therefore, but little reason to insist upon this injunction in opposition to the two Acts of Uniformity, one of which I presume may fairly be considered as posterior in point of time to this admonition, which may with every possible reason be supposed to have belonged to the first Book of Homilies rather than the second. Such seems to be the sole foundation of this vulgar error, which still continues to fluctuate in the mind of your Correspondent, as well as to divide the opinions of many of the regular Clergy of the Established Church.

Might not the book of Homilies in the possession of your Correspondent, and which he tells us was published in the year 1683, posterior to the time of Charles II. have been a reprint of some prior edition?

Imperfections of one kind or other, —defects either of omission or redundancy, are inseparable from every human production: yet what has been predicated of one part of our Liturgy by a late eminent Prelate of our Church, may, perhaps, with equal justice be pronounced of the whole. "The fairest productions of human wit, after a few perusals, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragranc; but these unfading plants become, as we are more accustomed to them, still more and more beautiful; their bloom appears to be daily heightened, fresh odours are emitted, and new sweets are extracted from them. He who hath once tasted their excellencies, will desire to taste them again, and he who tastes them oftenest, will relish them best."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square, Dec. 1.*

THE counties of Norfolk and Suffolk have not been much visited by tourists. They do not indeed present to the eye of the traveller many of the grander features of nature, or the beauties of romantic scenery; but to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, they offer many subjects of interest and gratification, in the truly English appearance of the yeomanry and peasantry, the substantial farm-houses and cottages, and beyond all, in the noble village churches which are thickly scattered in every direction. These churches are generally built in a particularly pleasing style, with flints and unhewn stones, the coarse materials of the neighbourhood used to the best advantage, and, so far as the parishes are responsible, are mostly in creditable repair. The chancels, I grieve to say, are too often in a most disgraceful condition. Are there no laws stronger than those of honour and conscience, to compel the wealthy impropiator to reserve a due portion of the tithe for the repairs of the chancel? Has the Archdeacon no dormant power to prevent its wanton demolition? To dismantle this most sacred part of the LORD's house, by strip-

ping the windows of their glass, and the roof of its lead, is surely no less a crime than to steal the hangings of the pulpit, or the ornaments of the altar.

The Cathedral of the diocese, with its matchless spire, afforded me a pleasure far beyond my anticipations. It is very happily placed, and has all the accessories that harmonize so admirably with the calm sanctity and seclusion of the spot. The ancient episcopal palace, with its ivy mantled walls and venerable occupant; the schools and prebendal houses; the beautiful cloisters, and sculptured gateways, are objects of separate beauty and interest. The Erpingham Gate, with its doubtful inscription, was the first to attract my notice, and I shall beg to suggest a new reading for Mr. Britton's consideration. At my first glance on the fac-simile*, and without being aware that it had been a subject of controversy, I read it *WEDR*. And an examination of the scroll confirmed my opinion that it was intended either as a compliment to the reigning Monarch, or merely to mark the date of its erection.

The interior of the Cathedral presents a curious medley of architecture, from the heaviest Saxon to the florid style of the Tudors†; and however liable to the criticisms of the connoisseur, the general effect is by no means displeasing.

I had not an opportunity of passing a Sunday at Norwich, but on those days when I attended the Cathedral, the service was performed with gravity and seriousness; and the responses, which in many choirs are gabbled over in the most indecorous manner, are particularly well set and sung. In the antiphonal chanting, the choral service of Norwich Cathedral differs from that of most others, and great pains have been taken to give it a more imposing character. The chant, instead of being continued without alteration through the service,

is varied according to the subject of the Psalms; and this innovation, when sparingly introduced, has a pleasing effect. The chanting is executed with mathematical precision; it is indeed carried to an extreme, that not unfrequently sets all expression and feeling at defiance. The concluding syllable, whether accented or not, is so strictly appropriated to the last semibreve, that should a clause end with *people*, or *trouble*, the first syllable is given to the unaccented part of the penultimate bar, and the termination *ble* is carefully reserved for the closing note.

An edition of the Psalms, with the bars marked so as to combine, as far as possible, the musical accent with the emphatic words and syllables, would be a valuable present to choirs. The only authority I know on the subject, is Dr. Beckwith's Collection of Chants, and he is by no means invariable. Thus he divides Psalm 41:

"In the | time of | trouble." ||

Ps. 43. "The un | godly | people." ||

Psalm 46. "A very pre | sent help | in trou | ble." ||

Ps. 47. "All | ye peo | ple." ||

The former is the mode usually adopted, and is beyond comparison the most agreeable to the sense, and the most pleasing to the ear. He divides the first verse of Psalm 118 thus:

"His mercy en | dureth | for e | ver." ||

The second verse:

"His mercy en | dureth for | e | ver." ||

In the metropolitan choirs, and I believe in most others, the same words are much better divided thus:

"For his | mērcy ēn | dūrēth fōr | ever." ||

The poetical feet, rather than the arithmetical division of syllables, determining the place of the bars; three or four unaccented words, or syllables being frequently uttered to a single note.

Dr. Beckwith was organist of Nor-

* In his description of Norwich Cathedral.

† The term Gothic, as applied to the style of architecture which prevailed in England from the latter end of the 12th to the close of the 15th century, though generally disapproved, has not yet been superseded by a more appropriate epithet. The depressed arch, which characterizes the few buildings that were completed under the Tudors, is already distinguished by their name. Why not then give the name of Plantagenet to that style, which was co-eval with their chivalric sway, and which would include every variety of pointed architecture, from the experimental combinations in the reign of Henry II. and his sons, to the obtuse arch, which preceded by a few years the extinction of their glories on the field of Bosworth.

wich Cathedral, and the Preface to his Collection of Chants contains some excellent observations on this beautiful part of our social worship; but the present mode of chanting the Psalms *secundum usum ecclesie Norwicensis*, may still admit of improvement.

This is one of the few instances where the Dean and Chapter have widened the sphere of their bounty and of their influence, by adding to the statutable number of their choristers. They wear purple gowns, and their respectable appearance is consistent with the Royal foundation, of which they were members, and with the honourable service, in which they are engaged. Their education in the Cathedral School comprehends writing, arithmetic, Latin, and music. In this Cathedral the boys are not, as in some others, turned adrift upon the world as soon as their voices have lost the shrill tones of infancy, and they are no longer able to sustain the treble parts of the service, but they are usually retained for a short time, under the controuling superintendence of the Chapter. The head boy, I was glad to perceive, was qualified, in the absence of the organist, to supply his place very respectably on the organ. Two of the superannuated choristers have been re-admitted into the choir as supernumeraries, in a situation nearly corresponding with that of Bible clerks at the Universities, and are appointed to read the first lesson; and another, who has just quitted the Music School, is now preparing to enter the University.

I have the more pleasure in giving you these particulars, because in my former notices of Cathedral Schools †, I was under the necessity of omitting Norwich, from a deficiency of authentic information.

Before you close the present Volume, I wish to add a few words on some of my preceding articles. In p. 111, 20,000*l.* is, I believe, a misprint. When I was at Winchester, I was told that the Dean and Chapter had devoted twice that sum to the embellishment of the Cathedral within the last 10 years. It was reported, and I fear truly, that their late Bishop never offered the least assistance in the work.

Your anonymous Correspondent at Salisbury must allow me to explain. If he will give himself the trouble to turn to my former communication, he will see that the *recent* neglect, and the symptoms of *approaching* decay, are applied to the ancient Grammar School, not to the SCHOOL-HOUSE, which he has marked in small capitals; and I am persuaded all sincere friends to the Establishment, all who wish the benign influence of the Church to be widely extended among all classes of society, will join with me in regretting, that the Collegiate School, under the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, has so greatly declined in the public estimation. I did not, it is true, examine with a surveyor's eye, the walls and roof of the school-room, when I was there last July, but the general appearance of the interior struck me as most deplorable. "Ruinous" may be, and I hope is, too strong a word; and when I have the pleasure of revisiting Salisbury, I shall be happy to substitute one that may be more satisfactory.

Yours, &c. Mr. H. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16. 1801.
H^{AVING} heard that a gentleman of literary celebrity is now collecting materials for a Baronetage of Ireland, permit me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to mention that there are at least four families who assume the titles of Baronets of Ireland, whose rights thereto are not admitted by Ulster King of Arms, viz. Edgeworth, Sheridan, Crofton, and Giffard.

1st. Sir Essex Edgeworth.—This gentleman is of a highly respectable family, of English origin, long settled in Ireland, and of late rendered illustrious by the talents of a fair authoress; but no record of a patent of Baronetcy to an Edgeworth is on record: one of his ancestors was Sir John Edgeworth, but he was clearly only a Knight.

2. General Sir William Sheridan— is also descended from a very ancient family of Milesian origin, and nearly related to the late illustrious Richard Brinsley Sheridan. No patent of a Baronetcy to a Sheridan appears on record: Sir Thomas Sheridan, who

† See Gent. Mag. vols. LXXXVII. i. 11, 225, 226, 327, 418. ii. 104. LXXXVIII. i. 103, 391, 487, 488. LXXXIX. 503. ii. 23. xciii. i. 309.

was of some eminence in Ireland, temp. James II. was only a Knight.

3. Giffard or Gifford.—Sir Duke Giffard of Castle Jordan, co. Meath, first husband of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, styled himself a Baronet of England and Ireland. No patent appears, however, on record in Dublin; an English patent was certainly granted March 4, 1661, to Sir Thomas Gifford of Castle Jordan, co. Meath; but, as he died without issue, and there was no special remainder beyond his issue male, the title of course became extinct. His nephew, however, or one of his descendants, on obtaining the Castle Jordan estate, assumed with it the title of Baronet. Whether the title has been discontinued since Sir Duke's decease (he had only daughters), I am uncertain. I believe his nephew has assumed it.

4. Crofton of Longford House, co. Sligo.—Sir Malby Crofton assumed the title of Baronet of Ireland in 1780, on the decease of Sir Oliver Crofton, fifth Baronet of Mote, co. Roscommon, the last male descendant of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, created a Baronet, July 1, 1661, *with remainder to his male issue*. The Croftons of Longford House were unquestionably the next heirs male to Sir Oliver; but as they branched off previous to the grant of Baronetcy, they were of course not within the line of inheritance thereto. Their ancestor, Thomas Crofton, was second son of Edward Crofton, of Mote, grandfather of the first Baronet.

The title of Cromie, which has lately been re-instated in the Red Book, is not included in the list "printed by authority of the Office of Arms," in the Dublin Almanack. Sir Michael Cromie of Stacumnie, co. Kildare, created a Baronet June 25, 1776, was understood to have died issueless; he married the Lady Gertrude Lambart, second daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Ford, fifth Earl of Cavan; her Ladyship died May 21, 1808.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 13.

IN confirmation of Dr. Parr's opinion of Sir Walter Raleigh's religious sentiments, quoted in p. 437 in your review of "Bibliotheca Parriana," I hand you the inclosed, which I have extracted from "Remains of Sir Wal-

ter Raleigh," the hasty perusal of which small volume Dr. Parr suspects led Mr. Hume to form an opinion* injurious to the fame of that great man. R. R.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S PILGRIMAGE.

Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet;
My bottle of salvation;
My gown of glory (hope's true gage);
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.
Blood must be my bodie's only balmer,
No other balm will there be given,
Whilst my soul like a quiet palmer,
Travelleth towards the land of Heaven,
Over the silver mountains,
Where spring the nectar fountains;
There will I kiss the bowl of bliss,
And drink mine everlasting fill
Upon every milken hill.
My soul will be a-dry before,
But after it will thirst no more.
I'll take them first to quench my thirst,
And taste of nectar's suckets,
At those clear wells
Where sweetness dwells,
Drawn up by saints in crystal buckets;
Then by that happy blestful day,
More peaceful pilgrims I shall see,
That have cast off their rags of clay,
And walk apparell'd fresh like me.
And when our bottles and all we
Are fill'd with immortality,
Then the blessed parts we'll travel,
Strow'd with rubies thick as gravel,
Sielings of diamonds, saphire flowers,
High walls of coral, and pearly bowers;
From thence to Heaven's bribeless hall,
Where no corrupted voices brawl,
No conscience molten into gold,
No forg'd accuser bought or sold,
No cause deferr'd, no vain-spent journey,
For there Christ is the King's Attorney,
Who pleads for all without degrees,
And he hath angels, but no fees;
And when the twelve grand million jury
Of our sins, with direful fury,
'Gainst our souls black verdicts give,
Christ pleads his death, and then we live.
Be thou my speaker (taintless pleader,
Unblotted lawyer, true proceeder),
Thou would'st salvation even for alms,
Not with a bribed lawyer's palms.
And this is mine eternal plea,
To him that made Heaven, earth, and sea,
That since my flesh must dye so soon,
And want a head to dine next noon,
Just at the stroke, when my veins start and
spread,
Set on my soul an everlasting head.

* The imputation of atheism to Raleigh was not an opinion formed by Hume; but an aspersion current in Raleigh's life-time.—EDIT.

Then am I ready like a palmer fit
To tread those blest paths which before I
writ.
Of death and judgment, Heaven and Hell,
Who oft doth think must needs die wel.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S VERSES,
*Found in his Bible in the Gatehouse at
Westminster.*

Even such is time, which takes in trust
Our youth, our joys, and all we have,
And payes us nought but age and dust,
Which in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandred all our wayes,
Shuts up the story of our dayes;
And from which grave and earth and dust,
The Lord shall raise me up I trust.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 29.

IT has of late years been a fashion
with Popish writers to deny the
reality of the Gunpowder Plot. Hav-
ing recently met with a little volume,
entitled "The Life and Death of that
renowned John Fisher, Bishop of Ro-
chester," by Thos. Baily, D.D. Lon-
don, printed 1654, I send you an ex-
tract from it, to show that this plot
has not always been denied by Catho-
lic authors. After contending for the
loyalty of the English Catholics to the
powers that were, and contrasting their
conduct under Queen Elizabeth with
that of the Protestants under Queen
Elizabeth with that of the Protestants
under Queen Mary, the author pro-
ceeds:

"And therefore let not (hercafter) a few
discoloured, powder-spirited, and inconsiderate men (among so many thousands of
the same religion and better quality, that
were then ignorant of, and afterwards detesting the design as diabolical,) blow up a
whole cause so universall, or contract any
tragicall or immoderate application for some
few's sake, against the whole." P. 180.

Observe how the same writer flat-
ters Oliver Cromwell. Having no-
ticed the downfall of Thomas Lord
Cromwell, a great promoter of the Re-
formation, and a persecutor of the Bi-
shop, he concludes his book as follows:

"Thus we see God's justice in the de-
struction of the Churches enemies. Who
knowes but that he may help her to such
friends, though not such as may restore her
own jewells, yet such as may head her of
her wounds? And who knowes but that
it may be effected by the same name, sithence
the Almighty hath communicated so great
a secret unto mortalls, as that there should
be such a salve made known to them, where-

by the same weapon that made the wound
should work the cure?

"*Oliva Vera* is not so hard to be con-
strued *Oliverus*, as that it may not be be-
lieved that a prophet rather than a herauld,
gave the common father of Christendome,
the now Pope of Rome (Innocent the
Tenth), such ensignes of his nobility (viz.
a dove holding an olive branch in her mouth),
since it falls short in nothing of being both
a prophesie, and fulfilled, but only his high-
ness running into her armes, whose em-
blem of innocence bears him already in her
mouth."

Yours, &c. A PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Dec. 31.*

I FEEL much interested in the ac-
count of the curious "antique
wooden Plates," described in p. 501;
and the more so, as I have a set some-
what similar. I beg to refer C. W. C.
for information on the subject of them
to the Gent. Mag. for May 1793;
Suppl. to Dec. 1793; and May 1794;
in communications under the signa-
tures of Tho. Barritt, M. S. E. T* P*
P. P. and A. M. R.

They are called *roundels*, are always
twelve in a full set, and are made of
beech-wood. They are apparently
about the time of Elizabeth and James
I. and are considered to have been
used in convivial seasons for the play-
ing of lots or fortunes, by the dealing
around the company the several plates,
the inscriptions being underneath, and
then, when turned up, by applying
the readings on each to the several
parties.

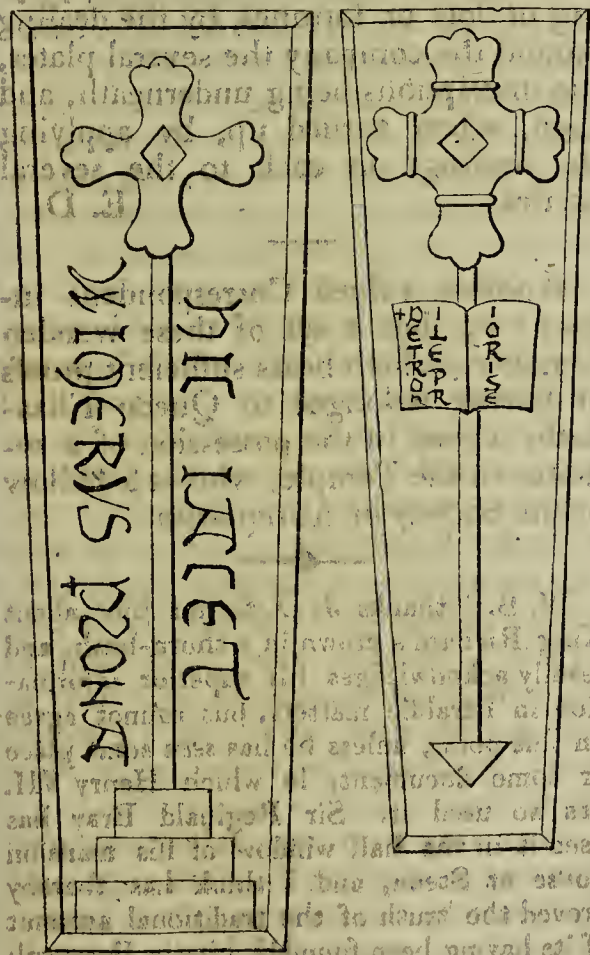
E. D.

Another valued Correspondent in-
forms us, that a set of these wooden
trenchers, which bears sufficient proofs
of having belonged to Queen Eliza-
beth, is now in the possession of a so-
licitor in the Temple, who is a Fellow
of the Society of Antiquaries.

W. B. "thanks J. D. for his hint about
King Richard's crown in a thorn-bush, and
readily acknowledges his superior informa-
tion in heraldic matters, but cannot agree
on this point, unless he has seen some place
or some document, in which Henry VII.
has so used it. Sir Reginald Bray has
used it in the hall window of his mansion
house at Stean, and I think has thereby
proved the truth of the traditional account
of its having been found by him in Bosworth
Field after Richard had been killed. He
was there made a Knight Banneret."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.

IN August last, on clearing away the rubbish from the bottom of the old Church at Ellerton Priory in Swaledale, Yorkshire, two stone coffin lids of great antiquity were found amongst the ruins. On one of them, supposed to be that of the founder, is engraved a cross *boloné*, bearing on one side of the staff the inscription, HIC IACET, and on the other, WYMERVS PERSONA, in old Monkish characters. At the bottom of the staff are three steps, similar to those of a Calvary Cross.—On the other lid is a cross somewhat similar, but terminating at its foot in a triangle. In the middle of this is an open book, on one leaf of which is engraved in old French characters, PETRONILE PR; and on the other, IORISE. These letters are not placed horizontally, but perpendicularly. Their form and disposition, however, will be best understood by the annexed engraving. The sculpture on both is as perfect as if it had been but of recent workmanship; whence it is highly probable that they had been originally placed in niches in the wall, as the engravings must, in the course of so many years, have been entirely obliterated by footsteps, had the stones been laid on the floor.



The Priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. for nuns of the Cistercian order, by Wymerus, a second son of the family of Aske, of Aske, in the neighbourhood of Richmond. As it was usual at that period for great men in the decline of life to enter an Abbey of their own foundation, and take the habit of a monk, or become a priest, PERSONA may have been attached to his name for that reason. The other lid is of a later period, and gives us the name of a prioress, *Petronilla*, not before known.

On raising these lids, the skulls and several bones of the ancient tenants buried beneath them, were found quite entire, particularly a jaw-bone, from appearance that of an elderly person; as where the grinders had been placed, the bone had almost closed up, leaving only small indents to show their respective situations. The workmen, not cautioned to be attentive to what they were about, split that of Wymerus into two pieces, at the letter P, without injuring the inscription. They afterwards dug up the bones, and threw them all without distinction amongst the rubbish, where they now lie buried.

It is to be lamented that a great and irreparable injury has been done to the ruins by these workmen; for in procuring stone to build an additional room to the adjoining farm-house for the reception of the owner in the shooting season, they have not only dug up the foundations of the cloisters and other parts of the building, but have also entirely demolished the outer walls of the Church, particularly the south wall, where these coffin lids were found, which joined the bell-tower to the east end. Insensible of the injury which had been done, they coolly said in excuse, that "the sods had been preserved and thrown to one side, which they would lay down again, and make all flat and smooth as a bowling-green." Thus by degrees have the remains of antiquity in this neighbourhood been destroyed by the premises falling into the hands of owners ignorant of their value, to the great regret of the historian and antiquary.

The church, of which the foundations could easily have been traced till this last devastation, was about 25 yards long, and nearly five broad, with

a small tower nine feet wide within at the west end, having a trefoil window and a shield over it, on which could barely be traced two crescents. It was without aisles or transepts. The cloister quadrangle was traceable by the foundations remaining a few feet above the surface, which made it about 16 feet square. The church and the whole of the buildings were upon the lowest and most humble scale of monastic institutions, and contained but few inhabitants, chiefly of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood.

The coffin lids are of that species of stone called grey grit, found in abundance upon the adjoining moors. That of Wimerus is 5 ft. 11 in. long; the breadth at the head being 1 foot 9 inc. and 1 foot 5 inc. at the feet; the other was in length 5 feet 4 inc. in breadth, at the head 1 foot 5 inc. and 12 inches at the bottom.

The site of the Priory, with the demesnes, rents, profits, &c. belonging to it, was, soon after the dissolution, granted by Henry VIII. for the usual term of years to Ralph Closeby, and in the 24th of Elizabeth to Gabriel Drax, whose descendant, a female lately married to John Sawbridge, esq. now enjoys it.

The family of Wymerus came into this country with William the Conqueror, and having obtained from Alan Rufus, the first Earl of Richmond, the large estate called Aske, after two or three generations took the surname of Aske, which the descendants made use of till about the year 1535, when the line of Askes ended in females.—In addition to this large estate, Alan, who lived in almost regal state, and had the same kind of officers under him, made the first of this family, Whyomar, his sewer (*dapifer*), which office the eldest son always enjoyed, and had apartments in Richmond Castle as long as the Earls were resident there. With the gradual decay of the castle, through neglect and the non-residence of the Earls, all the different offices of sewer, chamberlain, seneschal, steward, &c. were abolished, except that of constable (now enjoyed by the Duke of Leeds, as a family inheritance, derived from his mother, daughter and heiress of the last Earl of Holderness,) and we only know from history and other traditions, that there were such persons who enjoyed

those situations in it. In the old plan of the Castle now published, their different stations in it are pointed out by their standards placed over them, on which were painted their respective arms. See Clarkson's History of Richmond, p. 52, 4to, 1821.

The Aske estate, after having been in the possession of several families, is now the property of Lord Dundas. It was purchased in 1762 by his grandfather Sir Lawrence Dundas, bart. of the last Earl of Holderness. Sir Lawrence, soon after his purchase, made great additions to the old castellated mansion, by building several splendid rooms, laying out new gardens, &c. so that it is now a princely residence, well fitted to receive the illustrious personage who has lately honoured it with a visit, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.*
THE London University has every means of becoming, from its situation in the Metropolis, and exclusion of divinity, a very powerful agent of disseminating valuable knowledge, and civilizing, polishing, and elevating those to whom its institution may be most convenient. It may give the blessing of intellectual habits and character to those whom business shuts up in those dirty, dark, unfurnished kennels, called offices and counting-houses, many hours, and who now enjoy relaxation only in sensuality and folly. A fondness for study makes men domestic, and domestic habits lay in general the foundation of the virtue and happiness of private life. This is the view in which I regard the probable benefit of the London University. I think that it will greatly enlighten and improve the youth of London, and much ameliorate its society. Still I do not think that any London or other University will ever raise the English character more than has been done by our own noble establishments of public schools and universities, because they make men of boys, capable of fighting their way in the world, and ambitious of excellence, because they are to gain their livelihood by the world.

It is truly vexatious, when measures of unquestionable utility are supported by methods, certainly not gentlemanly, as to liberal habits,—I mean the critiques in the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, which have been

made upon our public Schools and Universities, by way of exalting the projected perfection of the London University in contrast.

The whole of the higher Clergy are composed of graduates of English Universities; can any one say that they are dashing, intemperate, or gay men? They enjoy their pleasures in the manner of gentlemen, and substitute moral worth and philanthropy for that austerity which the lower orders, according to Adam Smith, denominate the standard of virtue.

I object to setting up Scotland as an *oracle for every thing*; and especially for the constitution of a University. They substitute a superficial encyclopedic education for solid acquirements. They have not had a classic of any note since the days of Buchanan, and among the first men of Great Britain, Newton, Locke, Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Gray, Nelson, Marlborough, Wellington, &c. &c. not a native Scotchman is to be found; in fact, they are but recently emerged from barbarism. But when, through the just fame of Sir Walter Scott, and the Edinburgh Review, and the idolatry of Mr. Brougham towards them, they proposed themselves as models for all the nation, I answer, that their men of bony skeleton figure might as well set up for Apollos. Eton, in particular, and the other public Schools, and the English Universities, have all produced the great men whom we have named; and have educated our Prime Ministers. Have they been unable to face senators of the sister nation? Certainly not; and what has been the cause? Their parents have given them a regular classical education (by which is acquired the fine standard of thinking and composition, appertaining exclusively to Greece and Rome), inured them to the habits of gentlemen, and by collision and competition at a public School, enabled them to face the world, and strip them of the self-importance, airs, and humour, consequent on spoiling children. Moreover, when Masters of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge are capable of being principals of foundation Grammar Schools, and Scotch Masters of Arts (and I speak in allusion to actual facts,) only writing-masters under them, I do not hesitate to affirm that the superficial quackery of the Scotch system, if adopted in preference to our own, would be a national injury. I

affirm that a twelve month's study of the legerdmain of Hamilton or Hall* will never make a classical conjuror who can rival the Musæ Etonenses, or Carmina Quadragesimalia, or even construe Latin at sight; and I also asseverate, that a ten years' classic (and what else can be a better employment for a youth?) is not to be surpassed in whatever he undertakes, provided it be not dependent upon mechanical practice, or individual talent.

I have heard Scotchmen themselves admit that their system is far inferior to that of the English Universities, because there are not pecuniary means in the parents of the students to afford sufficient time; nor scholarships and fellowships to reward them for taking pains. In short, willing as I am warmly to praise the high literary merit of various Scotch authors, I affirm that, except in medicine at Edinburgh, their graduation and Universities, with their gross ignorance of the classics, have in fact been the laugh of that nation which they insulted by dictatorial superciliousness, at the very time when Acts of Parliament have been required to stop their shameless sale of degrees; and when, excluding their professors and some medical men, scarcely a student rises to eminence.

But then there is the Edinburgh Review. Aye, *this is the house that Jack built*. By their insufferable arrogance, the Editors roused up the Quarterly, which they cannot snore down. In fact, the Edinburgh, as a tool of opposition, was got up and matured by a late English nobleman; and an *English Clergyman* of talent making some illustrations of the plan, his Lordship said, "Why you will offend all the Bishops." "Yes, to a woman," was the reply. Thus we may see that, like losing a friend for the sake of a jest, by what butchering of decorum and principle, by what depreciation of every thing that is venerable in the wise institutions of our ancestors, men of the highest intellectual qualities were formed into a society of Jesuits, for secretly overruling the constituted authorities of this realm. The very Clergyman to whom I allude was educated at one of our great public

* Mr. Hall pretends to teach Latin in seven days, but it does not appear that he had ever more than one seven-days' pupil!

Schools, from which he derived a valuable fellowship, and he lent his masterly aid to men who have actually published, that (by their means no doubt) the days would come when there would be no more Bishops, Deans, or Prebendaries, no apostolic characters to rule our Church, nor honours nor rewards to support it: of course, it was a part of the conspiracy (for such I call it), to suffer only such essays to appear in that Journal as would command the highest respect; but the authors of half such writings are English. Fine writing no honourable man will depreciate; when limited to subjects not political, he will deem it a public good; but the application of it to bring into disrepute with the public the highest authorities and wisest establishments of this realm, he will think bad principle. And then to propose trumpery Scotticisms as improvements! Instead of our patronising that nation, *we* are to understand that *they* kindly patronise us, as if we went to *them*, not *they* to us, for advancement in life. The next step I suppose will be to insist upon our corrupting the English language with their broad Doric of *whas* and *weels*, and other drawls; and to consider Edinburgh the real Athens of Great Britain. In short, they wish to dictate to us in every thing; although in no single branch of political, intellectual, or scientific profession, is there a Scotchman who heads the list. From Newton to Lancaster all are English. Scotch morality might indeed improve our peasantry, and Scotch application to business our idle or dissipated tradesmen; but that is all. Any thing further is absolute inferiority in some respects; bare equality in others.

AN OXONIAN GRADUATE.

Mr. URBAN,

Summerlands,
Exeter, Oct. 2.

LET me briefly state two highly interesting things on Natural Philosophy, hoping that some of the able men who write in your useful work will give us their opinion, on what it may be to the glory of the GREAT CREATOR to attempt to investigate, even with our limited faculties. Such have been the discoveries in Physics within the last forty years, that what I am to mention may be within the reach of science guided by human knowledge, always advancing as it is.

The question, or object in view, is to discover by what rule or process, growth or increase advances in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Is it *per saltum*, or *per progressum*? If the plant grows by periodical starts or springs, there must be an interval of preparation for this effect, which must be instantaneous at the end of such preparatory interval. If, again, the plant grows uninterruptedly progressive, or continuously, the slowness of constant growth cannot in most instances be reduced to any measure of time comprehensible by the human mind. In both cases the perpendicular and horizontal growth, or the increase in height and bulk, or volume, must proceed by the same rule, whatever it may be. Can this astonishing phenomenon be reduced to the test of experiment, and in what manner? It is a matter of sublime consideration, and of the deepest interest, as man, and all living creatures, must attain growth on a similar principle. For arriving, if possible, at so marvellous a fact, an imperfect suggestion is given to induce others to imagine what may be more efficacious. A very quick-growing plant might be so situated as to deprive it of all waving or lateral motion. A scale very minutely graduated might be fixed on each side of the plant. A powerful magnifier might be placed so as to slide up and down in front of the plant and scales. A delicate wire passing between the same degree of the two scales would be placed one-tenth of an inch above the top of the plant. It would be necessary to have a strong light on this simple apparatus. Things being thus prepared, a person of acute and strong vision would view the small open space above the plant perpetually; and would be occasionally relieved by another at short intervals. If, after long and repeated trials, by means of the magnifier situated at right angles to the wire immediately over the plant, the space between the wire and the top of the plant should become suddenly diminished, the conclusion would be, that growth was by occasional leaps, or *per saltum*; and that it must be continuous if no sudden starts of increase were observed. The scales would indicate the quantum of increase in an ascertained time. There may be a probability that by this, or by some similar, but better imagined pro-

ceeding, the wonderful discovery aimed at might be effected. It would be still more difficult to ascertain experimentally the law of growth in expansion or increase of thickness of the stem of vegetating substance. Nevertheless, even this might be attempted. Two blunted square pieces of metal might be brought horizontally in close and delicate contact with the stem of the plant; that is to say, one on each side of it. A horizontal scale of minute gradations might be placed behind the line of these points. Through a powerful magnifying glass in front, and at right angles to the points, it might be seen whether or not the sides of the plant became suddenly indented by the increase of growth resisted by the blunt square points. Again, a very small space might be left between the points and the sides of the plant. The person constantly observing, might perceive by the scale a sudden filling up of this small space if the plant increased laterally, *per saltum*; or by leaps; or therewise, a regular diminution of the space, if the increase of growth was constantly gradual, or *per progressum*. Hopeless almost as success may appear, under so uncommon and difficult an experiment, such is the great interest of the subject, that it is impossible to avoid recommending the attempt under good eye-sight. A discovery, if made, would be beyond a doubt by much one of the most wonderful in Natural History. I fear we must say with the Psalmist, "Such knowledge is too wonderful and excellent for me: I cannot attain unto it."

The other subject which I would refer for solution to the consideration of your intelligent readers, must depend on scientific reasoning, as it is not susceptible of experiment, properly so denominated. Though science may not have been materially benefited by the ascent of balloons near three miles in our atmosphere, still such progress into the regions of ether may be subservient to the present purpose. After passing through the clouds, which, from the creation, have been furnishing the globe with rain raised up into them again by constant evaporation while the sun is above the horizon, a balloon penetrates through a very different description of clouds, till all that appear above is an expanse of deep blue ether, untinged by any other

colour. From this position of the balloon, the clouds below appear white and compact, resembling the earth when covered with snow. Thus situated, the thermometer is at or below the freezing point, and a descent is made only by destroying the equilibrium between the gas within, and an equal bulk of the surrounding atmospheric air. Suppose the balloon at its utmost height to be in a line between a person standing on the earth, and the sun, frost, snow, and hail are experienced at the position of the balloon, while on the earth, even in winter, and much more in summer, a great degree of heat is felt, though there are only three miles of difference in the two situations. I may be told, that the heat given out by the earth occasions this difference of sensation; but this supposition will not account for the direct heat felt on the head, or on the upper part of the hand held out, because the intervention of one of the lower watery clouds, or of any other object in the sun-line, will immediately take off such heat, otherwise experienced on the earth, but not at the balloon. No effect is without a cause; and I would ask, what can occasion this difference of heat at a greater distance, while, *cæteris paribus*, that at the more near situation to the sun, or at the balloon, ought to be greater. I can only give my conjecture, leaving a more satisfactory solution, if such there be, to those better qualified to account for the fact. I then suppose, that the snow-white clouds below the position of the balloon, constantly surround the earth, and maintain their position at nearly the same distance from it. Being convex on the upper, and concave in every situation towards the earth, they act as a concavo-convexo lens in every direction downwards, and concentrate or converge the rays of the sun, while the balloon has no such means over it, and is, therefore, in the degree of cold uniformly found, after passing through the concentrating power, or medium creation of heat. This concentration is greater in proportion as the sun's rays are less oblique: and the greater degree of heat on the earth than at the place of the balloon, at night, may be ascribed to the heat given out by the earth, and remaining in the atmosphere after sunset. The summits of the highest mountains are

enveloped in snow, because they extend to that part of the atmosphere, where producing concentration of the solar rays commences, on the same principle that little heat is felt close to a lens held exposed to the sun. Owing to the same cause, the cold of the atmosphere increases in proportion to the degree of ascent. Of the several beneficial uses of the atmosphere, this, which I may have imperfectly described, may be one of the most material for the purposes of existence: and if I be wrong in these opinions, I can only acquiesce the more in the sentiment that

“Not deeply to discern, not much to know,
Mankind was born to wonder and adore.”

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Dec. 8.*

OBSERVING a reference made by your Correspondent “*Mancuniensis*,” at page 209 of your present volume, to a mutual and much esteemed friend, and conceiving that the recording whatever is curious relating to a worthy and respectable individual is quite as likely to be beneficial and gratifying while the party is among us as when he has reached the universal bourne, and his name appears in your Obituary, the partiality of friendship, anxious to “steal a march on time,” induces me to send you the following “*descent à la militaire*,” not doubting but such particulars respecting an attractive correspondent and warm admirer will prove as acceptable and amusing to Mr. Urban and his numerous readers *now*, as at a *future* period of your lasting career and enduring record.

Numerous instances of similar family devotion to the profession of arms are to be found in our peerage, whose etiquette excludes its members from any but professional pursuits; but few families of commoners (so little dependent on court influence) are to be met with affording such instances of military connexion as that of my friend, who is the son of an octogenarian Captain in the Army,—the younger brother of a Captain, and brother of another brevet Captain, and son-in-law of a veteran Captain of the old Buffs,—his grandfather was in Frazer’s brigade, and received the wound which ultimately brought him to the grave at Culloden;—his eldest

uncle served in the German wars in George the Second’s time, and in the American war; his two cousins being also in the Army;—his second uncle was many years in the Army, two of whose sons were killed in India;—his godfathers were both Captains in the service;—his grand uncle was a Lieutenant in the Navy, in which service his brother-in-law has also served some time, whose father, as has been seen, was a Captain of Infantry, and grandfather a Commissioner of the Navy, his great grandfather being also of respectable rank in the latter service. About the same period of the last century, a grand uncle of my friend served the office of High Sheriff for his native county, while the direct ancestor of his amiable partner filled the same office for the county of Kent. My friend’s paternal great grand uncle served in the Parliament army, while his mother’s great grandsire served in that of his unfortunate Royal master; one of the very few females of the family, married a cousin of the regicide Colonel Hacker, her brother marrying about the same time the ancestor of a gallant General at present in the service.

Of his maternal ancestors, several others were, I believe, in the service of their country; and one, a collateral ancestor, was the celebrated Guy Fawkes; another was married to the brave Sir Ingram Hopton, who was killed in his Royal Master’s cause in 1643. The ancestor from whom my friend is maternally descended was in the army of William I. one of his great grandsons, christened Falcasius, sinking the family name “*de Lindley*,” assumed for a surname Falcasius or Fawkes, which is the origin of the Farnley family (Yorkshire), whose real name of course is “*Lindley*.”

The founder of my friend’s family surname was also a Norman soldier, whose descendants (as the family arms show) served in the Crusades. It is not a little remarkable that my friend at the present moment resides on part of an estate unconsciously purchased by him a short time back, which proved by the title deeds to have anciently belonged to his family, having passed out of it some ages ago as a marriage portion.

The descendant of Roger Lindley, brother of the above Falcasius, married about 1600, Bryan Palmes, taking with

her the old mansion Lindley Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire. Their pious grandson Francis, father of Sir Guy Palmes, placed the following pleasing memorial on the tomb of his ancestors the Lindleys and the Palmes, in Otley Church. The puns on the family name are perhaps as neat and pure as any to be met with in the history of epitaphs or funereal poetry, and furnish as good and monitory a motto for the family arms as is to be found attached to any in the Heralds' College.

"Nec fictum fecialis erat, nec munere partum,
[genus.

Herum antiqua probant, hoc monumenta

* * * *

Justus ut Palma.

Plurima Lindlorum templo conduntur in isto,
Ultima Palmorum corpora bina jacent;
Gloria certa viri non est, sunt omnia vana,
Nec faciunt clarum stemmata clara virum;
Hoc virtutis opus, *Justus ceu Palma*, virebit,
Nam dotes animi nulla sepulchra tegunt.
Anno D'ni 1593."

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Rugby, Warwickshire,
Mr. URBAN, Dec. 28.

IN the month of December 1825, some labourers were employed by Mr. John Elkington of Princethorpe, in this county, to sow a field in his occupation, not far north of the river Leam, and adjoining the Roman Foss Road, which runs through Princethorpe. Being compelled for that purpose to intersect the field in various parts by small trenches, they discovered, a short distance below the surface of the soil, large quantities of bones of different animals, stags' horns, sawn or cut in pieces, many fragments of pottery of various descriptions, two spear heads of iron, and a celt. Some human bones were also turned up, and one or two small coins of the lower empire. Among the broken pieces of pottery some were of a beautiful red, others were composed of a coarse earth, not much finer than the common garden pots, and of different colours, as a dirty white, light grey, dark grey, &c. some few were ornamented with waving lines; and one piece, which must have belonged to a vessel of superior quality to the rest, was ornamented with a white flower on a brown ground. The soil in which these remains were mingled was a fine black mould, apparently of animal matter. The field

was situated on the top of a hill between Princethorpe and the river Leam; and it occurred to me that it was probably a *castrum exploratum* or *castrum æstivum* of the Romans, appendant to their large camp at Wapenbury, about a mile and half distant on the same side of the river, in a much lower and warmer situation.

It is observable that the fourteenth Iter of Richard of Cirencester, which runs from *Isca* (Caerleon in Monmouthshire) to *Lindum* (Lincoln), passes through this county; and between the stations *Alauna* (Alcester) and *Vennonis* (High Cross), a blank occurs in the Diaphragmata, which Dr. Stukeley has endeavoured partially to fill up by inserting as one intermediate station Warwick, the supposed *Præsidium*, and leaving a blank for another, which, according to Richard, was twelve miles distant from *Vennonis*, as the numerals in the Iter will show, which runs as follows:

"Iter xiv. Ab *Isca* per *Glebon* *Lindum* usque sic: *Ballio* m. p. viii. *Blesto* xii. *Sariconio* xi. *Glebon* *Colonia* xv. *Ad Antonam* xv. *Alauna* xv. *Vennonis* xii. *Ratiscorion* xii. *Venromento* xii. *Margiduno* xii. *Ad Pontem* xii. *Crococolana* . . . *Lindum* xv."

The distance from Alcester to Warwick across the country is rather more than twelve miles, and from Warwick to Princethorpe, in a direct line, eight; and Princethorpe is just twelve miles on the Foss from High Cross; so that there can be little doubt that at Princethorpe was the station mentioned by Richard as being 12 miles distant from *Vennonis*, the name of which is unfortunately lost. A straight line drawn from Alcester to the Foss Road at Princethorpe passes through Warwick, and the distance from Alcester to Princethorpe is much greater than between any other two stations in that Iter; so that it may not be unreasonable to conjecture that there were two intermediate stations between Alcester and High Cross, of which this at Princethorpe was in all probability one, and perhaps the other was at Warwick. MATT. BLOXAM.

SOME SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. VII.

(Concluded from p. 494.)

THE study of simples, that is, the process by which we trace Nature

up to her elementary forms, in other words, chemistry, naturally perhaps leads the mind to an analyzation of certain things connected with the progress of literature. A mere survey of the frame of her operations, though of a more superficial character, is calculated to excite some such process. We compare the fitness and relation of the various objects of creation, animate and inanimate, and imagination, prone to busy itself in parallels, contemplates alike relations in the progress of letters. From the age of Abelard, a literary recluse of the 13th century, to the days of Petrarch, alike a contemplator of nature in the 14th, such meditative soliloquies, it may be said, were indulged in by minds of retired habits and literary leisure. The facilities to this kind of contemplations are increased as the close and accurate study of nature advances; and those eminent and intelligent naturalists Derham and Ray, who lived and wrote about the commencement of the 18th century, doubtless at once imbibed a stimulus, and were furnished with sundry ideas and parallels from her various assemblages. So too, about the close of the same century, when a taste for these investigations was more generally diffused in society, preceded by the Abbé la Pluchere, the author of "*Emilius*," and of the "*Harmonies of Nature*," had respectively, it may be supposed, a bias implanted in their breasts from the same source.

"In every country," says St. Pierre, "the poor rise early, cultivate the earth, live in the open air and in the fields. They are penetrated with that active power which fills the universe." These then are the individuals who, one might suppose, would especially be at once the admirers and the investigators of nature's perennial operations, were it not plain that from education and early habit they are incapacitated to abstract and associate. If indeed we adopt the hypothesis of Dr. Woodward, the inhabitants of the primitive world (the antediluvians) ought universally to have been philosophers and poets. This gentleman, followed by

various others, who have adopted the same hypothesis, has taught that as the primæval curse upon the earth was not accomplished until the Deluge, "the plough was then of no use, and not invented until after that grand æra,—that as the earth, requiring little or no culture, yielded its various fruits without the assistance of human industry, all mankind could devote that time, and participate in those advantages which are now enjoyed only by a favoured few,—that the agricultural operations of ploughing and sowing, and the like, being unnecessary, such time was appropriated to purposes far more agreeable to the end of their creation." We read, it is true, in the sacred authorities of the knowledge and the arts which distinguished the antediluvian world; but as the learned Parsons* has remarked (and the fact may be thought strongly militant against the hypothesis of these theorists), if Lamech, when Noah was born, said, with a prophetic spirit, "this same shall comfort us concerning our work and the toil of our hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed," he could not without preternatural light "foresee a thing six hundred years before it happened."

With regard to the hypothesis of Dr. Woodward, that mankind universally had more leisure to prosecute scientific pursuits from the prodigious fertility of their soil, which required little culture,—it may be observed, by the way, that in this, as most other theorists who have written on these subjects, a great deal is presumed where but little of proof remains. "The vast and incredible numbers of its animal and vegetable productions, its extreme luxuriance and fecundity," the fact that "the earth was so loaded with herbage, and thronged with animals at the time the Deluge came, that such an expedient was even necessary to rid it of its burthen, and to make room for a succession;" all this, and more of the same nature, though ingeniously argued, may be thought to be taken upon slight proofs, chiefly because it tends to establish his thesis

* This intelligent and learned writer has adduced many other reasons, sufficiently obvious indeed, to prove that this hypothesis, favoured as it has been by most of our theorists, is attended with many difficulties more formidable than those which are sought to be explained by its adoption. His "*Remains of Japhet*" is a book of curious research, and will descend to posterity a monument of the arduous and investigating spirit which its author brought to the task of elucidating high antiquity.

of God's malediction not being effectually completed until the Deluge.

Upon the point of physical blessings of climate and soil being accelerative in maturing the intellect, and promoting the cause of discovery, much has been said. The Abbé du Bos, Montesquieu, M. Pauw, our Warton, and others, have their theses on this subject; but if Woodward's position, that the old world was more propitious to intellectual eminence, from its prodigious fecundity, the tropical climates of our globe, which must be supposed to approximate nearest to the state of things here imagined, might also be presumed to have sometimes at least exhibited literature and the arts in their highest character. We well know that in these modern æras of history, the political and moral influences which spread over the countries that lie beneath those latitudes, preclude the existence of a state of letters. But were this otherwise, as in several former ages it is reasonable to suppose it may have been upon the assumption of Woodward, India, Ethiopia, and Terra Firma, would each have had their high periods of civilization and of letters, and have shone in the moral splendour of an Augustan age.

Migratory and evanescent in its creations or in its retrospective gleanings, the human mind, prompted by solitude, and led by fancy, often seeks that recreation from variety which the long-continued contemplation of one subject is wont to give. In favour of this licentious mode of expressing our thoughts, precedent is sometimes pleaded; and if Montaigne may be excepted against, as presenting a dangerous model in the ruder ages of French literature, the instance of St. Pierre, two centuries after, and echoing the sentiments and opinions of a more classical period, may be cited in excuse. "If I give way," says the latter writer, "ever so little to my feelings, there is no landscape but what I ennoble. Those vast meads are oceans, those foggy hills are islands peering above the horizon, that town in the distant vale is a city of Greece, honoured by the presence of Socrates and of Xenophon." Thus writes St. Pierre, an author of an imaginative turn, and a pathos which occasionally is calculated to assist our rambles of

thought and of fancy beyond most others.

We mentioned *pathos*; and as in these rambles of thought and of fancy we are apt sometimes to revolve mentally those contingencies which, acted upon as they are by the varieties of human passion, and moulded into the sympathies and sensibilities of life, constitute some of its high pleasures; so that department of our literature (if indeed it may be so called) which addresses itself especially to an excitement of the sentimental passions, glides into review. The survey of nature in her varieties, the view of her fitness, relations, and harmonies, has naturally a tendency to excite the kindlier feelings. The stern precepts of philosophy, the attenuated chain of scientific inquiry, yields to the philanthropies which often cherish our being with some of its liveliest pleasures. The economy of the visible creation, with its high and exquisite adaptation to its purposes, will often meliorate the powers of the full soul into a review of those who have taken upon them to guide its finer susceptibilities. At the head of such writers has been thought to stand Lawrence Sterne.—And here it may be observed, that poets in every age have addressed a great portion of the embodyings of their minds to the passions; they have consequently proved the instruments of either on the one hand elevating and adding expression and dignity to those excitements of a moral character, which all more or less feel, or of vitiating them to a morbid excrescence. Their influence therefore in society is by no means small. The sentimental novel, likewise popular as it has been for the last age or two, may be thought to have had a more than ordinary share in guiding and directing the tide of moral sentiment amongst certain portions of society which usually impart a fashion to others. For if, as the judicious Lord Orrery says, "there is a sort of mode in philosophy, as well as in other things, and Sir Isaac Newton and his notions may hereafter be out of fashion;" the same may with especial propriety be said of those sentimental productions, which, as they spring from the heart, so in these respects they impart a tone to society. But the grand patriarch amongst writers of this class,—the author who for more than half

a century has with classical honours (for he has taken his place as a British classic) been thought to have carried pathos and sentiment to the highest chord upon which the sympathies vibrate,—is, in the general suffrage, Lawrence Sterne.

The beauties of Sterne have mingled in the lesser rows of our classical libraries, with fragments culled from the writings of the first characters in English literature, and independently of their abstract intrinsic merits, may be thought to have given an impress or bias in certain quarters not very favourable to that manly feeling which is found to be productive in the highest degree of the social virtues.

Hobbes, about a century and a half ago and upwards, disseminated a new doctrine in morals, or one at least that has been generally fathered upon him. The philosopher of Malmsbury taught, as is very well known, that every sentiment of the breast, whatever be its complexion, originates remotely in a selfish wish to promote our own gratification; and that no act of virtue was ever performed, for it amounts to this, but with some latent and sinister view of this kind. This theory, finely sophisticated as it is, is at the best equivocal; it teaches that sentiment only centres in itself; but then if this sentiment of self-gratification is found to inhere in a feeling so pure and exalted as to delight in acts of benevolence, it is clear that the author to whom we owe this strange discovery, that man comes into the world in a state of utter hostility to his fellow, teaches either that virtue itself is a selfish and vitiated propensity, or he labours to destroy every incentive to nobleness of thinking, and eradicates every spark of disinterested philanthropy from the breast. Sterne errs in a diametrically opposite direction, by teaching that a diseased and excessive sensibility inheres in the human character. And if the malign and repulsive aspect of the philosophy taught by the author of the “*De Cive*,” and the “*Leviathan*,” never in this country found its numerous abettors, its fallacies have been exposed from a number of pens. Not so with Sterne, whose false and sicklied sensibility may be thought to have gained immensely more converts among his countrymen. Scarcely has any writer, bearing the rank of critical diplomacy,

stepped forward to vindicate propriety, by deciding upon the written *dictum* of authority, whether he was legitimately installed in those honours and that reputation which have generally circled about his name. We say, then, that Sterne, and it is upon a simple conviction of his desert, has occupied too high a place in the ranks of English literature. It will probably be replied, that this place has been too long occupied, and his pretensions to it too generally acknowledged, to render him vulnerable by the exceptions of an individual of an age so long after his own. This principle, however, if admitted, would obviously advance a plea for the admission of every absurdity sanctioned by lapse of years. The Peripatetics of the 14th century would with much more argument have pleaded the antiquity of their founder, as a warrant for all the ingenious sophisms of categories and predicaments, by whose benighting influence they were mainly armed with weapons for perpetuating the night of ignorance which so long and universally prevailed in Europe. But it is not so much the individual merits of the writer himself, as the precedent which his success has since opened in his peculiar line, which is perhaps open to the bar of criticism.

When a man takes it into his head to hold at utter defiance common sense, common manners, and common decency, he offers an insult at once to the tastes and the understandings of the public whom he addresses. He in effect places himself on a dangerous pinnacle, from which he might have been either hurled by the common suffrage, or admired for the boldness and audacity which inspired him to occupy a position of so eccentric a character. Stimulated, or at least encouraged by the example of Swift, it is not a source of astonishment that a man of eccentric parts like Sterne should throw out upon the public mart of Literature volumes of folly and trash. But that such trash, the worthless and inane character of which protrudes in lineaments too gross for equivocation, should have passed current with mankind, in consideration of certain strokes of pathos sprinkled, not with the rich vein of native fecundity, but with a sparing hand through his works,—this indeed is somewhat marvellous.

But, in pursuing the thread of these speculations, the author would not remain deaf to a friendly hint that he himself becomes tedious, and while embodying the suggestions of his wakeful reveries, he would not plead precedent in the author of the "Divine Legation," to justify the ramblings of dullness or irrelevance; nor would he shield himself under the examples of Dr. Warton (Essay on Pope), of Montaigne, or of Democritus junior, because each of these have their varied beauties of genius and composition to recommend them.

Melksham.

ALCIPHRON.

Mr. URBAN, Bedford, Dec. 29.

HAVING been a reader of your valuable Magazine for many years, and perceiving with pleasure that you are no friend to what is called *modern improvement*, but, on the contrary, one of its most eloquent enemies, I venture to beg that you will insert the following remarks, which, though unworthy of the subject, yet, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miscellany, may attract the attention and awaken the interest of some ingenious antiquary, who may bring to light that which without his or your assistance would be buried in eternal night. It has been my fate to see Weston-Underwood Hall, a venerable Gothic mansion, one of the seats of the antient family of Throckmorton, levelled with the dust. This mansion, the major part of which was supposed to have been built about five or six centuries ago, was seated upon the brow of a hill well flanked by its old hereditary trees, about the distance of a mile from the town of Olney in Buckinghamshire. The grounds which surrounded it descend with a beautiful sweep to the river Ouse, whose delightful meanderings were the favourite resort of the melancholy Cowper. From the terrace, on the right of the mansion, are seen the stately groves of Tyringham, once the domain of the knightly family of that name, one of whose warlike sons lost his life on the bloody plain of Wakefield. The front view comprises the picturesque village of Emberton and Clifton Hall, late the seat of the Small family. On the left is the town of Olney, with its Gothic church and antient bridge,

"That with its wearisome but needful length,
Bestrides the winter flood."

And in the distance

"The Ouse, slow winding through a level plain

[o'er,
Of spacious meads, with cattle sprinkled
Conducts the eye along its sinuous course,
Delighted.

Now glitters in the Sun, and now retires,
As bashful, yet impatient to be seen."

In short, there is scarcely a place in this part of the kingdom equal to it in point of diversified view, poetical recollections, and interesting antiquity. In the possession of such a domain, who but the present owner would not have exclaimed—

"Lord, who would live turmoiled in the court,

And may enjoy such pleasant walks as these?"

But, alas! for the taste of that owner, and for the beauty of the county! this mansion has been doomed to destruction; and at this moment little or nothing remains of its once ponderous walls and antique gables. The wild winds from the surrounding hills now sweep unchecked and mournfully over that space, which was once the abode of the wise, the powerful, and the brave. It is distressing enough to see a mansion like this destroyed by fire; by when we behold the hand of man applied to so ungenerous a purpose, it excites feelings of disgust, which no common considerations will serve to allay. Were the northern magician to obtain the many traditionary gleanings of this Hall and family, I doubt not that he would send forth to the world a tale, not inferior in interest to some of his happiest productions. That materials for such an undertaking are not wanting, must be evident to all those who are aware that this family has always been firmly attached to the Catholic faith, and of course in the earlier ages of the Reformation, very unfavourably disposed towards the Government. One of them suffered the punishment of death, for being deeply concerned in one of the various plots to free Mary of Scotland from her imprisonment by Elizabeth; and I believe tradition informs us that there was scarcely a plot to accomplish Catholic ascendancy, and the restoration of the Stuarts, which had not the

name of Throckmorton attached to it. But can we blame them for this? Should not we have acted in the same manner, had we lived in those ages when the pure light of the Gospel was purposely concealed from those who professed their peculiar faith? But I have wandered far too wide from the subject to which I intended at first to have confined myself, and must now conclude these remarks by again repeating my hope that this may catch the eye of some gentleman equal to the task of searching after and bringing to light "the wonders of the antique age."

It had nearly escaped me to mention that the oldest wing of this mansion was appropriated for a Catholic Chapel. During the work of destruction, several secret passages, trap-doors, sliding pannels, and other places for concealment were discovered; and it is worthy of further remark, that most of them had communication with the Chapel. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Dec. 31.*

IN perusing your valuable Miscellany of November, I was not a little struck by a quotation used by "W. HERSEE," in No. II. of his "Sketches in Surrey." In describing the beauties of Holmsdale, he has the following passage:

"There is something so delightful in this, even while it partakes of the melancholy tinge of reflection, allied in its spirit to the emotions arising from what the amiable Montgomery calls, very beautifully, 'the joy of grief.'"

I admit that this is very sweetly and sentimentally expressed; but I cannot admit that Montgomery has the merit of that beautiful sentiment "the joy of grief." As a critical dissertation has been given to the public by the late learned and venerated Dr. Blair, it may, perhaps, be not an unacceptable or unappropriate article for your intelligent Miscellany to quote what he says on the expression ascribed by Mr. Hersee to the amiable Montgomery.

"The joy of grief (says Dr. Blair) is one of Ossian's remarkable expressions, several times repeated. If any one shall think that it needs to be justified by a precedent, he may find it twice used by Homer, in the *Iliad**, when Achilles is visited by the ghost

of Patroclus; and in the *Odyssey*†, when Ulysses meets his mother in the shades. On both these occasions, the heroes, melted with tenderness, lament their not having it in their power to throw their arms round the ghost, 'that we might,' say they, 'in a mutual embrace enjoy the delight of grief.'"

But in truth the expression stands in need of no defence from authority; for it is a natural and just expression, and conveys a clear idea of that gratification which a virtuous heart often feels in the indulgence of a tender melancholy.

Ossian makes a very proper distinction between this gratification and the destructive effect of overpowering grief. "There is a joy in grief, when peace dwells in the breasts of the sad; but sorrow wastes the mournful, O daughter of Foscarr, and their days are few." To "give the joy of grief," generally signifies to raise the strain of soft and grave music; and finely characterizes the taste of Ossian's age and country.

In those days when the songs of bards were the great delight of heroes, the tragic Muse was held in chief honour; gallant actions, and virtuous sufferings, were the chosen theme; preferably to that light and trifling strain of poetry and music, which promotes light and trifling manners, and serves to emasculate the mind. "Strike the harp in my hall," said the great Fingal, in the midst of youth and victory, "strike the harp in my hall, and let Fingal hear the song. Pleasant is the joy of grief! It is like the shower of spring, when it softens the branch of the oak; and the young leaf lifts its head. Sing on, O bards! to-morrow we lift the sail."

Personal epithets have been much used by all the poets of the most ancient ages; and when well chosen, not general and unmeaning, they contribute not a little to render the style descriptive and animated. Besides epithets founded on bodily distinctions, akin to many of Homer's, we find in Ossian several which are remarkably beautiful and poetical. Such are, "Oscar of the future fights,"—"Fingal of the mildest look,"—"Carril of other times,"—"the mildly blushing Evirallin,"—"Bragela, the lonely Sun-beam of Dunscaich;" or "Culdee, the son of the secret Cell."

Yours, &c.

OSSIANA.

* *Iliad*, xxiii. 98.

† *Odyssey*, ix. 211.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

115. *The Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated by James Stuart, F.R.S. F.S.A. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects. A new Edition. London, 1825. Fol. Plates.*

“WE will not endure,” (say the Quarterly Reviewers) “that our trade may be extended over a wider territory, that our ships may sweep unresisted over an ampler expanse of ocean—we will not endure, that the children of that land, to which we owe every thing after religion most valuable, science, art, poetry, philosophy, whose voice awakened us from the deep slumbers of barbarism, and directed us to the attainment of intellectual superiority—that that land, with all its recollections, its images of beauty—its temples worn by the footsteps of heroes—its sacred mountains and poetic streams—should be left desolate, a prey to the ferocity of barbarians, without generosity to pardon the unsuccessful efforts of patriotic devotion, without religion to stay the slaughtering hand, when despair pleads for mercy.”

We have commenced with this fine apostrophe, because it forms an excellent introduction to our subject, and because we like to exhibit good horsemanship upon Pegasus. We rejoice, with the savage joy of revenge, that the thunder and the lightning are gathering their awful powers around the accursed Ibrahim Pacha; and that he either does or will look at the storm, as Cain did upon the Almighty; and this we feel without having even a fibre of pity, fine as a hair, moved in our hearts, because, although there is something grand in savages and banditti, often mighty heroism, and sublimity of sentiment, yet in the pure undefecated Mahometan there is no redeeming characteristic of humanity. It is the Devil's own contamination of our nature in its essential vicious perfection. Murder, slavery, rape, theft, and devastation, all the constituent parts of the worst wickedness, because implying in the main irretrievable injury, are recognised principles of a most damnable, uncivilizing, and demoralizing religion; and its hellish visitation of any unfortunate country is that of the locust.

But to the work before us. What the discovery of the Belvidere Apollo was to sculpture, the publication of Stuart's Athens was to Architecture. Before this event, four models were Roman; and how impure they were, is well shown in Gell and Randby's *Pompeiana*. The worst taste in Architecture must be evidently that which disregards proportions, and this the Romans did, elongating the Doric, which was like drawing out Hercules into a very tall thin Pantaloon; shortening the Corinthian, which was similar to turning a beautiful nymph-like girl into a short squab dowdy; raising heavy entablaments upon light columns, and *vice versa*; annexing enormous pedestals and capitals to slender shafts; in short, they took the elements of beauty, cut, paired, and hacked them, like mischievous children spoiling a toy into forms of ugliness, and then conglomerated them together into a form which had no effect, as a beautiful whole, but was just as fantastic as would be in the human face a nose awry, a mouth drawn up on one side, or one eye elevated higher than the other. We know only that the thing was intended for a human visage, but that it is one in deformity.

It is to our countrymen that the world is indebted for the best illustrations of the edifices of antiquity, and the fountains of a pure taste were first developed by Englishmen (p. 5). The publications of Palladio and Desgodetz are deficient in the Doric and Ionic, and any comparison of the Tuscan (a Roman barbarism) with the Grecian orders, is absurd. The very idea of an entasis in the columns, resembling a barrel, and a width of intercolumniation, which must destroy the effect of a colonnade, are both specimens of bad taste. Indeed the Tuscan deserves as much to be called an order of Architecture, as a wain-house a villa. It is only an edifice raised upon props.

But with regard to the exquisite remains before us. In Chapter I. Plate iii. we have a Doric portico. It has an *acroterium* or base for an equestrian statue, or one in a car, upon the summit of the pediment.

This we think a Romanism, injurious to the simple dignity of a pediment. The Editor observes, that "this example of the Doric order, authenticated to be the latest of a purely Grecian character, admits of adaptation to the modern practice of domestic architecture better than any antique model extant." P. 25.

Disliking as we do the tall and ornamented Doric (as incongruous with its nature), we do not think it proper for Domestic Architecture in any form; and however tasteful may be the ornaments of the triglyphs (see pl. ii. f. 3.) we think it an inconsistent tawdriness (*à la Birmingham*), and our ingenious Editor well says, "that it is a practice which destroys the principal feature of the Doric order." P. 25.

We must however observe, that we are prejudiced in favour of the Pæstum Doric, and think that it neither is nor ever was an order which admitted of any attempt at improvement without injury. We deem it, in its best Grecian character, to be in Architecture what the Farnesian Hercules is in sculpture, a perfect thing *in se*.

II. *The Ionic Temple of Ilyssus.*

"The shafts of the columns of this temple are shorter and less diminished, and the capitals are larger in correspondence with the force of the entablature, than is usual in other models of this order, which, with the form of the bases without plinths, induce us to consider it one of the earliest examples of the Ionic. . . . The echinus (or eggs and anchors) is, contrary to the present custom, continued under the volutes, and quite round the capital." P. 33.

This shorter Ionic is in beautiful proportion, between the Doric and Corinthian.

III. *The Tower of the Winds.* The roof is of a form remarkably elegant; and figures of the winds on the sides of the octagon are noble bold pieces of sculpture (p. 38). This edifice is supposed to be a Grecian production, as late as the Augustan age. P. 45.

IV. *The Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, or pretended Lantern of Demosthenes.* The remarkables of this exquisite building are the outside of the cupola, which imitates a thatch or covering of laurel leaves, edged with a Vitruvian scroll, and other ornaments. The flower on the top of the cupola is, in our opinion, the

most beautiful specimen of architectural foliage that ever existed (see pl. xxix). The capitals of the columns are not, however, the most ancient Corinthian known, those of the Temple of Apollo Didymeus may claim greater antiquity (p. 59). Admitting, however, great beauty in the sculptural ornaments of these capitals, we think that there is a great defect of harmony between the upper and lower part. The former looks like an after thought or addition to the latter, which was *stuck on*, and its inferiority of size to the lower one adds to the character of disjunction, which, had it been larger and projecting over the other, would not have been so apparent. Nevertheless, they will be eternal monuments of the taste of the Greeks in the patterns and disposition of ornaments. No mind merely human appears to be adequate to such fine conceptions.

V. *The Stoa or Portico, commonly supposed to be the remains of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus.* What this building really was it is hard to say, but we think with the Editor, from the style of the architecture, that

"It was a part of the ΘΕΟΙΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΑΣΙΝ ΙΕΡΟΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ of Pausanias, or sanctuary common to all the gods, built by Hadrian. We may, therefore, with propriety denominate it the PANTHEON OF HADRIAN." P. 66.

The capitals of the columns, though fine, are inferior to those of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. They are of similar pattern, stripped of its beautiful additions. Still, however, they preserve the Greek tasteful character.

Here terminates the first volume.

It is but justice here to add the additions and variations made to the original work of Stuart by the ingenious and able Editor Mr. Kinnard, the architect. These are,

1. A portrait of Stuart.
2. Advertisement to the present Edition.
3. New and full notes, marked Ed. containing the requisite additional information on the appropriation, history, and construction of the Athenian edifices, either from the research or personal observation of the Editor, or the remarks of recent travellers.
4. On the Doric Portico at Athens, the entrance to the new Agora.
5. Additional information regarding the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus.

6. A valuable disquisition concerning the Origin and History of the Moulding, called the "Sima" in Grecian architecture.

Mr. Kinnard, in conclusion, says:

"The Sima appears not to have been an integral part of early Grecian architecture, but to have originated from the Pediment; thence to have been carried round the level cornices, till at length, between the ages of Alexander and Augustus, it became part of an order." P. 32.

7. Additional information regarding the Tower of the Winds.

8. On the correctness of the Dials.

9. On the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates.

10. On the pretended Stoa, "but really Pantheon of Adrian."

11. Account of the "Works and Life of Le Roy."

Volume II. opens with the Parthenon.

Our Editor says,

"If in the classification of the Greek examples of the Doric order, that of the hexastyle temple at Pæstum may be considered, by its robust and massive character, as the Hercules of the Doric, that of the Parthenon accords well with the attributes of Pallas; for in no other example are so united grace, dignity, and majesty, combining the greatest possible extent of strength compatible with elegance and richness of ornament." P. 21.

The Editor doubts whether Phidias executed the sculptures. He says,

"We infer therefore, that Pericles, as chief of the government, and patron of the works, determined the nature and class of the edifice. Phidias may have formed the designs according to the majesty of his innate conceptions; and have traced out the subjects and grouping of the pediments, and have dictated the character and general arrangement of the other sculpture and friezes; Ictinus certainly directed the graceful detail of the architectural composition; while Callicrates, who is mentioned by Plutarch as having been engaged in the construction [*ἐργολαβὴς*] of the long walls to the Piræus, may have conducted the executive department of this edifice also. The whole temple was doubtless completed by a concurrence of pupils and assistant sculptors of the presiding artist." P. 23.

We shall conclude our present notice with the following account by the Editor of Chryselephantine Sculpture, and the celebrated statue of Minerva, by Phidias, which was placed in the Parthenon.

"The earliest productions of chryselephantine sculpture, or statuary in gold and ivory, were, it is supposed, executed in Greece not more remote than the fiftieth Olympiad, 580 B.C. Dipænus and Scyllis are the first artists recorded to have practised this system of art, and it continued to be cultivated by their school, and succeeding statuary, till Phidias, who began to flourish about the 75th Olympiad, raised the art to such a point of splendour and perfection as almost to have obscured the antecedent essays of his predecessors. About this period, the predominant states of Greece vied in the dedication of statues to their tutelary deities of this costly character and of colossal dimensions. In Asia Minor the same taste appears to have prevailed, but among the Romans the chryselephantine sculpture seems never to have been greatly patronized. Winckelmann records from ancient authors upwards of a hundred figures of celebrity of this class. The statue here described, raised to Minerva, or the personification of the divinity of the human intellect, at whose birth a Greek tradition relates that it rained gold, was only exceeded in magnificence by the Olympian statue, her parent Jove himself, the production of the same hands....When Phidias, according to Valerius Maximus, proposed marble as the material for the statue of the Parthenon, we are not to imagine that it was to apply to the whole figure, for they were aware that the gold was already treasured up, and that the metal itself would be capable of being detached for the service of the state, and therefore would still exist as if deposited in the treasury. The indecision was, whether the naked parts of the figure were to be covered with ivory or wrought in marble, for the Athenians are not likely to have equalized in their imagination the cost of an entire colossus in marble, with that of one in gold and ivory. The design of the figure itself is supposed to be transmitted to us in the Minerva of the Villa of Albani, or by the more perfect imitation found at Ostia in the year 1797, and now in the gallery of that distinguished cultivator and promoter of the fine arts, Thomas Hope, esq. and engraved in the 'Specimens of Ancient Sculpture,' vol. i. plate xxv. The head of the figure is considered to be in some measure copied on the inscribed gem of Aspasia, engraved in Stosch's Collection, Plate xiii. both from its correspondence with the descriptions and a sort of analogy of design and ornament in character with the style of decoration which we may conjecture to have been adopted in toreutic works of art.... The work of Quatremere de Quincy contains a detailed restoration of this statue from the descriptions, sculpture, and medals of the ancients descended to us, and

will be found in Plates viii. ix. and x. p. 226 of his work, entitled '*Le Jupiter Olympien.*' A passage of Plato acquaints us that the eyes, the face, the feet, and hands, were formed of ivory, and would induce the conclusion that the drapery was wholly of gold: in support of which Pausanias says, that the Minerva of Megara was of gold, except the feet and hands, which, as well as the face, were of ivory. On the painting of the statue the ancient authors are not sufficiently explicit. M. Quatremere seems rather to suppose the splendour of the polish of the ivory to have been left, and that the decoration by painting was chiefly applied to the drapery; but it is probable, according to our author, that the ivory was also stained or painted in accordance with the taste of that age, when the beauty of statues and edifices of the most brilliant marble, and the most delicate execution, was thought to be enhanced, as existing monuments testify, by a display of positive colour.

"The statue is supposed to have been constructed on a frame of iron, or more probably copper, forming a sort of metallic tree, inserted within a model, executed in wood, shaped to receive the veneers of ivory applied to the naked parts of the figure, and the highly chased plates of gold, forming the drapery, helmet, part of the victory shield, and the other decorations. Pausanias relates (El. c. xi), that the Acropolis being so arid a spot, the ivory of the Minerva was preserved by being moistened with water, as that of the Jupiter at Olympia by the application of oil. M. Quatremere, who has united all the chief information on the subject of chryselephantine sculpture, has estimated the value of the gold employed on this statue from the following data: the magnitude of the Colossus; the quantity of surface of the gold, deduced from the supposed design of the figure; and the plates of gold valued of the substance of a double Louis, the lightest thickness considered practicable for the execution of the plates of metal, supposed to have been cast in compartments, applicable to the model, and removeable, as they are known to have been at pleasure, for the service of the state. The result of his calculation is, that the quantity of gold required for the statue, exclusive of the ornaments of the pedestal, valued in money of the present day, would amount to 2,646,767 francs, a sum not far short of 130,000*l.* sterling, the present value given by Col. Leake of the forty talents of gold, stated by an ancient author, as devoted to the decoration of this idol. The practice of the Greeks of constructing Colossi within their temples of a magnitude out of all relation to the edifices enshrining them, as attested by the dimensions quoted of this figure, and the remark of Strabo, that if

the statue of the Olympian Jupiter could rise from its seat, it would endanger the roof, are facts, in relation to the taste of the ancients, which could not at present be reconciled with our own. It has been observed, that with them their rules of art resulted from their sensations, and that all the effects produced were derived from a power anterior to calculation. They endeavoured to express the most exalted idea of moral grandeur, by engrafting the divine feelings of their great artists and poets, on the colossal taste of the Egyptians and Asiatics formed in the most costly products of nature; and, under the guidance of Phidias, called '*Diis Artifex,*' the result may have justified the attempt, and have established a system of proportion in works of that class, from the successful impression only of his productions. It is the observation of Quatremere de Quincy, (from whose great work we have in this note much profited) on the productions of that superior artist, that '*ses ouvrages servirent puissamment la religion. L'on pourroit dire que, selon l'esprit des Grecs et de leur culte, une statue, comme celle de Parthenon, était ce qui aurait été dans certain temps chez nous, (où les livres ont acquis un empire d'un autre genre) quelque nouveau traité de théologie, de dogme, ou d'histoire sainte;*' or, as the elegant Quintilian equally applied to this ornament, '*cujus pulchritudo adjecisset aliquid etiam receptæ religioni videtur, adeo majestas operis deum æquavit.*'

"The statue of the Parthenon, as well as that of the Jupiter at Olympia, are supposed from their magnificence to have escaped the first proscription of the heathen idols by Constantine. From an existing letter of the Apostate Julian, it would appear that they were in existence at his time, having been eight hundred years the admiration of the heathen world, after which the fate of them is unknown." Pp. 27, 28.

116. Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs.*

(Concluded from p. 543.)

THE information which we shall here extract, refers to the subject of PARLIAMENT.

It appears very clear, with only rare exceptions, that Parliaments were seldom assembled but when the Kings wanted money; that such was the main business discussed, whatever other incidental matters might come under notice; and that such grants having been made, the Parliament was dissolved generally in a few days. It is further to be observed, that the great Council of the Nation was distinguish-

ed by the term "Generale Parliamentum," or "Colloquium;" for it often happened, that the King had about his own person, when engaged in war, a distinct parliament, composed of his own officers or favourites, and that thus *two* parliaments were sitting, sometimes in two different places at the same time. The latter seems to have been frequently denominated a *Speciale Colloquium*, though the term was not universally so limited. Mr. Palgrave mentions the following instances:

"Writ addressed to *Johannes de Warennæ*, Earl of Surrey, and Captain of the King's host in Scotland.—The King states his intention of being at York on the then instant Whitsunday, 25 May, where he was desirous of holding a '*special colloquium*' with the Earl and others of his lieges; and that therefore he had commanded the several Earls, then being with the Earl of Surrey in his host, that they should be with the King at York on the Vigil of the feast, 24 May, as secretly as they could, to confer with the King, leaving their men at arms in the mean while at Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the defence of the town.—The Writ therefore commands the Earl, that taking with him such of the Barons abiding with him in the King's service, whom he in his discretion should think fit to take, he should come personally to the King, at the said time and place, in the most secret manner, in order to confer with the King on the said affairs." P. 38.

Similar Writs were addressed to other Earls; and that this was a distinct concern from the general parliament, styled simply "*Colloquium*," is proved by another Writ, appointing for assembly, at the same day and at the same place, a distinct general parliament. We are inclined to think that the King deemed some measures not fit to be brought before a *general* parliament, but to be reserved for private consideration in a *Speciale Colloquium**, or privy Parliament. However, after the summons just mentioned for this "*special Colloquy*," follows a

"Writ of election, addressed to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, reciting that the King intended to be at York on the then instant Whitsunday, 25 May, and there to hold a '*Colloquium*' with the Earls, Barons, and other Proceres of the kingdom. The Sheriff is therefore commanded to cause to be elected of his county, two Knights, and of every city and borough two citizens and burgesses,

* Of the words in a different sense, hereafter.

and to cause them to come to the King, at the time and place before mentioned, with full power to do and perform what should be contained in the premises."

"Similar Writs were addressed to all the Sheriffs of England." Ibid.

Mr. Palgrave's researches in this volume do not go beyond the reign of Edw. I. We shall therefore resort to another source, which, in our opinion, plainly shows that *two* or more distinct Parliaments did actually sit and do business at one and the same time, even in different places. The following record seems to us to prove it. We extract it from the Parliament Rolls, vol. ii. 69.

"A Parliament was summoned to meet at York on the octaves of St. Hillary, 6 Edw. III. on account of Edward le Bailiol having caused himself to be crowned King of Scotland, and the business being urgent, and many of the great men not there, on which account the said Prelates and great men did not dare to answer to the same business (*les ditz Prelatz et Grants ne oseient repondre a mesmes les busoignes*), the King therefore commanded, that the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Ely, Winchester, Lincoln (Nicole), Chester, and Norwich, the Earls of Warren and Warwick, the Lord de Percy, Mons. Henrie de Beaumont, Mons. Hugh de Courteneye, and Mons. William de Clyntou, Barons, should treat of the same business by themselves; and the other Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and Procurators†, by themselves; and the Knights of Shires, and Gentlemen of the community by themselves (*trelassent de meismes les busoignes, p. eux meismes; et les autres Prelatz, Countes, et Barons, et les Procureurs, p. eux meismes; et les Chivalers des Countes et Gentz de Co'e p. eux meismes*).

The King however made, in this instance at least, further subdivision for a legislative Privy Council (as we conceive the record to mean) about his own person. The roll thus proceeds:

"In this Parliament the said Chancellor pronounced that the King wished to appoint Wardens of the March, and that he wished to have near him wise people of his realm, whom he might consult on his business, when he had necessity for so doing, that is to say, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Norwich, the Lord de Percy, Mons. William de Clynton, Mons. William de Denum, and William de Sharesnull." Ibid.

These records require, in our judgment, a deeper investigation than we have time and opportunity to make, an investigation which, properly speaking, belongs to professed lawyers.

† Proxies. See p. 116.

Perhaps, however, they explain why proclamations of the King and Privy Council had anciently the force of law; because the King and such Council, forming a "Speciale Colloquium," or King's private parliament, was in some respects at least presumed to possess the same power of legislation as the "Colloquium" or "General Parliament."

By the discretionary power left to the Earls summoned to the "Special Colloquy" of taking with them *only such Barons as they thought fit*, it may be, that one cause of the regular successions of persons, in the Writs of Summons, was not always Royal pleasure, or presumptive incompetency, but an engagement in military service, or some other public duty.

It appears further that, in regard to money, even the acknowledged rights of the Crown were subject to parliamentary controul; for when the King had aid to marry his daughter, a customary thing, the Parliament says, that "although Henry, father of the King that now is, received only from every Knight's fee two marks or a little more; yet the aforesaid Earls, Barons, and Proceres have granted to the King 40s. from every Knight's fee *for this time, fully and entirely, yet so that it shall not be made a precedent.*" P. 20.

In the Parliament of 11 Edw. I. summonses are addressed to every city, burgh, and market-town (p. 10), for the purpose of obtaining a subsidy; and returns appear for Colchester (li), Exeter (lvii), Grimsby (lix), Hereford (lx), Lincoln (lxvii), Lynne (lxix), Newcastle-upon-Tyne (lxxii), Northampton (lxxiii), Norwich (lxxiv), Scarborough (lxxxii), Shrewsbury (lxxxiii), Winchester (xcii), Worcester (xciii), Yarmouth (xcv), York (xcvi); yet not one single burgess is summoned to Parliament in the 18th Edw. I. only two or three Knights being elected by the community of the counties. We have carefully examined the Calendar, and think that there is not a single instance of a return from a borough in *that* year. In the rolls of the 11th year, is a commission for the assessment and collection of the thirtieth, which had been granted by the Knights, "Liberi Homines," and "Communitas," upon condition that the Magnates did the same; and the Writ informs the *Communitas* that the Magnates *had* done so, as they had been required by the King (p. 12).

Furthermore, in supplemental commissions for the assessment of the said thirtieth, in an additional clause, *inserted at the request of Knights representing Counties*, that all having more than 20*l.* of land, should contribute to the grant, the King orders it so to be, *by his own authority*.

"Requisitioni autem vestræ, quam nobis per quatuor Milites Comitatus predicti nuper fecistis quodd illi de eodem Comitatu qui habent ultra viginti libratas terræ, vobiscum in communi contribuere possent in donatione tricesimæ predictæ, favorabiliter annuentes volumus quodd ipsi in donatione tricesimæ illius vobiscum contribuant in communi sicut nos rogastis." P. 13.

We are inclined to think that the omission of Returns for Boroughs in 18 Edw. I. might not be owing to any loss of rolls, but to an opinion that the burgesses were not to be summoned, nor to expect to be so, unless it was to grant and to sanction pecuniary advances.

Another noticeable circumstance is, summonses of squabbling parties to resort to Parliament for adjustment of their disputes, not, as now, to the Law Courts. P. 19.

Instances appear, where the King having given directions for two Knights of the Shire to be returned to Parliament on the day following, orders two more to be added; and the qualifications for them are, that they be discreet men, "et ad laborandum potentes," which we presume means active, and men of great influence (p. 27). The same qualifications are required for burgesses (p. 29). These were not monied times; and instances might be quoted where, in regard to choosing girls for wives, a great consideration was entertained of the character for prudence which her family possessed. But in the present age, pecuniary qualifications are sufficient for *every* thing, and the result is much domestic misery and many senators who are mere cyphers.

If the King was obliged to go abroad, or was otherwise so occupied in public business that he could not attend, he prorogued the parliament. P. 32.

Besides the usual assembly for parliamentary business, we find that when the parliament was summoned to meet at Bury St. Edmund's, orders were sent to the Custos and "good men" of London, and other cities and towns, to elect four of the most sufficient citizens who would be best able to

devise and ordain a new town, and be prepared and ready to proceed to such parts as the King should enjoin. P. 49.

Hull was one of the towns so created by Edw. I. and if our memory does not deceive us, these towns were founded upon principles of colonization, to remove the pressure of superfluous population upon particular places. Migrations of this kind were not discouraged, as is plain from the colony of Flemings in Wales, the landing and settlement of a large body of Irishmen in the same country, in the reign of Henry VIII. and the settlements of various foreign manufacturers. Edward seems to have colonized Berwick-upon-Tweed in the same manner. P. 51.

The following Writ either means to use *speciale colloquium* out of its particular and limited sense, or only application to *special business* (see pp. 84, 85); for in the question concerning the King's title to the crown of Scotland, he directs the University of Oxford to send him up to parliament four or five of their best lawyers, "in jure scripto magis expertes," because he wishes to have a *special colloque*, with lawyers and others of his council (p. 91). A similar Writ was sent to Cambridge for two or three of their best lawyers in the written law. Now, did these members extraordinary sit and vote in the general parliament? we think not, because the Writ says, "nobiscum et cum ceteris de consilio nostro super premissis tractaturi, suumque consilium impensuri" (p. 91); and hence we infer, that at the session of every parliament, the King and his Council made a point of sitting also, to regulate or controul proceedings.

It has been presumed, that the surname and title of a Baron were one and the same, and such an opinion has been ably supported, and perhaps is correct with regard to periods later than this. In an address to the Pope of the 29th of this reign, subscribed by all, or nearly all the Barons of the realm, they style themselves by their surnames, with the addition of the Barony, as e. g. Reginaldus de Grey, *D'n's de Ruthyn*; Will'mus de Ros, *D'n's de Hamlake*; but wherever the name and title are the same, only the Christian name is expressed, as "Ph'us *D'n's de Kyme*, Thomas *D'n's de Berkele*, Edmundus *Baro Stafford*," and no more (see pp. 102, 103). Nevertheless, in the summons to parliament of

two years before (p. 79), no local addition is annexed, except there be two of the same name, the singularity of "Edmund Baro Stafford" occurring again *par distinction*. The same may be said of the parliament of 30 Edw. I. P. 113.

In the same year a Writ passed for preventing tournaments, justs, &c. during the session of parliament. P. 113.

The King, in 1303, having obtained an addition to his revenue of the Customs from some foreign merchants, wanted to persuade those of the City of London to assent to a similar sacrifice on their parts; but no: he received a flat denial, "nullo modo consentient." P. 135.

The parliamentary boroughs in Cornwall, during this reign, were only Helston, Truro, Lostwithiel, Liskerret, Lancelston, and Bodmin. P. 142.

It seems, that when the persons who were to receive petitions to Parliament were appointed, it was publicly cried in Westminster Hall, in the Chancery Court, before the Justices of the Bench, at the Exchequer, in the Guildhall of London, and at Westcheap, in French, in a prescribed formula. P. 155.

As we must soon come to a final termination of this review, we shall only notice two curious particulars. In p. 232 we have the Arabic numeral 3. Mr. Palgrave, in p. 8, says, "No other instance of the use of Arabic numerals in a record can be adduced." He attributes its occurrence to haste.

Among the Petyt collections, is a memorandum of the celebrated antiquary George Holmes, stating that he found huddled up with other Writs; in a chest, in the King's Remembrancer's office,

"an imperfect bundle of Writs of Summons, with their returns to a Parliament to be held at Westm^r anno 23 Edw. I. the very first president of that nature hitherto found out by any man that I have heard of."

He ordered his clerk to take a copy, and very properly observes, that as the bundle was found amongst the Records in the Exchequer, not amongst those in the Tower, where the generality of Records are kept, it may be fairly presumed

"that the bundle of the 23d of Edw. I. was not the first and only bundle of that kind which was lodged in the Exchequer, but that there may be several others of more antient times, which remain there undiscovered." P. 24.

We mention this, because we consider it a great misfortune that any Records whatever should remain in any office unsorted or uncalendared, or that the calendars should be unpublished. We by no means wish to consign valuable and important works, like the one now under our review, to incompetent persons. But moderate douceurs to the Clerks of any of the offices would enable them to make perfect catalogues in a very short time, and we consider it very miserable parsimony in the State not to have such a useful task executed. The assortment of such Records would not exceed a few days work as it is done at the Post-office; and a distinction might be easily made between public and private Records, and the former be abstracted in a copious, the other in a more concise manner. A library without a complete catalogue, is only a warehouse; and a Record repository without similar conveniences, is only a Post-office full of letters sealed up, but not directed.

As to the work before us, we have only to say that the execution of it has so superior a character that it carries with it its own eulogy, and is such as might have been expected from the acknowledged abilities and superior legal knowledge of Mr. Palgrave.

117. *Delineations of Gloucestershire*. By J. and H. S. Storer. Edited by J. Norris Brewer. Pp. 202.

AMONG those whose purses eminently qualify them to become patrons of literature and the arts, there are many who object to encourage periodical publications, and the reasons they assign are two, the hazard of the work never being completed, and the liability of such small pamphlets as the separate numbers being mislaid or lost. It has always occurred to us that a little reflection might convince such persons there is too much self-interest in the first of these objections to admit of the praiseworthy distinction of patronage; for we cannot be said to be entitled to approbation, except where the act done implies in some degree loss or hazard. With respect to the other, it is a tacit admission of idleness or neglect. The author who publishes a periodical work conceives that a double advantage will be gained; that while he avoids entering into an enormous expense before he can produce a specimen, he accommodates

ing upon them at once for the whole charge of a copy. Why then is it hazardous to subscribe to such undertakings? Because those, who when complete would buy the book, previously withhold their names. The first Number is published, the author loses much, his hopes induce him to give a second and a third, when prudence hints that if he continues to draw his purse-strings he will be ruined.

We have made these remarks without any reference to the particular work of which we are about to speak; for, whether with or without adequate patronage, it is now completed; but as applicable to periodicals generally. We may make another observation, which we hope will not be regarded as assuming or invidious. From the known discontinuance of such publications, many Reviews dislike to notice them in progress, which increases the probability of their want of encouragement. The feeling of the Gentleman's Magazine has been otherwise, and this very Book *, with several others, will be found noticed, soon after their commencement, in its pages.

Messrs. Storer have given to the world a valuable and cheap manual of the County of Gloucester, in which will be found much information of a historic, antiquarian, and artistic nature, and we wish their plan, which seems adapted both for the library and travelling-carriage, may be extended through all the counties of England. On the Continent it is usual for large proprietors to reside in towns, leaving their tenants to cultivate the ground. The number, therefore, of chateaus or country houses, is quite trifling when compared to the various specimens of domestic architecture with which the face of this island is studded; and foreigners who merely resort to the capital, can form but an inadequate idea of the general appearance and prosperity of England. Such works as these of Messrs. Storer are calculated to induce them to visit the country; and as such, may be regarded as truly patriotic. This beautiful volume contains well-executed engravings from original drawings of the following places. *Towns*: Gloucester 3 views, Bristol 2, and Cirencester 3. *Churches*: Fairford and Thornbury. *Residences*: Badmington, Dodington, Spring Park, Gatcomb, Redland Court, Oakley House, Rend-

* See vol. xcv. part i. p. 247.

combe, King's Weston, Barnsley Park, Frampton Court, Williamstrip, Bowden Hall, Matson House, Cerney House, Cotswold House, Colesborne House, Blaise Castle, Cote House, Flaxley Abbey, Thornbury Castle, the Ridge, Highnam Court, Prinknash Park, Hempstead, Duntresbourne Abbots, Chevenage House, Berkeley Castle, Cleve Hill, Boxwell Court, Alderley House, Stoke Bishop, High Grove, Newark Park, Hillfield, Eastington House, Brown's Hill, and Brimscombe Port.

Much taste has been evinced in the selection of the point of view from which the drawings have been taken, and there is none of that coldness which we sometimes, even at the present day, find characterising topographical engravings on a larger scale. The only fault we can find is of minor importance; we wish that in delineating the human figure, they would make the legs a little more proportionably long. Messrs. Storer's distances are very good, and their representation of trees, by far the most difficult of the engraver's task, entitled to the highest praise. These remarks apply to all the plates, for the difference will be found to arise more from the natural beauties or deficiencies of the place, than any deviation in skill. We shall not, therefore, particularize. The descriptive notices are elegantly as well as modestly written, and are additional proofs of the judgment of the Proprietors, when they put in requisition the well-tryed pen of Mr. Brewer. There is, indeed, so much original matter so well put together, that we can assure the collectors of topography, that their libraries will be deficient in information, if they neglect to add the "*Delineations of Gloucestershire*," by Messrs. Storer.

118. *Picturesque Views of the English Cities.*
No. III.

WE feel a national pride when we consider to what an unrivalled state of perfection the art of engraving has arrived in this country; we view the productions of the graver with delight; and we venerate the talents that have procured the exaltation of the art. Enthusiastically do we admire the beauties of art, and to those who do not feel the same gratifying influence, we are disposed to apply what our sweet Shakspeare writes of men who have not music in their souls:

Amongst the works which stand pre-eminently beautiful, are Robson's *Views of Cities*, the two first numbers of which we have already noticed. The third is now before us, with the same richness and delicacy of tone that distinguished the others; and with increased attractions that indicate its well-deserved meed of popularity. The city of Bath, magnificently gay, embedded in a vale, yet ambitiously extending its encroachments on the circuit of hills, forms a truly charming picture. The undulating fore-ground, with a rich distribution of wood to mark the line of division, the princely houses and streets, and the bold lines, of the towering heights in the distance, with the opening of the clouds, as if to receive its magnificent ascent, are all pleasingly sketched. There are others equally beautiful in their execution, but Bath to our eye presents the most pleasing picture; yet York, with its splendid cathedral, its walls and fortifications; Canterbury, with its metropolitan Church, ruins, and beautiful country; Ely, with its Cathedral, majestically arising above the adjoining wood; Coventry with its lofty spires; Lincoln and Gloucester, watered by their gently flowing rivers; and Oxford's academic towers, have a multitude of charms, and are finely and faithfully delineated.

119. *No. II. and III. of Eldridge's Views of South Wales.*

WE have seen numerous views of the sublime beauties which the South of Wales presents to the tourist. Those now before us excel all others in their accuracy, delicacy of execution, and in the taste which has selected them. The first number we noticed with great commendation; the second and third possess still greater attractions, and are even better executed. They depict the mansion of Hugh Price, esq. Castle Maddoc, seated at the base of a range of eminences rearing their lofty summits to a junction with the skies, and undulating as if a liquid mass. 2. "The frowning ruin" of Careg-cennen Castle, a fortress almost impregnable. The accompaniments of the female South Walesans, unused to the encumbrance of shoes and stockings, performing their cleansing duties in the running stream; the rustic bridge, the neat house, and charming trees, contribute to produce a pleasing picture. 3. Pont ar Fynach, or the Devil's bridge.

This is a truly awful scene: a bridge of a circular arch suspended over a tremendous gulph, formed by a lane of almost perpendicular black rocks, picturesquely crowned with woody tufts, and a deep caverny base, with the vivid spray dashing its sides and rebounding into the abyss, conspire to excite sensations of terror, surprise, and admiration. If we compare this view of so grand an object with that engraved in Barber's tour, we shall soon know how to appreciate its superiority. 4. Ruins of Careg Cennen Castle, on the brow of a mountain. 5. A beautifully picturesque fall near the Aqueduct Llanelly in Brecknockshire; and 6, a quiet view of Tregarron, Cardiganshire, with the village Church.

120. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*. By Dallaway. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. 326.
(Continued from p. 256.)

THE original remarks of Horace Walpole are diamonds. They are beautiful things of Nature's own creation, in the mine of Genius. They concentrate that subtle essence, light, and reflect it with inimitable lustre. Such being their character, we shall give them without further preface, for "good wine needs no bush," a sterling old English adage, which we use in disregard of that noble and philosophical dancing-master, the un-English Earl of Chesterfield, a Frenchman among the descendants of our old baronial heroes, but the first Man of the World who has ever written.

Mr. Walpole thus introduces the reign of George the First:

"We are now arrived at the period in which the arts were sunk to the lowest ebb in Britain. From the stiffness introduced by Holbein and the Flemish masters, who not only laboured under the timidity of the new art, but who saw nothing but the starch and unpliant habits of the times, we were fallen into a loose, and if I may use the word, a *dissolute* kind of painting, which was not less barbarous than the opposite extreme, and yet had not the merit of representing the dresses of the age. Sir Godfrey Kneller still lived, but only in name, which he prostituted by suffering the most wretched daubings of hired substitutes to pass for his works, while at most he gave himself the trouble of taking the likeness of the person who sat to him. His bold and free manner was the sole admiration of his successors, who thought they had caught his style, when they neglected drawing, probability, and finishing. Kneller had exag-

gerated the curls of full-bottomed wigs, and the tiaras of ribbands, lace, and hair, till he had struck out a graceful kind of unnatural grandeur; but the succeeding modes were still less favourable to picturesque imagination. The habits of the time were shrunk to awkward coats and waistcoats for the men; and for the women, to tight-laced gowns, round hoops, and half a dozen squeezed plaits of linen, to which dangled behind two unmeaning pendants, called lap-pets, not half covering their straight drawn hair. Dahl, D'Agar, Richardson, Jervas, and others, rebuffed with such barbarous forms, and not possessing genius enough to deviate from what they saw into graceful variations, cloathed all their personages with a loose drapery and airy mantles, which not only were not, but could not be the dress of any age or nation; so little were they adapted to cover the limbs, to exhibit any form, or to adhere to the person, which they scarce enveloped, and from which they must fall on the least motion. As those casual lapping and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing, they seldom liave any folds or chiaro scuro; anatomy and colouring being equally forgotten. Linen, from what economy I know not, is seldom allowed in those portraits, even to the ladies, who lean carelessly on a bank, and play with a parrot they do not look at, under a tranquillity which ill accords with their seeming situation, the slightness of their vestment, and the lankness of their hair, having the appearance of their being just risen from the bath, and of having found none of their cloaths to put on, but a loose gown. Architecture was perverted to their house-building, where it retained not a little of Vanbrugh; and if employed on Churches, produced at best but corrupt and tawdry imitations of Sir Christopher Wren. Statuary still less deserved the name of an art.

"The new Monarch was void of taste, and not likely at an advanced age to encourage the embellishment of a country to which he had little partiality, and with the face of which he had few opportunities of getting acquainted, though had he been better known, he must have grown the delight of it, possessing all that plain good-humoured simplicity, and social integrity, which peculiarly distinguishes the *honest English private gentleman*. Like those patriots, it was more natural to George the First to be content with, or even partial to, whatever he found established; than to seek for improvement and foreign ornament. But the arts, when neglected, always degenerate. Encouragement must keep them up, or a genius revivify them. Neither happened under the first of the House of Brunswick." P. 4.

Mr. Dallaway, in p. 65, observes upon this passage, that in fact the art

itself was not well understood, or scientifically practised; and that a taste prevailed for encouraging foreign masters, rather than our own. We may observe, further, that the taste prevalent in this age of covering the walls of saloons and staircases, and ceilings, with paintings in allegory, &c. was very bad, as nothing except funeral hangings of black cloth can have a more gloomy aspect.

Some apology may be necessary for the next and last extract we shall give, so much having been written on the subject since it was first published by Mr. Walpole; but it is particularly worthy the attention of such of our readers as are not already familiar with it, because it is drawn with consummate ability, and completely illustrates the real professional character of the “*admirable HOGARTH*,” whom no man has yet equalled, or ever will surpass, in delineating the character by the countenance.

“Having dispatched the herd of our painters in oil, I reserved to a class by himself that great and original genius HOGARTH; considering him rather as a writer of comedy with a pencil, than as a painter. If catching the manners and follies of an age, *living as they rise*; if general satire on vices, and ridicule, familiarized by strokes of nature, and heightened by wit, and the whole animated by proper and just expressions of the passions, be comedy, Hogarth composed comedies as much as Moliere. In his *Marriage A-la-mode*, there is even an intrigue carried on throughout the piece. He is more true to character than Congreve; each personage is distinct from the rest, acts in his sphere, and cannot be confounded with any other of the *Dramatis Personæ*. The Alderman's foot-boy, in the last print of the set I have mentioned, is an ignorant rustic; and if wit is struck out from the characters in which it is not expected, it is from their acting conformably to their situation, and from the mode of their passions, not from their having the wit of fine gentlemen. Thus there is wit in the figure of the Alderman, who, when his daughter is expiring in the agonies of poison, wears a face of solicitude, but it is to save her gold ring which he is drawing gently from her finger. The thought is parallel to Moliere's, where the Miser puts out one of the candles as he is talking. Moliere, inimitable as he has proved, brought a rude theatre to perfection. Hogarth had no model to follow and improve upon. He created his art, and used colours instead of language. His place is between the Italians, whom we may consider as epic poets and tragedians; and the Flemish painters, who are as writers of farce, and editors of burlesque nature. They are the

Tom Browns of the mob. Hogarth resembled Butler, but his subjects are more universal, and amidst all his pleasantry, he observes the true end of comedy—reformation; there is always a moral to his pictures. Sometimes he rose to tragedy, not in the catastrophe of Kings and Heroes, but in marking how vice conducts insensibly and incidentally to misery and shame. He warns against encouraging cruelty and idleness in young minds, and discerns how the different vices of the great and the vulgar lead by various paths to the same unhappiness. The fine lady in *Marriage A-la-mode*, and Tom Nero in the *Four Stages of Cruelty*, terminate their story in blood—she occasions the murder of her husband, he assassinates his mistress. How delicate and superior too is his satire, when he intimates, in the *College of Physicians and Surgeons*, who preside at a dissection, how the legal habitude of viewing shocking scenes hardens the human mind, and renders it unfeeling. The President maintains the dignity of insensibility over an executed corpse, and considers it but as the object of a lecture. In the print of the *Sleeping Judges*, this habitual indifference only excites our laughter.

“It is to Hogarth's honour that, in so many scenes of satire or ridicule, it is obvious that ill-nature did not guide his pencil. His end is always reformation, and his reproofs general. Except in the print of the *Times*, and the two portraits of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Churchill, that followed, no man, amidst such a profusion of characteristic faces, ever pretended to discover or charge him with the caricature of a real person, except of such notorious characters as Chartres and mother Needham, and a very few more who are acting officially and suitably to their professions. As he must have observed so carefully the operation of the passion of the countenance, it is even wonderful that he never, though without intention, delivered the very features of any identical person. It is at the same time a proof of his intimate intuition with Nature; but had he been too severe, the humanity of endeavouring to root out cruelty to animals would atone for many satires. It is another proof that he drew all his stores from Nature, and the force of his own genius, and was indebted neither to models nor books for his style, thoughts, or hints, that he never succeeded when he designed for the works of other men. I do not speak of his early performances at the time that he was engaged by booksellers, and rose not above those they generally employ; but in his maturer age, when he had invented his art, and gave a few designs for some great authors, as *Gulliver*, *Cervantes*, and even *Hudibras*, his compositions were tame, spiritless, void of humour, and never reach the merits of the books they were designed to illustrate. He could not bend his talents to think after any body else. He could think like a great genius

rather than after one....It is seldom that his figures do not express the character that he intended to give them. When they wanted an illustration that colours could not supply, collateral circumstances, full of wit, supply notes. The nobleman in *Marriage A-la-mode* has a great aim—the coronet on his crutches, and his pedigree issuing out of the bowels of William the Conqueror, add his character. In the breakfast the old Steward reflects for the spectator. Sometimes a short label is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. Unfortunately some circumstances that were temporary, will be lost to posterity, the fate of all comic authors; and if ever an author wanted a commentary*, that none of his beauties might be lost, is Hogarth—not from being obscure [for he never was that but in two or three of his first prints, where transient national follies, as Lotteries, Free-masonry, and the South Sea were his topics], but for the use of foreigners, and from a multiplicity of little incidents, not essential to, but always heightening the principal action. Such is the spider's web extended over the poor's box in a parish church; the blunders in architecture in the nobleman's seat seen through the window in the first print of *Marriage A-la-mode*; and a thousand in the *Strollers* dressing in a Barn, which for wit and imagination, without any other end, I think the best of all his works: as for useful and deep satire, that on the Methodists is the most sublime. The scenes of Bedlam and the Gaming-house are inimitable representations of our serious follies or unavoidable woes; and the concern shewn by the Lord Mayor, when the companion of his childhood is brought before him as a criminal, is a melting picture, and big with humane admonition and reflection.

"Another instance of this author's genius is his not condescending to explain his moral lessons by the trite poverty of allegory. If he had an emblematic thought, he expressed it with wit, rather than by a symbol. Such is that of the whore setting fire to the world, in the *Rake's Progress*. Once indeed he descended to use an allegoric personage, and was not happy in it: in one of his election prints Britannia's chariot breaks down, while the coachman and footman are playing at cards on the box. Sometimes too, to please his vulgar customers he stooped to low images and national satire, as in the two prints of France and England, and that of the Gates of Calais. The last indeed has great merit, though the caricatura is carried to excess. In all these the painter's purpose was to make his countrymen observe the ease and affluence of a free government, opposed to the wants and woes of slaves. In *Beer-street* the Eng-

lish butcher tossing a Frenchman in the dirt with one hand, is absolutely hyperbole; and what is worse, was an after-thought, not being in the first edition. The *Gin Alley* is much superior, horribly fine, but disgusting.

"His Bartholomew [Southwark] Fair is full of humour; the *March to Finchley* full of nature; the *Enraged Musician* tends to farce. The *Four Parts of the Day*, except the last, are inferior to few of his works. The *Sleeping Congregation*, the *Lecture on the Vacuum*, the *Laughing Audience*, the *Consultation of Physicians*, a *Coat of Arms*, and the *Cockpit*, are perfect in their several kinds. The prints of *Industry* and *Idleness* have more merit in the intention than execution.

"Towards the latter end he now and then repeated himself, but seldomer than most great authors who executed so much.

"It may appear singular, that of an author, whom I call comic, and who is so celebrated for his humour, I should speak in general in so serious a style, but it would be suppressing the merits of his heart to consider him only as a promoter of laughter. I think I have shown, that his virtues were more generous and extensive. Mirth coloured his pictures, but benevolence designed them. He smiled, like Socrates, that men might not be offended at his lectures, and might learn to laugh at their own follies. When his topics were harmless, all his touches were marked with pleasantry and fun. He never laughed like Rabelais, at nonsense, that he imposed for wit; but like Swift, combined incidents, that divert one from their unexpected encounter, and illustrate the tale he means to tell. Such are the hens roosting on the upright waves in the scene of the *Strollers*, and the devils drinking porter on the altar. The manners or costume are more than observed in every one of his works. The very furniture of his rooms designates the characters of the persons to whom they belong; a lesson that might be of use to comic authors. It was reserved to Hogarth to write a scene of furniture. The *Rake's levee-room*, the *Nobleman's dining-room*, the apartments of the *Husband and Wife* in *Marriage A-la-mode*, the *Alderman's parlour*, the *Poet's bedchamber*, and many others, are the history of the manners of the age."

The length of these extracts will not permit us to expatiate any further. As a painter, Hogarth had great faults. His introduction of two lights into the same picture, as one of these faults, we do not find to have been here noticed.

Mr. Dallaway has more scope for remark in this than in the preceding volumes. We need not observe, that his additions are of a most valuable character.

* This desideratum was afterwards supplied by the joint labours of Mr. Steevens and Mr. Nichols.

121. *A History of England, from the earliest Period to the present Time; in which it is intended to consider Men and Events on Christian Principles. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. 12mo. No. I.*

IF it were not for one kind of "worldly-mindedness" England and Holland would be utterly ruined; and therefore we hope that the "cant of the day" against "worldliness" (which the author of the work before us wishes to extinguish) will be deemed, as it ought to be in every nation not purely dependent upon the soil for support, very foolish. A man cannot live in England a week without seeing the activity and eagerness of the people to make money, nor read a line of its modern National History, without finding the enormous political consequence and public and private wealth proceeding from its industry and accumulation. Worldly enjoyment is the only stimulus adequate to the production of such mighty good; and the moping life of a devotee or lazy monk, under an idea of avoiding worldliness, would be a wretched substitute. The fact is, that worldliness is a contingent term, dependent entirely upon circumstances and situation, a quality which is a virtue in a poor man who wishes to bring up his family by honest industry and prudence, and a vice in the rich and independent, or when it occasions fraud, avarice, &c. We can, however, have no objection to comments upon history in a moral and religious view, and we see nothing objectionable in those of the present number. All we object to is the cant of the Programme, which is only one part of the unphilosophical errors and impracticable nonsense, so abundant among our modern ultra-religionists. Robinson Crusoe is, we understand, about to be edited in the same form. Thus it was with the Palimpsest MSS. discovered by Signor Angelo Mai. The finest classical works (such as the *Decades of Livy*) were erased from the parchment in order to substitute tumpety legends of saints; and the injury to profane literature has been irrecoverable. The mischief has not yet proceeded so far, and we hope that the disgrace of similar or equivalent folly will never attach to England—we mean the transcendent folly of a Bible-Gunpowder plot, to blow up profane literature.

122. *Lettre à mes enfans, au sujet de ma Conversion à la Véritable Religion Chrétienne, et des motifs qui m'ont fait passer de la communion Romaine, où je naquis, dans la communion Protestante, où je désire et j'espère mourir. Par Pierre Bayssière, maître sellier, à Montauban, département de Tarn-et-Garonne. 8vo. pp. 47. Imported by Treuttel and Wurtz.*

SEVERAL reasons may be assigned for the frequency of such narratives as the one before us. Either such changes are more common than formerly, or greater interest is excited by the relation of them, or the diffusion of a literary spirit induces men to publish the transitions of their mind. The present statement is as interesting as any of the kind, as well from its minuteness as its artlessness, which at first made us suspect we were not reading the production of a native, so different is the style from that of the French writers who are recommended as models in our schools.

The author has been a Catholic, but never sincerely held that faith; or, in other words, was of no vital religion whatever, for he avoided its ordinances, and even evaded the sacrament of confession previous to his first marriage. The death of his wife in 1821, brought him in contact (if we may be allowed the expression) with the priesthood, as he wished, in compliance with custom, to have nine masses performed for her repose. The delay of these, and the apparently mercenary conduct of a priest, disgusted him so much, that his bitter feeling extended itself to the New Testament, which he regarded as the credentials of the hierarchy. Though a real unbeliever of its divine origin, he determined to consult it on the point which had roused his suspicions; and in the middle of night (for it was during that time that he was occupied with these thoughts) he sprang out of bed, reached himself a Testament, read it from beginning to end, without any interruption except at meal-times, and found no express words in support of *Purgatory*, but some in contradiction of it, Matt. xxv. 46, Luke ii. 29, 30. xxiii. 42, 43. Rom. viii. 1 Heb. ix. 27. 1 John i. 7. Revel. xiv. 13. He therefore rejected this doctrine as unsupported by a book, which however he did not yet regard as sacred.

The power of the Pope forced itself next upon his mind, and he read the

Testament once more. He arrived at the same conclusion, and his arguments are acute. The real presence now occupied his thoughts, and he went through a third perusal with increased attention; in the expressions of the three first Evangelists he found nothing decisive, but regarded them as ceremonial and commemoratives; but the words of John, vi. 51—58, staggered him, and seemed to accord so closely with the Catholic doctrine, that he thought the writer of these words its founder. He laid by his Testament as the support of an imposture, but being led by an impulse, which he now regards as providential, he proceeded, and towards the end of that same chapter met with this sentence, v. 63. *It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life.* The doctrine was now explained to his mind, and the words which embarrassed him before, now appeared in their figurative sense. Other passages confirmed his opinion.

He now resumed his daily labours, and laid aside the Gospels, for he had taken no personal interest in them, as he tells his children with grief. But he had become uneasy, and at length began a fourth perusal, for the sake of enquiring into its morality, which ended in the full acknowledgment of its divinity. In the mean time he married again, and his wife came from a district inhabited partly by Protestants. The little information she could give him respecting them worked upon his mind, and when he had heard a description of their worship, he pronounced it in his thoughts to be that of the *Acts*. Their Eucharist met his ideas of that ordinance; some controversial tracts on the subject of Protestantism tended to confirm his opinion; and, after much reflection, and a correspondence with the minister of the chapel at Nérac, he attended worship at that place, and received the communion on the 23d of December, 1826, being then thirty-three years of age.

It is no more than justice to our author to say, that his narrative is that of a candid mind which has resigned its early opinions through the most patient conviction, is written with exactness, and, even to those who do not value the conclusion to which he

so happily arrived, must be interesting in a psychological point of view. As a specimen of his style, we quote the following affectionate address to his children, with which the tract concludes:

“Daigne le Seigneur, que je prie pour le salut de tous les hommes, et particulièrement pour la conversion et la prospérité de tous mes ennemis, vous faire la grace, mes enfans, d’être ajoutés à cette église pour être sauvés*. Heureux, si, par mes instructions, et par l’autorité de mes bons exemples, je puis être auprès de vous un instrument de bénédiction! Heureux, si, étant votre père selon la nature, je puis devenir votre père dans la foi! Heureux en fin si, au grand jour où nous comparâtrons devant Dieu, pour entendre l’arrêt de notre éternelle destinée, je pouvais me présenter avec vous sans crainte, et lui dire, *me voici, Seigneur, avec les enfans que tu m’as donnés!*”

123. *Ancient Ballads and Songs, chiefly from Tradition, MSS. and Scarce Works, with Original Poetry.* By Thomas Lyle. 8vo. Relfe.

A VERY pleasing selection of the best amatory and pastoral bagatelles in our language. As they have most of them been printed before, it would be contrary to our plan to criticise them; but who is there can read our great favourite Sir Walter Raleigh’s lines, beginning “Shall I, like a hermit, dwell,” in p. 27, without acknowledging the nobleness of the mind which engendered such virtuous and beautiful sentiments, or tracing in them the soul of that stern and gallant chevalier.

The following beautiful madrigal by Witbye, bearing the date of 1609, is only equalled by that on Wit, by a modern author.

“CONTENT.

There is a jewel which no Indian mines can buy,

No chemic art can counterfeit;

It makes men rich in greatest poverty;

Makes water wine, turns wooden cups to gold,

The homely whistle to sweet music’s strain;

Seldom it comes, to few from Heaven sent,

That much in little, all in naught—CONTENT.”

The poems by the Editor are worthy of associating with the choicest effusions of the choicest lyrical bards, and the gems of Sydney, Carew, Herrick,

* Acts ii. 47.

Heywood, and other gallant spirits of a gallant age, do not suffer in their brilliancy and worth by being associated with the wild and beautiful productions of a modern Scottish bard. But the romantic glens, and the lonesome dells, the wild heather, and the violet have peculiar charms for lyrical inspiration, and are delightfully favourable for the pathetic ballad, and descriptive song. How sweetly are the following lines written:

“THE TRYSTING HOUR.
The night-wind's Eolian breezes,
Chase melody over the grove,
The fleecy clouds wreathing in tresses,
Float rosy the woodlands above:
Then tarry no longer, my true love,
The stars hang their lamps in the sky,
'Tis lovely the landscape to view, love,
When each bloom has a tear in its eye.

So stilly the evening is closing,
Bright dew-drops are heard as they fall,
Eolian whispers reposing,
Breathe softly, I hear my love call;
Yes! the light fairy step of my true love,
The night breeze is wafting to me;
Over heath-bell and violet blue, love,
Perfuming the shadowy lea.”

124. *Fitful Fancies*. By William Kennedy. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; Whittaker, London, 12mo. pp. 191.

MR. KENNEDY has adopted for his motto, with little propriety, but with some profaneness, the *vox clamantis* of the last of the prophets. To a certain extent he has concealed his epigraph, by the use of a dead language; we will not endeavour to hunt for a meaning in his allusion, but merely hint to him in passing, that it is in bad taste, whether used in Greek or in English. There are many pages of poetry of the first order in this volume. It contains many flights worthy of Byron, or of any other of our more impassioned Bards. We have the workings of a strong mind, agitated we have no doubt in life's “sea of troubles,” and finding its appropriate language in poetry. Occasionally its strength partakes of coarseness; its powerful excitement degenerates into misanthropical raving, and there is scarcely a page in which the calm and gentler affections can repose with unmixed pleasure. Yet still it must be confessed, such is the imperfection of our natures, that the highest walks of poetry are

in the turbulence of the passions; it is here that those ideas which are more immediately connected with the sublime, are produced, and it is in these regions that the loftiest genius will generally be found to soar.

We think Mr. Kennedy's poems are destined, in spite of their many blemishes, to be very popular. If not always in the best taste, they are decidedly original, and if they sometimes contain paradoxes on morals, and fallacies in ethics, they more frequently exhibit a virtuous indignation of meanness, and a generous reprobation of vice.

His feelings are ardent, and his expressions are of correspondent warmth. —“Man delights him not,” and almost every page is tinged with the colouring of his misanthropy. His painting is in *distemper*. He is sadly prone to quarrel with established opinions. We should hardly think that the following lines would find an echo in another bosom than his own.

Thou fool! I care not for the soil that bore me,

Or more, or less, than I do care for thine;
What strand should lie beneath, what sky
hang o'er me, [mine—

Was Chance or Fate's allotment, and not
A toad within a rocky hollow pent
As well might boast of its stone tenement.

I pray thee spare thy breath the dull narra-
tion

Of holy ties to one spot linked alone;
Thou lov'st thy spouse, thy offspring, and
thy nation, [own,

For a most sov'reign reason—they're thy
And thus the fervid sons of Afric's race,
Of Ebon beauty prize the lusty grace.

No land for me where things like thee are
wearing!

The form that I must for a brief time wear,
The crust of every crime—I turn despairing
From earth, to dream of a dear world
elsewhere,

To which the struggling spirit fain would fly,
From kindred scenes to claim nativity.

No, the sentiment that pervades this, is unworthy a Christian poet. The aspirations for a better world are laudable only as they are linked with universal benevolence to man—and as existing with a patient perseverance in the “race that is set before us.” And we turn with pleasure from so degrading a negation of the *amor patriæ*, to that passage of a living Minstrel to which every uncorrupted taste responds with sympathy.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
 Who never to himself hath said,
 This is my own—my native land.
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
 As home his footsteps he hath turned
 From wandering in a foreign strand, &c.

125. *Whims and Oddities, in Prose and Verse.* By Thomas Hood. *Second Series.* Tilt.

THIS new budget of fun and humour is a great treat: it is a fabric of puns so well raised, that we may laugh till we crack our "mortal coil" ere we shall be able to raze it to the level of ordinary works, or to discover a material flaw in its materiel. The illustrations, two score in number, are so fertile in grotesque, so abundantly humorous, that our readers have only to lay them before an angry friend to ensure his speedy return to a good feeling. Of them we prefer the "Angel of Death;" there is something deep and sonorous in the idea of a spirit having such a corporeal substance as a cannon; and something so awful in its fiery eloquence, and in the flapping of its wings, flags of victory, and trophies of many a bloody deed. There is indeed a greater depth of feeling and more sterling wit in this device, than in any other in the volume. It is a thundering appeal to our mortality, and is beautifully symbolical of a gallant seaman's death. Then, too, we have "White bait;" a groupe of "Hottypots," as friend Patty says, resting on their haunches, greedily watching a poor "buckra-man" suspended over a gipsy fire, and smacking their chops at the prospect of a speedy enjoyment of one of his. "Why don't you get up behind," is a capitally entertaining portraiture of a "Jack-bottom," as one of our delicate city matrons would say, with its rider, who makes so kind an offer to his friend, occupying the whole of the posterior part of the poor animal. "Speak up, Sir," is a companion to "Very deaf indeed," in the first series. "Dust oh," a skeleton attired in the costume of one of our gatherers of dust, with a basket on his scull, a bell in one hand, and leading a skeleton of a horse with a mournful plume of feathers, is another admirable specimen, and so indeed they all are.

We have said thus much for the illustrations, we must now notice the verse and prose of the collection. The pathetic ballad of poor "Mary's ghost"

has been so often quoted as to be in every body's mouth. It is indeed, as every *subject* should be, well *handled* and dissected; and as the fair and spiritual generally are, is the prettiest in the collection. "Tim Turpin," another pathetic ballad, is illustrated by the heads and shoulders of a great and little judge; in fact, "*the judges of A size.*" The life of a resurrection-man, "Jack Hall," affords room for a clever design for the entrance into the grave, and accordingly we have "Death's door," the description of which, as our readers are generally interested with architectural subjects, we shall take the liberty of quoting:

"And off they set, each right content—
 Who knows the dreary way they went?
 But Jack felt rather faint and spent,
 And out of breath;

At last he saw, quite evident,
 The door of death.

"All other men had been unmann'd
 To see a coffin on each hand—
 That served a skeleton to stand

By way of sentry;
 In fact, Death has a very grand
 And awful entry.

"Throughout his dismal sign prevails,
 His name is writ in coffin nails,
 The mortal darts make area rails;
 A scull that mocketh
 Grins on the gloomy gate, and quails
 Whoever knocketh.

"And lo! on either side, arise
 Two monstrous pillars—bones of thighs;
 A monumental slab supplies

The step of stone,
 Where waiting for his master lies
 A dog of bone.

"The dog leapt up, but gave no yell,
 The wire was pull'd, but woke no bell
 The ghastly knocker rose and fell,
 But caused no riot;
 The ways of death, we all know well,
 Are very quiet."

As a specimen of the prose compositions, we extract the description of a Ballad-singer:

"A BALLAD SINGER"

"Is a town crier for the advertising of lost tunes. Hunger hath made him a wind instrument; his want is vocal, and not he. His voice had gone a-begging before he took it up and applied it to the same trade; it was too strong to hawk mackarel, but was just soft enough for Robin Adair. His business is to make popular songs unpopular,—he gives the air, like a weathercock, with many variations. As for a key, he has but one—a latch key—for all manner of tunes; and as they are to pass current amongst the

lower sorts of people, he makes his notes like a country bankers, as thick as he can. His tones have a copper sound, for he sounds for copper; and for the musical divisions he hath no regard, but sings on like a kettle, without taking any heed of the bars. Before beginning he clears his pipe with gin; and he is always hoarse from the thorough draft in his throat. He hath but one shake, and that is in winter. His voice sounds flat, from flatulence; and he fetches breath like a drowning kitten, whenever he can. Notwithstanding all this, his music gains ground, for it walks with him from end to end of the street.

“He is your only performer that requires not many entreaties for a song; for he will chaunt, without asking, to a street cur or a parish post. His only backwardness is to a stave after dinner, seeing that he never dines; for he sings for bread, and though corn has ears, sings very commonly in vain. As for his country, he is an Englishman, that by his birthright may sing whether he can or not. To conclude, he is reckoned passable in the city, but is not so good off the stones.”

We wish Mr. Hood had presented us with some more of his “fancy portraits;” we long to see his gallery extended—complete it never can be.—Captain Head, the “equestrian traveller,” and Poniatowsky, are the only two of that class in the book, unless we are to consider Penn’s visit to the natives, a perfect *Penguin* haranguing Kangaroos, as of the number. Hoping he will comply with our wishes, we reluctantly say Vale!

126. *Metrical Essays on Subjects of History and Imagination*. By Charles Swain. Palmer, 1827.

WE recognize in Mr. Swain a poet whose productions have frequently struck us, when seen singly, as belonging to a high class of poetry. If our feelings are not stirred in their depths, we shall acknowledge an acute sensibility pervading the subject, and a classic grace of expression which belong to Genius and to Taste. If we mistake not, he has contributed to that superior style of poetical embellishment for which the *Literary Gazette* stands pre-eminent; and his admission into the ranks of the gifted few who are permitted to give a ‘local habitation’ to their effusions in that Journal, is no trifling testimonial in his favour. But he requires no adventitious aid. Let him pursue with steadiness the light which Genius has thrown in his path,

and it will lead him to fame. Let him turn aside from those ‘false fires,’ those ‘ignes fatui,’ by which the Poet’s progress is assailed, and by which his true aim is diverted, and he will be safe. Let him discipline his talents, and he will not complain with Shakespeare that he has not ‘grown with a growing age.’ Let him study the purest models, and he has strength enough to soar in the highest regions, and sustain a flight “non metuente pennâ,” with the noblest and the best of the sons of song. We speak rather of that which we anticipate, than of that which has been achieved. But as the future speed of the racer may be detected in the confirmation, ‘the thews and sinews’ of the colt, so in the first graceful movements of the youthful bard, the competitor in the race of fame, we may augur what judgement in the training will one day effect; when the materials and elements of the divine art are manifested by such early indications of promise.

May Mr. Swain fulfil his destiny, and realize our hopes.

127. *A Second Course of Sermons for the Year, abridged from the most eminent Divines of the Established Church*. By the Rev. J. R. Pitman, A.M. 2 vols. Duncan.

WE hail with much pleasure the re-appearance of Mr. Pitman in his useful career, in which he has applied himself to the laudable task of presenting to the public in a compressed shape a most valuable body of Divinity, comprising the best specimens of those eminent Divines of whom our venerable Church is so justly proud, thereby enabling all classes, at once, to taste their beauties, and benefit by the rich produce of their illustrious pages.

We are still further gratified by the appearance of this second course, as we find that the compiler has been induced to prepare it, from the rapid sale which the first series has met with,—a proof of the well-merited reward that has attended his labours in the vineyard; and, what is still more important, of the genuine piety and proper feeling that still pervade a large portion of the community, an earnest, let us hope, that we are not yet seduced by the “March of Intellect” from the good old wisdom of our forefathers, and that we still prefer the superstructure of Knowledge, when it is

raised on the foundation of Religion, to all the glittering and plausible fabrics that are attempted to be erected by theorists of the present day—fabrics, that on trial will be found to be built on the sands. Let it not be supposed by these observations, that we wish for a moment to stem the resistless tide of knowledge which is now making such rapid progress. We are only anxious that it should be directed in its proper channel, in order that the stream may preserve its purity, and that it may not be polluted by indifference, scepticism, or infidelity, the too natural consequences, we should fear, of those institutions which professedly declare that Religion is to form no part of their system.

But to come now to the volumes before us. When we inform our readers that their pages contain some of the best discourses of Jortin, Stanhope, Atterbury, Clarke, Secker, Horne, Tillotson, Pearson, and others; we are sure any other recommendation will be considered unnecessary.

Two Sermons are appropriated to each Sunday, and one to every Holiday. The subjects are selected from the Lessons, Epistle, or Gospel of the day. To render them more generally useful, they have been judiciously abridged, and occasional alterations made when necessary. We have no hesitation in saying that they will be found peculiarly adapted for all the several purposes of family use; and we are glad to observe that the Editor intends to publish another volume, relating to the principal subjects in the Psalms.

128. *A Sermon preached at the Consecration of St. David's College, Lampeter. By the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Vice-principal of St. David's College. 8vo, pp. 23.*

THE provision for the Welch Clergy is not in general superior to parish pay, and to impoverish them still further, preaching mountebanks vend their nostrums with success, and detract that aid from the people which might ameliorate the hard lot of these sufferers. One step towards it certainly is to give them the means of superior education, because it enables them better to conciliate the gentry, and be more useful to them in the education of their children, and refinement of the people,

who sadly need it*, and who are told by their blind guides, that human learning is not necessary in the Ecclesiastical profession, though every philosopher knows that an ignorant Clergy makes a barbarous people. Mr. Ollivant, in this judicious Sermon, sets the foolish question at rest, by the following apposite observation concerning ignorant devotion, which only creates a fool; and enlightened piety, which elevates Religion to its natural dignified character.

“If it be the will of God that the ministration of the Gospel should be committed to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also; if it be his command, that the priest's lips should keep knowledge, that men may seek the law at his mouth, for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts; if it be necessary, as it undoubtedly is, the extraordinary communications of the Spirit having now ceased, that we should use the ordinary methods of obtaining that wisdom which may fit us to discharge our high commission, we cannot but expect the best results from enlightened piety.” P. 15.

129. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Bridgewater, on Sunday, June 17, 1827, in aid of the Funds of the Bridgewater District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. By William Sharpe, M. A. (late one of the Chaplains of Trinity College, Cambridge), Curate of Charlinch, Somerset. 8vo, pp. 39.*

IT is delightful for us, in the course of our critical duty, to meet with luminous phosphorescent authors. Such a satisfaction we have derived from this Sermon by Mr. Sharpe; but we shall not say more, because we mean to vindicate our good opinion by extracts.

Some persons, who are not Solomons, disregarding the advice of training a child, &c. have devised systems of education independent and exclusive of religion. Mr. Sharpe says,

“All this may do well enough as an otiose theory—a philosophic reverie; but how would it work in practice, and how does it accord with fact? Why the whole course of nature cries out against it, as a thing impossible. Is it probable, is it credible, that a mind perfectly unbroken to religious restraint, and after a long indulgence in the delight of doing what is right in its

* So little interest do they take in affairs of intellect or the world, that there are thousands in Wales who do not know that such men ever existed as Shakspeare, Nelson, or Wellington.

own eyes, should ever voluntarily seek such restraint; still more, should take pains to seek it; and most of all, should readily accept it, and contentedly submit to it, when found? And again, what is the season allotted for this momentous enquiry, and when is it expected to take place spontaneously? It is the dawn of manhood: the period when appetite is strongest, and judgment most fallacious; when pleasure tastes the sweetest, and temptations come the thickest. And is this a time for coolly weighing arguments in favour of a system for the conduct of life, which, if embraced, will, and must introduce self-mortification and self-denial in practice; a system which claims to rule over the whole man, and to bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ. And what in the meanwhile is to become of the blank tablet of the human mind in its transmission through the early stages of life? Are there no prejudices but what proceed from religion, which may perchance warp it; and will men lay aside their nature and their habits on purpose to preserve its purity? If the first inscription it is made to bear be not 'holiness to the Lord,' and it be at length brought forth, for the first time, after a lapse of years, to receive any religious impressions, can it be matter of surprise if its surface should then be found pre-occupied, and covered with deep-wrought characters of contamination." Pp. 16, 17.

Mr. Sharpe very ingeniously illustrates the accompaniment of the Bible with notes and tracts, by observing,

LITERATURE, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Extracts from a Tract, privately printed, on the true Site of the Ancient Colony of Camulodunum.

By SIR R. C. HOARE.

Having lately seen an ingenious memoir by my friend the Rev. Mr. Skinner,* wherein he places *Camulodunum* at Camerton in the County of Somerset, I am induced to take up the pen in contradiction to his statements, and to plead the cause of *Camulodunum* at Colchester, in Essex, not doubting that, after the very strong evidence brought forward, I shall obtain a verdict in my favour.

We well know that Julius Cæsar did not extend his Conquests in Britain beyond *Verulam*, the vestiges of which are still visible near St. Alban's.

We also know that the three succeeding Emperors did not prosecute the invasion of Britain; but that their successor Claudius

that land is always improved by cultivation; and that without such aids, there can be "no sound doctrine to exhort and convince gainsayers."

In the end, he says of the two Societies, the "Christian Knowledge," and "Propagation of the Gospel,"

"They form a most valuable channel of communication between the Church and the State, now that the natural and authorised legislature of the Church, the Convocation, has ceased to exercise its proper and constitutional functions."

We are glad to find that some of the Bishops have begun to show their disapprobation of that religious enthusiasm, which, if history be true, has never yet produced, nor ever will produce, any other results than violent factions, and a contemptuous resistance by increased profligacy. A flaming Ultra in a certain city had engaged a very violent man to take charge of his Church during a short absence. The Bishop heard of it, and sent him word that he would undertake the duty himself during the interval, and actually did so, because he would not have a fire-brand brought into the seat of his prelacy. It is plain, from the last reports of the Prison Society, and Warwick Asylum, that not fanaticism, but the National Schools, will be the means of effecting moral melioration and greater public happiness.

attempted its reduction in good earnest. "*Divus Claudius auctor operis.*" [Dion.]

The expedition into Britain under the direction of this emperor took place in the year 43, and under the command of Aulus Plautius; but our ancient historians do not inform us where his legions first landed, nor where the first battle took place between the Britons and the Romans. We learn however (from Dion) that the vanquished Britons retreated to the river Thames, where it empties itself into the sea.

The Britons, not disheartened by their late defeat, renewed their hostilities, and Claudius, having left orders with his general that in case of any further opposition he should be sent for, departed from Rome, and landing in Britain, repaired to his army, which was waiting for him on the banks of the river Thames.

His first success was the taking of *Camulodunum* the Capital of *Cunobeline*, King of the Nation called *Trinovantes*.

Καμουλόδουνον το του Κυνοβελλινου βασιλειον.
DION.

* It was read at the Philosophical and Literary Society at Bristol, Feb. 8, 1827; and printed in our present vol. part i. pp. 252-5.

I shall not enter into a detail of the subsequent victories obtained by Plautius, Ostorius, and Suetonius, as the only object I have in view, is to prove that Colchester now stands on the site of *Camulodunum*.

Thus far we know, that the first battles between the Romans and Britons took place near the river Thames, and that the result of them was the taking of *Camulodunum*, the principal town of the Britons.

The authorities of Camden, Alford, Morant, and above all Pegge, are too convincing to admit even of a doubt on the subject; for on examination of the writings of the latter on the coins of *Cunobeline*, we shall find *Cunobeline*, *Cuno*, *Cun*, with the reverse of *Camu* in numerous instances, and on one *Cunobelinus rex*: and Mr. Hay, in a late publication, notices a coin in the possession of Mr. Wm. Keymer, bearing a double label inscribed *Comuloduno*, within ornamented compartments; and on the exergue, *Cuno*, on the obverse a winged Sphinx sitting. (Another in Alford.)

This leads me to notice Mr. Hay's Account of a Sphinx sculptured in stone, found at Colchester in the year 1821*; as well as Pegge's Essay on the Coins of *Cunobeline*, on two of which you will observe the figure of a Sphinx.

I shall next adduce, as strong circumstantial evidence, the ancient inscriptions that are connected with this place. Mr. Hay has recorded one mutilated inscription wherein the *Legio XX valens victrix*, is mentioned; and in Gruter I find another mentioning *Camalodunum*, as *Colonia Victrix*, p. 439:

"*Censitor civium Romanorum Coloniae Victricensis quæ est in Britannia Camuloduni.*" * * * *

I proceed next to consider the original site of the ancient British capital of the *Trinobantes*, which from what I have read, and heard from my late friend Mr. Leman, so well versed in our antiquities, and who had carefully examined the spot, should be fixed at Lexden, adjoining Colchester, where there are very considerable earthen works still visible, bearing a British character. There, I imagine, was the British town taken by Claudius, which gained him the honours of a triumph at Rome.

I shall now quote some other ancient authorities tending to shew that *Camulodunum* was situated near the river Thames.

Ptolemy, in describing the people situated on this coast, says, "Next to these are the *Simeni* (Iceni), their town is *Venta Icenorum*; and more easterly beside the æstuary *Tamensa* (Thames) are the *Trinobantes*, whose town is *Kamulodunum*."

In Peutinger's table *Camulodunum* is placed next to *Caonium*.

* See an epitome of this pamphlet, with a cut of the sphinx, in vol. xcii. i. pp. 107-111.—EDIT.

Ravennas corroborates the site of *Camulodunum*, viz. placing it on the great road between *Verulam* and *London*, thus:

Virolanium—*Verulam*.

Cæsaromagum.

Camulodunum—*Colonia*.

The country of the *Trinobantes* was separated from that of the *Iceni* by the river Stour. On the south were the *Cassii*, whose chief Cities were *Forum Dianæ*, *Dunstable*—and *Verulamium*, old St. Albans. Beyond them were the *Dobuni*, or *Bodeni**, and still further south were the *Silures*.

Additional information is gained by the following passage in *Richard*, "Near the *Cassii*, where the river Thames approaches the ocean, was the Region of the *Trinobantes*, who not only entered into alliance with the Romans, but resigned to them *Londinium* their metropolis, and *Camulodunum*, situated near the sea, for the purpose of establishing Colonies. It was the chief colony† of the Romans in Britain."

Some Authors however have disagreed about the exact site of *Camulodunum*; but all have agreed in placing it near the river Thames. Camden, with only the paltry evidence of two coins having been found, places it at Maldon, and the intelligent Horsley seems to be in doubt. He says, "As for the towns mentioned in this period, I think little more need be added. *Camulodunum* is the principal one that I should wish to have settled."

It is in the Itinerary, which, without dispute, is the surest guide. Ptolemy places it near the coast. It would be hard to determine the situation from Tacitus's accounts; for they seem scarcely consistent. By what he says in one place, one would imagine *Camulodunum* to be near the country of the *Silures*; but from another passage, one would think it to be near upon the borders between the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes*, and not far from the Sea and æstuary of the river Thames,

The historian Dion imagined that both the Thames and the British Sea were within view from *Camulodunum*.

Camden says, "Many have sought for *Camulodunum* in the west of England, as that notable man who thought he carried the Sun of Antiquities about with him." He then fixes it at Maldon, a place which does not accord at all in its distance to London, and can boast only of two coins; he then conjectures that the place was so called from the God *Camulus*.

* A fine Mosaic pavement lately found at Thruxton, near Andover, has the following inscription, "*Quintus Natalius Natalinus, et Bodeni.*"—See vol. xciii. ii. 230.

† Nine colonial cities were established in Britain, two of which were *Comuludunum* and *Londinium*.

Baxter, in his Glossary, remarking on Camden's fixing *Camulodunum* at Maldon, observes,

"*Redeat igitur Camulodunum quo et Talbottus et magnus Stillingfleet illud posuere; Colecestriam scilicet. Sunt etiam ingentia castrorum vestigia, in vico hodie vocato Lexden circa duo millia passuum citra Colecestriam. Spectabat hæc urbs ad Trinobantes Ptolemæi ævo, cum olim sedes fuerit Cunobellini.*"

There are few places within our island that can boast of such ample claims to Roman splendour as the modern Colchester, which is not to be wondered at, for it was the first Colony established by the Romans in our island.

It had its Roman roads issuing from it in various directions, its tessellated pavements,* its temple, its statues, bronzes, and numerous Coins, stamped with the figure of *Cunobeline*: and its environs at Lexden still retain the rude vestiges of the ancient British Settlement, previous to the construction of the walled city of the Romans at Colchester.

Claudius having got possession of *Camulodunum*, and having reduced the neighbouring nations to subjection, re-assigned all future conquests to Plautius. "*Britannis Claudius arma ademit. Plautioque illos regendos subigendosque reliquos mandavit.*" But, as Horsely observes (p. 31), "It does not appear that Plautius advanced the conquests much farther." A. V. C. 802. A. D. 50, Ostorius succeeded Plautius as Proprætor of Britain, and on his arrival found the province in commotion; and his first operations being attended with success, he constructed a chain of forts between the rivers *Antona*† and *Sabrina*; upon which the *Iceni*, who had before lived in friendship with the Romans, took up arms, and, forming a league with the adjacent states, chose their ground for a decisive action. We are at a loss to know where this action took place, which was favourable to the cause of the Romans: but we know that the place was enclosed by a rampart thrown up with sod (the *agger sylvestris*), a place agreeing with the earth-works at Lexden.

A. U. C. 805 }
A. D. 53 } Didius succeeded,
and four years afterwards Veranius, in whose time there were four Roman Legions stationed in Britain, the second, ninth, fourteenth, and twentieth.

A. U. C. 818. In this year Paulinus Suetonius succeeded as Legate of Britain, and, as Tacitus records, was successful for the space of two years; when, considering himself safe from any hostile attack from the conquered British nations, he bent his thoughts upon the isle of *Moña* (Anglesey.)

But whilst he was thus engaged in a distant quarter, the Britons, taking advantage of his absence, "*absentiâ legati remoto metu,*" again revolted, and endeavoured to shake off the Roman Yoke, being offended with the veterans planted at *Camulodunum*, and considering the temple built to the honour of Claudius as "the citadel of eternal slavery." "*Quasi arx æternæ dominationis.*" This unforeseen rebellion broke out first at *Camulodunum*. "*Initium a Colonia fuit quam infra diximus Camulodunum deductam.*" This insurrection was headed by Boadicea, the wife of *Prasutagus*, King of the *Iceni*: and the *Trinobantes* joined the revolt; the Britons gained a complete victory over *Petilius Cerealis*, and succeeded in taking *Camulodunum*, *Londinium*, and *Verulamium*, from the Romans. But Suetonius, undismayed by this disaster, marched through the midst of the enemy to London, in order to encounter the British Amazon, with an army amounting to 10,000 men; but we know not where this severe action took place; we are only informed, by Tacitus, that this able general chose a spot surrounded by woods, narrow at the entrance, and sheltered in the rear by a thick forest. (Annal. Lib. 14.) Each animated their troops by an harangue: the battle was severely fought and obstinately contested by the Britons; but victory crowned the Romans with success, and Boadicea died, as some say, with poison, but Dio says by disease.

This last battle seems to have put an end to all hostilities from the Britons in the country of the *Trinobantes* and *Iceni*, and we hear no more of *Camulodunum*. The town was probably re-built after having been laid waste by Boadicea; and the numerous fragments of Roman bricks, tiles, &c. interspersed in the walls and other buildings of the town of Colchester, still remain to attest its former situation. But still I entertain a doubt whether at the period of this victory there was a walled town at *Camulodunum*, but am rather inclined to think that the original British settlement was on Lexden heath, where

* In the 16th volume of the *Archæologia* (page 145) there is a paper on the situation of *Camulodunum*, by Mr. Walford, giving an account of the numerous remains of antiquity found at Colchester, especially in Mersey Island, where the Churchyard is nearly covered with them, and that in digging graves, some part of a Mosaic pavement is generally found, and several of the coffins are placed upon perfect pavements which have not been disturbed.

† Authors have disagreed about the river, some thinking it to have been the river *Nen* in Northamptonshire—it has been written *Aufona*, *Abona*, and *Antona*; and there are numerous camps still existing near the Avon and Severn.

there are so many earth-works still remaining. * * * *

Though my reverend friend has been very fortunate in his antiquarian researches, and has discovered many British and Roman remains, yet I cannot allow him to transplant *Camulodunum* in the *East*, to *Camerton* in the *West*; nor can I concur with him in his etymologies, for I think I have already shewn, by the evidence of coins, inscriptions, and historical quotations, that *Camulodunum* derived its name from the God *Camulus*, whose effigy we see on one of the coins of *Cunobeline*. The modern city built on its ruins derives its title from the river *Coln*, not from *Colonia*. Mr. Skinner has certainly made an important discovery at *Camerton*; but I cannot consider these Roman remains as belonging to any place of great consequence, for he has found no relics to testify any degree of ancient splendour (as at *Colchester*), and only one inscription of the Lower Empire, as well as numerous coins of the same period. Not one, alas! bearing the words *Cuno* and *Camu*, and, I believe, very few of the early emperors. I cannot, therefore, consider these ruins in any other light than a *vicus*, or village adjoining the great Roman Fosse road leading from *Bath* to *Ilchester*, &c.

Neither can I agree with my worthy friend as to his deriving *Temple Cloud* (several miles distant from *Camerton*) from *Templum Claudii*, for we know when the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes* revolted against the Romans, under *Boadicea*, they destroyed the colony of *Camulodunum*, and threw down the temple of *Claudius* within it. Supposing, therefore, *Camulodunum* to have been at *Camerton*, how could the *Templum Claudii* have been placed at so great a distance as *Temple Cloud*?

I come now to another point, which appears to have more reason on its side than either of the two; I allude to the distance between *Mona* and *Camulodunum*, which *Pliny* states to be about 200 miles. *Mona, quæ distat a Camuloduno Britanniae oppido circiter ducentis millibus—affirmant.*

Pliny, Lib. 11, 110.

The actual distance between the Isle of *Anglesey* and *Camerton* agrees very well with *Pliny*, but the word *affirmant* shews that he put down this distance from hearsay, not from personal and local knowledge;

and we cannot place implicit confidence on the numerals and measurements of the ancients.

With respect to the Coins of *Cunobeline*, I agree with Mr. Skinner, that the portraits are very unlike each other, some representing him both young and old, and under various forms, one of them as *Jupiter Ammon*, with *Cunob* on it; two more as double-faced *Janus*, with *Cun* on one side, and *Camu* on the reverse; for the ancient mints did not adhere to one and the same head as in our modern times.

Mr. Skinner supposes that the *Camulodunum* of *Tacitus* was situated at *Camerton*; but from consulting the ancient authorities, itineraries, &c. we cannot find any other *Camulodunum* within our island, than the one situated near the mouth of the river *Thames*, and the capital of *Cunobeline*; though, in the *Chorography* of *Ravennas*, *Camuloduno* is evidently mistaken for the *Cambodunum* of *Antonine*, Iter 2, near *Gretland* in *Yorkshire*.

Let me now ask my reverend friend if any remains, attesting the ancient splendour of the first colony founded by the Romans in Britain, have been discovered at *Camerton*?

Have any statues, bronzes, legionary inscriptions, rich mosaic pavements, coins inscribed with the letters of *CAMV* and *CVNO*, been found at *Camerton*? for I lay no stress on the numerous coins of the lower empire which have been discovered there; and are found almost every where.

Neither can I agree with my learned friend on the subject of *Etymology*, which, though frequently of use, is often carried too far, as in the instances of

Templum Claudii—*Temple Cloud*.

Claud-tun—*Clutton*.

Cynobelin—*Chief of the Belgæ*, for *Cunobeline* was King of the *Trinobantes*, not of the Belgæ.*

Neither can I transplant the nation of *Iceni* to the river *Itchen*, in *Hants*; for all authors agree that their territories were *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, which they certainly inhabited during the reign of *Claudius*.

Every action, from the first landing of *Claudius*, to the last decisive victory of *Suetonius* over the Britons, which terminated with the death of the British *Amazon*, *Boadicea*, certainly proclaims the scenes of battle to have been near the river

* I have never heard of the Belgæ in any other part of our island than in the counties of *Hants* and *Wilts*; nor are they once mentioned in the conflicts between the Britons and *Claudius* in the *East*. *Vespasian* was the conqueror of this warlike tribe, together with that of the *Damnonii*, as appears by the following record in *Richard* of *Cirencester*:

A. M. MMMMXLV. Missus ab Imperatore Claudio cum legione II. in has terras *Vespasianus*, Belgas Damnoniosque oppugnavit, tandemque commissis præliis XXXII. urbibus XXI. expugnatis sub obsequium Romani imperii redegit, unâ cum insulâ Vectâ.

MMMML. *Richard* informs us that, after nine years war, the *Silures*, with their King *Caraticus*, were at length subdued, a great part of Britain reduced into the form of a province, and the foundations laid of a colony at *Camulodunum*.

Thames, and not near the western districts of our island; and we hear of no other nations who engaged so frequently with the Romans as the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes*, who resided in the counties of Essex and Middlesex.

After the taking of *Camulodunum*, and the subjection of the tribes near it, Suetonius turned his thoughts to more distant conquests, as Tacitus records in his life of Agricola.

“*Redacta in formam provinciæ proxima pars Britannia, additâ insuper veteranorum Colonia, Suetonius subactis nationibus, firmatisque præsiidiis*”—undertakes an expedition to the distant Island of Mona (Anglesey).

But the Britons still harboured revenge within their breasts, and availing themselves of the absence of the legate, again took up arms. “*Absentiâ legati, remoto metu, Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, &c. sumpsere universi bellum, et ipsam Coloniam invasere, ut sedem servitutis.*”

This unexpected revolt was occasioned by the harsh and cruel conduct of the Romans, more especially towards the nation of the *Iceni*, with whom they had been on so friendly a footing, that Prasutagus their King had named Cæsar as his heir. “*Prasutagus Rex Cæsarem hæredem scripserat.*” Yet his wife, Boadicea, had been injured, and his country devastated; on which account the nation took up arms, and were joined by the neighbouring *Trinobantes*, who had regarded the temple erected to Claudius as a mark of slavery, “*quasi arx servitutis,*” and thought that a town surrounded by no walls could easily be taken, “*nec arduum videbatur, exscindere Coloniam nullis munimentis septam;*” they were also encouraged by some omens which appeared on this occasion, especially the appearance of the subverted colony in the waters of the Thames. “*Visam speciem in æstuario Tamisæ subversæ coloniæ, &c.*”

But before Suetonius could return from Mona, the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes*, under their female Chieftain Boadicea, had re-taken *Camulodunum*, as well as *Londinium* and *Verulamium*.

But the Britons did not long retain their conquests, for the speedy return of Suetonius wrested them again from them, and terminated the life of Boadicea.

I have entered thus largely into the subject, to shew that all these battles between the Britons and Romans were fought near the river Thames, and to convince my readers, by the numerous authorities I have produced, that neither Camelerton nor Camerton can have possible claim to the ancient colony of *Camulodunum*.

If, after the perusal of these pages, my readers are not convinced that no other site can be found but Colchester for *Camulodunum*, let me adduce the following most convincing proof that Camerton could lay no

claim to it. For, when the revolt of the *Iceni* and *Trinobantes* took place, under Boadicea, Suetonius was engaged in the distant island of Anglesey; but on hastening to the revolted province (i. e. *Camulodunum*) he passed through London, then inconsiderable in respect both of strength and consequence to *Camulodunum*.

Qy. How then could he have passed from Anglesey to Camerton through London?

Mr. Skinner concludes by saying, that “scarcely one stone now remains on another to record where *Camulodunum* stood.”

This assertion may be true, quoad Camerton, but by no means so respecting Colchester, where the remains, both of the British settlement at Lexden, and of the subsequent colony of the Romans at Colchester, present, even at this distant period, the vestiges of an ancient and splendid city, such as we may naturally expect the Romans would have raised, to commemorate their first most important victory, and the foundation of their first colony in our island.

R. C. HOARE.

As a Continuation to Sir R. C. Hoare's remarks, we beg to offer the following.

The geographical errors of ancient authors have occasioned varying statements by the moderns; and Etymology, which can never be any other than a collateral aid, having been converted into a principal, it is always right to set such questions at rest at once, because it reduces them to the tests of facts, which cannot lie, and compels the obstinate argumentator to maintain, that a one-eyed man has two eyes, because he, the said argumentator, saw his face only in profile.

In the present case, geographical error has been the cause of mistake, because it has placed *Camulodunum* upon the borders of the Silures, though Colchester is in a distant part of Essex: but still it is not an absurd idea. The real character of ancient history is, unfortunately, either unknown, or not sufficiently recollected. It consisted of two kinds, history of reality and history of embellishment: and human necessities seem, by the way, to require that the latter historians should still be represented by counselors, auctioneers, quack-doctors, and advertising tradesmen. It is certain that there was a British King named Cunobeline, for Suetonius mentions an “*Adminius Cinobeli Britannorum regis filius*” (Caligula, c. xliv. Ed. Delph. 343.); and Ruding, by explaining Cunobeline coins from Jeffrey of Monmouth, shows who was the author in modern æras of the extension of the dominions of Cunobeline to the Silures (viz. Jeffrey of Monmouth), for, upon this authority, that celebrated Numismatist says, (i. 267.) “Of Cunobeline, little more is

known than that he reigned over the Cateuchlani, the Trinobantes, and the Dobuni, and that his dominions extended from the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, across the island, westward, to the banks of the Severn. i. 267."

He also quotes Dio Cassius, for Camulodunum, the CAMU and CAMUL upon the coins of CUN, CUNO, CUNOBELI, being the capital of Cunobeline's kingdom. Whether we ought to call it *capital* or *palace* is of some moment as to Colchester. Dion's words, as quoted by Sir R. C. Hoare, p. 2., has Καμουλοδουνον το του Κυνοβελλινου βασιλειον, and Xiphiline, in his Epitome of Dion, uses the same word when speaking of the Campaign of Claudius in Britain: he says, τα τε βασιλεια αυτων χειρωσαμενος, Βρεττανικος επωνομασθη (Script. Ang. vol. iii. 261). Now, Colchester castle is a fabrick built entirely upon a Roman model, and probably, in its first state, was Roman. The term *palace* therefore (βασιλειον) deserves attention. As to CAMULUS, some additions may be made to the account of Sir R. C. Hoare. Gruter, Thes. 40, 9. and 56, 11, 12. has three inscriptions in which the name of Mars is expressed in the Sabine tongue by Camulus. Upon the first is CAMULO, above a figure of Mars, carrying a spear and buckler. Upon the second, which was found in the Sabine country, is CAMULO. SANC.—FORTISS.—SAC.—TI. Claudius.—TI. F. QUIR.—TERTIUS.—MIL. COH. VII. PR. VERI.—L. D. D. D.—The third, which was found near Cleves, has MARTI CAMULO OB SALUTEM TIBERI CLAUDI CAES CIVES REMI TEMPLUM CONSTITUERUNT. The Britons are said to have erected a temple to *Claudius* here in Britain, and this inscription suggests a suspicion, from the place being termed CAMULODUNUM, that the temple was, properly speaking, dedicated to MARS CAMULUS. But there was no necessity for the adjunct of Mars, because Montfaucon has given a Coin bearing the figure of Mars, but simply inscribed *Camulo invicto*, *Camuli* (Suppl. v. i. b. 3. c. 5. § 4.), to which he annexes the following account. Rossi says, in his *Memoire Bresciane*, p. 85, that in the valley named *Valea Monia*, which is near *Bresse*, Mars was worshipped under the name of *Camulus*; and some argue, from this Medal, that the inhabitants of *Valeamonica* were called *Camuli*. But Rossi rejects this notion from the authority of several inscriptions, where they are called *Camunni*, or *Camuni*. But whatever be the origin of the word *Camulus*, it is certain Mars was called so. We have had an instance of it in the first volume of our *Antiquity*, in a Monument, where each of the gods had his name over his head. Mars is there styled simply *Camulus*, and the figure shews it is Mars unquestionably. This marble, which is at Rome, was brought there from Sabine. This worship of Mars

Camulus spread itself into Germany. Gruter has published too an inscription found near the *Rhine*, where the people called *Remi* say, they have founded a temple to *Mars Camulus* for the health of Tiberius Claudius Cæsar. [This is the inscription given above]. Struvius (Antiq. Roman. Synt. i.) has derived the term from the word *camus*, the bit or bridle used in breaking fiery horses; and under this etymon, the term *Mars Camulus* is very appropriately applied, where fierce Barbarians were the conquered persons. It is further to be recollected, that Camulodunum is the first and only name known of the colony; that it is not a Celtic prefix Latinized; and that the termination *cester* to Colchester, is an unquestionable designation of a Roman town.

It has been noticed above, that Colchester Castle is of a form unlike any thing British, Anglo-Saxon, or Norman, and that it resembles a Roman fortress, of such a kind (Encycl. of Antiq. pl. v. i. p. 79). Morant says, that the innermost or inner wall of Colchester Castle was built in the Roman, i. e. herring-bone fashion (p. 7). Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, clearly proves, that the Britons did erect public buildings in the Roman fashion; and Morant (Colchester, 12) thinks, that the Britons derived from that nation the art of building in brick and stone. That this castle was *cased* rather than newly built by Edward the elder, as Strutt, or Eudo Dapifer, as Morant, appears plain from the preservation of the Roman form. As to Camden's placing Camulodunum at Maldon, it is universally known that he was guided by names, and he seems to have thought Maldon to be a mere corruption of *Mulodunum*, after the first syllable *ca* had been thrown out, but that he overlooked *cester* in Colchester was an "*aliquando bonus*," &c.*

Morant (Colchester, 183), enumerates the remains found. Among these are bricks, generally about 18 inches long, 11 broad, and 2 thick, exceeding hard and well-baked tiles, much more substantial than our's—pottery of fine glazed red ware, lamps, rings (one inscribed "*LUCIANI*," another with the device of an eagle tearing a hare, p. 192); intaglias, styles, chains, bottles of clay, clay lamps, metal vessels for ointment, a speculum of polished metal; a leaden coffin, cast or wrought all over with lozenges, in each an escallop shell; near it two bracelets of jet, one plain, the other scalloped; a very small and slender one of wrought brass, and four bodkins of jet: near this coffin an urn, with coins of Antoninus Pius and Alexander Severus, &c. &c.;

* In the Archæologia, xvi. 145, is an assertion of the evident Roman superiority of Colchester to Maldon, from the remains found.

That Colchester was the first Roman colony founded in Britain is well supported; but the assertion of Tacitus, that it was much in vogue in the reign of Claudius, to found colonies, i. e. garrisons, leads to justifiable inferences, that Colchester was not the only one of similar date. But with regard to Colchester being Camulodunum, there is a decisive evidence (were there no other) in one particular coincidence mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare, *viz.*, the symbol of a Sphinx, on the coins of Cunobeline, and the same figure sculptured in stone, found at Colchester in 1821. See vol. xcii. i. 107.

In conclusion we beg to observe, that the preceding arguments of Sir R. C. Hoare set the question concerning the real Camulodunum at rest; and *requiescat in pace!*

PARISIAN SOCIETY OF GEOGRAPHY.

The Society instituted at Paris for the purpose of promoting the progress of Geography, held on the 14th December its second General Assembly for the year 1827, under the Presidency of His Excellency Count Chabrol de Crouzol, Minister of Marine and the Colonies; who observed in his opening speech, "You already in part enjoy the brilliant results of the two expeditions round the world, ordered, and successively completed since the peace. The first in the corvettes *Uranie* and *Physicienne*—one commanded by Captain Freycinet; the other in the corvette *Coquille*, under Captain Duperrey, both members of your Society.

"The principal object of the expedition of the *Uranie* was to make observations calculated to determine the figure of the earth and the intensity of the magnetic powers; and, at the same time, to increase the collections of natural history, and to add new hydrographic drawings to those possessed by the Depot of Charts and Plans of the Navy. That object has been attained, to the satisfaction of the King, in the space of four years. M. de Freycinet returned to Havre on the 13th of November, 1820. On the 22d of August, 1822, M. Duperrey set sail from Toulon. After visiting the Malourine Isles, the coasts of Chili and Peru, the dangerous Archipelago, and different other groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, New Ireland, the Moluccas, New Holland, and New Zealand, the Archipelago of the Carolinas, Java, and the Isles of France and Bourbon, he returned to Marseilles on the 24th April, 1825, having performed a voyage of circumnavigation which will have eminently contributed to the improvement of geography, and the physical and natural sciences.

"This voyage had not terminated, when, on the 22d of March, 1824, Baron Bougainville, the son of the celebrated navigator of that name, set out from Brest, and arrived at the Isle of Bourbon on the 19th of May, traversed successively, India, the Philip-

pines, China, Cochin China, the islands of the Sound, New Holland, Chili, and Brazil; verified the positions of a great number of interesting points; explored in the sea of China large islands which had not yet been visited, and returned to Brest on the 23d of June, 1826, with rich collections of different objects of natural history, destined for the Museum.

"While these scientific sailors subjected to their investigations the most distant latitudes, others, no less skilful, devoted themselves, with equal zeal and devotion, to similar operations in nearer seas, and as it were under our eyes.

"In 1820, the hydrographical engineers of the navy terminated, under the direction of M. Beautemps Beaupre, a member of the Academy of Sciences and of Geography, the examination of the coasts of France, which had been commenced in 1816, from the entrance to Aranche to the bottom of the Gulf of Gascony. This great operation is a real monument of hydrographical science.

Captain Gauttier, who began, in 1818, to lay down the coasts of the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Sea of the Marmora, and the Black Sea, terminated in 1820 that work, which is one of the most remarkable ever undertaken by the French Marine.

At this last period Captain Hall began, and finished since then, with the same success, that for the coasts of Corsica which M. Gauttier had performed in the Mediterranean.

Rear-Admiral Baron Raussin himself, some months since, presented the Society with his magnificent work, entitled, "The Pilot of Brazil; or, a Description of the Coast of South America, from the Isle of Saint Catharine to that of Marantrao." This examination, which took place in 1819 and 1820, was preceded in 1817 and 1818, by that of the Western Coasts of Africa, by the same officer, from Cape Bojador to Mount Sonzos. Such works recommend themselves.

MR. JOHN YATES'S COLLECTION OF HOGARTH'S WORKS.

Dec 19. The sale of this very choice collection attracted, on this day, a numerous assemblage of amateurs and collectors to Mr. Sotheby's rooms. The Election Pieces, in the finest state, brought 7*l.* 7*s.*; T. Morell, fine, with the original Drawing by Hogarth (pen and ink, slightly touched with black), 4*l.* 10*s.*; Hogarth's own Portrait, painting Comedy, first state, 1*l.* 17*s.*; Churchill, first state, with the White Lies, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Jacobus Gibbs, architectus, mez. in a round, 2*l.* 10*s.*; large Masquerade Ticket, 1*l.* 18*s.*; Receipt for March to Finchley, with autograph and seal of Hogarth, 2*l.* 4*s.*; Æneas in a Storm, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; the Distressed Poet, first state, 2*l.* 19*s.*; Enraged Musician, first state, 2*l.* 14*s.*; Strolling Actresses, first state, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Apprentices, first state, 3*l.* 14*s.*; Times of the Day, first state,

6*l.* 5*s.*; the Rake's Progress, first state, 4*l.* 18*s.*; Harlot's Progress, first state, 4*l.*; large Hudibras, with "Down with the Rumps," 3*l.*; Marriage a-la-mode, first state, 3*l.*; March to Finchley, with single S., 2*l.* 3*s.*; same, Sunday Print, 2*l.*; Midnight Conversation, first state, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Southwark Fair, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Five orders of Perriwigs, first state, 2*l.* 9*s.*; Sealing the Sepulchre, and the Resurrection of Christ, 2*l.* 8*s.*; and a large painting by Hogarth, being his First Thought for the celebrated picture of Morning, presented by Hogarth to his friend Mr. Birch, 21*l.*

Mr. Sotheby, on the two following days, sold some fine engravings and drawings belonging to a distinguished amateur. Among other celebrated engravings by Woollett, were a fine proof, India paper, of the Death of Gen. Wolfe, after West, brought 21*l.* Battles of the Boyne and La Hogue, after West, on India paper, 14*l.*; Cicero at his Villa, after Wilson, 7*l.*; Ceyx and Alcyone, after Wilson, 6*l.* 10*s.*; the Maid of the Mill, after Richards, 4*l.*; Niobe, after Wilson, 3*l.* 4*s.*; the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci, by R. Morghen, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Transfiguration, after Raphael, by Morghen, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Dead Christ, after Vandyck, by Schiavonetti, 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Rossini's Views of Antiquities of Rome, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Napoleon in his coronation robes, after Gerard, by Desnoyers, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; St. Jerome, of Correggio, by Gandolfi, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Cromwell dissolving the Parliament, and Restoration of Charles II., after West, by Hall and Sharp, 4*l.* 12*s.*; St. Paul at Athens, after Raphael, by Holloway, 4*l.*; Penn's Treaty, after West, by Hall, 3*l.*; Concert de Famille, after Schalken, by Wille, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

SALE OF MR. ORDE'S COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.

Mr. Sotheby, of Wellington-st. Strand, who, in the summer of the present year, disposed of the valuable collection of prints, &c. belonging to Mr. Orde, has lately concluded the sale of the beautiful collection of portraits of that distinguished collector. The entire series, which had been selected from the principal collections disposed of during the last ten years, embraced the most rare and esteemed portraits from the reign of Edward III. to Geo. I. Among the principal articles the following were disposed of at the prices subjoined:—

Royal Portraits.—Mary Queen of England, by F. Delaram, 11 guineas; Queen Elizabeth, after J. Oliver, by C. de Pass, 22*l.* 14*s.*; James I., by C. de Pass, 10 guineas; James and Anna (whole lengths), 5 guineas; the Royal Progeny of James I. and Frederick King of Bohemia, by W. Pass, 15 guineas; Queen Anne, an equestrian portrait, by S. Pass, 32*l.* 11*s.*; Illustrissimi Generosissimique Pri' Henrici vera Effigies (the original print), 15*l.*; Henry IV. of France, on a charger, &c. by Jacobus de Fornazeri, 19 guineas; Prince Charles,

Duke of Yorke, &c. by R. Elstracke, an equestrian portrait, 70*l.*; Charles I. in his robes, a whole length, after Van Dyck, by Sir Robert Strange, 36*l.* 15*s.*; Queen Henrietta Maria, by Faithorne, 5 guineas; Charles son of Frederick II. King of Bohemia, an equestrian portrait, 16 guineas; Charles II. by W. Faithorne, 34*l.*; Queen Catherine (from Mr. Dimsdale's collection), 15 guineas; James II. when Duke of York, by Faithorne, 5*l.*

Nobility and Gentry.—Thomas Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Surrey, and Earl-Marshal of England, by R. Elstracke, 13 guineas; George Earl of Cumberland, 1586, by Robert White, 8 guineas; John Harington of Exton, by R. Elstracke, 9 guineas; Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, by S. Pass, 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, an equestrian portrait, by W. Pass, 10*l.*; James Marquis of Montrose, by Faithorne, 12*l.*; Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, a whole length in armour, standing between two pillars, and bearing the sword adorned by the triple crowns, inscribed, "The embleme of England's distractions, as also of her attained and further expected fredome and happiness;" a most brilliant and curious impression of this celebrated work of Faithorne, from the collections of General Dowdeswell and the Rev. Theodore Williams, 42*l.*; Sir Francis Wortley, of Wortley, in the county of York, Bart., prisoner in the Tower, 1652, by A. Hertocks, 32*l.* 11*s.*

Judges.—Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Chancellor, sitting in his robes, with the seals, after Greenhill, by Blooteling, 40*l.* 19*s.*; Sir Julius Cæsar, Knight, Master of the Rolls, by R. Elstracke, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by W. Faithorne, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Sir George Jefferies, Lord Chief Justice, after Kneller, by R. White, 1684, 9 guineas.

Clergy.—George Mountaine, Lord Bishop of London (afterwards Archbishop of York), by G. Yates, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, by D. Loggan, 20*l.*

Civic Portraits.—Sir Robert Viner, Lord Mayor of London, by Faithorne, a proof, before any inscription, 32*l.* 11*s.*; Sir Tho. Pilkington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, after J. Linton, by R. White, 5*l.* 18*s.*; Singlesby Bethell, esq., Sheriff of London, 1680, by W. Sherwin, 10 guineas; John La Motte, esq., citizen of London, by Faithorne, 6 guineas.

BOOK SALES.

Mr. Evans, of Pall Mall, has lately disposed of the valuable libraries of the late W. Haygarth, esq., Mr. Boaden, and Mr. Yates. The first of these contained an extensive collection of classical and theological books, and several very valuable manuscripts; also a curious collection of upwards of 700 contemporary tracts, formed by Dr. Klotz, a celebrated German divine, illustrating the

origin and progress of the Reformation, with some of the early Catechisms, and remarks on the Scriptures, by the early Reformers. These were purchased by Mr. Pettigrew, for the Duke of Sussex, at 3*l.* His Royal Highness gave commissions for the three following works, which were also knocked down to Mr. Pettigrew for him:—"Biblia Sacra Latina," a magnificent MS. upon vellum, in 5 vols., atlas folio, supposed to be written at the latter end of the 14th, or beginning of the 15th century, 30 guineas;—"The Holy Bible," in the Flemish language, a fine MS., upon vellum, written in 1457, 10 guineas;—"Biblia sacrosancta, juxta vulgatam editionem, cum scholiis a Brixiano, 1557," 3*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. Boaden's library, though not very extensive, contained some articles of great curiosity and rarity. Among them was a very fine copy of the first folio edition of "Shakspeare's Plays (1623), containing the portrait, and the verses of Ben Johnson." This brought 26*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* "Shakspeare's Plays and Poems," by Malone, with an autograph letter from Malone to Mr. Boaden, and his unpublished pamphlet on the "Tempest," brought 3*l.* 11*s.* Besides a curious letter of Bishop Warburton (containing remarks on the "Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu," and the "Diary and Letters of Henry Earl of Clarendon"), for which 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* was given by Mr. Molteno; there were several curious manuscript letters and notarial insertions in many of the volumes, which excited much interest.

The library of the late J. Yates, esq. contained several Hebrew manuscripts, among which were the following:—"Biblia Sacra Hebraica, cum brevi Masora," an ancient manuscript upon vellum (a very fine speci-

men of early Hebrew caligraphy), sold for 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* "More Nevochim, or the Solver of Biblical Difficulties," a manuscript dated 4568, very beautifully written in the Hebrew character, partly on vellum and partly on paper, was knocked down at only 2*l.* 18*s.* Two fine manuscripts of the Hebrew Pentateuch, one of them written upon vellum and the other on African skins, produced 11 guineas. Mr. Evans has announced the libraries of the late Dr. Samuel Parr and the late Duke di Cassano Serra, as intended to be brought forward in the early part of the year. The latter of these, we understand, contains some very splendid Greek, Latin, and Italian manuscripts. The Towneley Granger is also to be submitted to public competition by Mr. Evans. This magnificent collection of British portraits (which was formed by the late John Towneley, esq. to illustrate Granger's "Biographical History of England") contains one of the finest and most brilliant series of curious and rare engraved British portraits that has ever been united in one collection.—Messrs. Stewart and Co. are to bring before the public the libraries of Thomas Edwards, esq. and Sir Justly Watson Green, bart. The former contains some splendidly illuminated missals, early manuscripts, &c., and the latter comprises the valuable military library formed by the late General Sir William Green, bart. Messrs. Stewart and Co. have announced a collection of curious miscellaneous manuscripts, among which are portions of the Expense Book of Charles VI. of France, and the original letters addressed to Francesco Portenari, Ambassador from the Republic of Florence to the English Court in 1528.—Mr. Sotheby is also preparing to bring forward some very fine collections, including the remaining portion of the topographical library of the late John Nichols, esq.

SELECT POETRY.

STANZAS

BY H. BRANDRETH, JUN.

Author of "Field Flowers," &c.

SECLUDED from life, from its cares and
its sorrow, [stray;

Together 'twas ours thro' the valley to
We heeded but little, nor car'd for to-mor-
row,

If we but enjoy'd the fair gifts of to-day.
Our skies were unclouded, bright sparkled
the fountain, [the dance;

And soft was the lute, and all sprightly
And sweet smil'd the Sun as he sunk o'er
the mountain,— [sunny France!

Lute, valley, dance, mountain, were thine,

We left thee, fair climate of beauty and
pleasure, [known;

We left thee for regions far off and un-

But had they e'en boasted Peru's richest
treasure, [as our own.

They'd have ne'er been to us half so dear
We lov'd thee in infancy, lov'd thee in child-
hood, [vance,

As youth and as manhood came on in ad-
We lov'd thee—for thine was the rock and
the wild wood,

That heard our first accents of love, sunny
France!

The morn rose all radiant, as wing'd by some
fairy, [green wave;

Light bounded our bark o'er Atlantic's
"Alas!" we exclaim'd, "for thy wrongs,
hapless Mary, [the brave!"

Yet welcome the land of the free and
And is this that Scotland, renowned in story,
For valour and prowess, for claymore and
lance?

Right well may her sons boast their freedom
and glory— [France.
But lute, love, and beauty are thine, sunny
Her moorlands are wild, and her vallies ro-
mantic,— [along,
And sweet by her blue lakes to wander
What sound greets our ear? 'tis the roar of
th' Atlantic— [song.
And list how it hallows yon Highlander's
But Winter is come, and the billows roar
louder, [of Provence;
Then twine we the heath with the rose
Oh! Scotland's rude rocks, like her sons,
may be prouder,— [sunny France?
But where are thine ever-green hills,
Night steals o'er the landscape—the dark
pines are sighing, [make,
The burn ripples by, as 'twere music to
Yet music so sweet, not an echo's replying;
Whilst Zephyr scarce kisses the face of
the lake.
But, lo! the dark storm-cloud!—all Na-
ture's in motion, [stance;
The pine-tree uprooted, no longer holds
The burn swells a torrent, the lake roars an
ocean— [France!
Then speed we away to thy vales, sunny
The tempest is o'er, late so madly careering,
Our bark's on the wave, and our white
sail is set;
Yet sadly we sigh as we gaze on green Erin,
Thy shores, and our eye with the tear-
drop is wet.
Away and away for the bright sparkling
fountain, [Provence;
The vale and the lute, and the rose of
Farewell to thee, land of lake, moorland,
and mountain,— [France!
All hail to thee, home of our youth, sunny
Nov. 28.

*Elegy on the Death of MARY-ANN, the
youngest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
MATCHETT, of Lakenham, near Norwich.*

(See our Obituary, p. 572.)

DEATH has no terrors here—Oh that
lov'd face,
A holy heavenly calm it seems to shed,
The gentle smile that charm'd in life I trace,
And Mary-Ann slumbers with the happy
dead.
Fain would I think she does but sweetly
sleep, [close;
And those dear eyes will once again un-
fain would I hope in dreams of night I
weep, [my woes.
And morn's bright ray shall dissipate
With trembling lips I press the marble
cheek,
Its icy coldness chills my fever'd veins—
Here is the narrow house, sad truth to speak,
And Death's unearthly stillness round me
reigns.

How late I view'd the lov'd one, sportive,
gay, [dart!
Winging with graceful skill the feather'd
Reckless the spoiler then had mark'd his
prey,
And aim'd the fatal arrow at her heart.
Yet not for her, sweet saint! my sorrows
rise, [a tear,
Though beauty, virtue, youth might ask
I rather hail her transit to the skies,
Unmark'd by mortal pang or mortal fear.
For you I mourn, who watch'd her infant
charms, [fair bloom;
And view'd with tender hope her youth's
For you I mourn, whose fond protecting
arms, [tomb.
Must yield this treasure to the dark cold
For you I mourn, who in life's dawning day
Its fairy path with her delighted trod;
Held dear Communion on its onward way,
And "walk'd as friends within the House
of God."

Yet still a deeper sympathy is mine
For THEE her lov'd companion, sister,
friend—
A widow'd—a bereaved heart is thine,
Its every thought with Mary-Ann's wont
to blend.
Friendship's kind aid may sooth the gushing
grief,
Affection's dearer voice its force controul,
Though vain is human power to give relief;
Or still the tumults of the troubled soul.
But not in vain, poor mourners, is the
prayer, [of Love—
That bears your sorrows to the Throne
Humbly confide 'tis heard in mercy there,
And ye shall find repose like Noah's dove.
*Bracondale, Nov. 20. SUSAN REEVE.**

THE ÆOLIAN HARP.

SAY, lovely choir, by Nature blest,
Why cease to chaunt thy syren song?
Sooth, oh sooth this lonely breast,
Whilst echo wafts thy plaints along.
Hush! slow and soft the evening gale
Sweeps the heavenly music round,
List! oh list the plaintive tale,
Sweetly lingering on each sound,
Till murmuring faint in vesper prayer
Its dulcet sound is lost in air.
Fitful as the wind, that flying
Thro' the welkin floats along,
Now swelling loud—now softly sighing—
Thus it breaks the tide of song.
Hark, when Zephyr touch'd the strings,
Loud the song of glory rose,
In long harmonious note it reigns—
How soon it sinks into repose.
Zephyr fled; the music ceas'd;
My soul was sooth'd, it slept in peace.
S. N.

* Author of *Flowers at Court*, *Holiday Annals*, and youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Bonhôte, of Bungay. Edit.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Whilst Upper Catalonia is in every sense harassed by bands of malefactors, who lay the country waste, Lower Catalonia is not more tranquil. New bands, formed out of the remains of those disarmed by General Longa, on the right bank of the Ebro, arise upon every side. Their forces have already become so imposing, that the troops sent from Tortosa to fight them, have deemed it prudent, before commencing operations, to wait for reinforcements, which have been asked for from the Count d'Espagne, the General-in-Chief of the army of Catalonia, and Captain-General of the Principality.

LISBON.

Great efforts are making to restore the credit of the Lisbon Bank. The Princess Regent, on the 16th Dec. granted an audience to the President and Secretaries of the General Assembly of the Bank. They attended for the purpose of expressing their gratitude for the generous offer which her Royal Highness had been pleased to make of her jewels and private coffers, to meet the present urgent wants of that establishment.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg express much exultation at the result of the Persian war. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 26th Nov. in a village near Tauris. The province of Erivan, on both sides of the Araxes, from the fort of Mount Ararat to the Caspian Sea, is by this treaty incorporated with the Russian empire. The Persians engaged, at the same time, to indemnify the Russians for the expences of the campaign, which are estimated at 18,000,000 rubles. Till this sum is paid, the Russian troops remain in possession of all the strong places which they now hold, including Tauris.

GERMANY.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND KING
GEORGE IV.

When the late Duke of Brunswick fell gloriously at Quatre-Bras on the 16th of June, 1815, he left two sons, the reigning Duke and a younger brother; the former born in 1804, and the latter in 1806. The King of Great Britain (then Prince Regent) was appointed by the will of their father to be their guardian, and graciously undertook the office, from respect to the merits of the testator, and regard to his own affinity to the parties. In consequence of the general wish to restore Europe to its former situation, and to re-establish its former

dynasties, the House of Brunswick was reinstated by the Congress of Vienna in its former rights. The guardian of the young Princes became thus not only the protector of their private interests and the director of their general education, but the administrator of their dominions, and the guarantee of their political rights. This burdensome and responsible trust he continued to exercise from the death of their father in 1815 to the accession of the reigning Duke in 1823. In the October of the latter year, his Serene Highness having attained his nineteenth year, became entitled to confer on his subjects the benefits of his uncontrolled sway. The Duke conceived himself entitled to the full enjoyment of his power at 16. "From the consciousness," says his memorial, "which his Serene Highness felt for his own powers (all pains taken to suppress them have failed), he might reasonably have considered himself as of age at sixteen years. His Serene Highness, however, with no small self-command, formed the resolution of looking upon his eighteenth year as the period of his majority." From the age of nineteen his Serene Highness has been independent of his guardian; and therefore his present complaints against his Majesty and Count Munster refer to transactions in the period of his nonage, or incidents which spring out of them. These complaints are various. In the first place, he charges his royal guardian and the persons employed by him, with attempting to prolong his minority beyond the legal age. In the second place, he accuses them of having endeavoured to arrest the progress of his understanding, and to pervert his education, that he might be for ever disabled from conducting the affairs of his government, and securing the happiness of his subjects. In the third place, he charges them with appointing tutors (of the names of Linsingen and Eigner) who, instead of instructing him in liberal knowledge, and leading him in the right course by gentle persuasion, endeavoured to break his spirit, tormented his feelings, and overwhelmed him with undeserved insults and mortifications. The next offence of which he complains, is one of a graver, though more ambiguous nature. The royal guardian of his Serene Highness, by the success of whose arms and the influence of whose councils the dominions of Brunswick were restored to the present family, fulfilled during the minority of the Duke the engagement made to the people of Germany at the end of the war, in granting the duchy a representative government. This constitu-

tion, his Serene Highness refuses to acknowledge or confirm. He does not seem less displeased at a pension of 900 dollars (or 143*l.*) granted to his torturing tutor, Mr. Linsingen, or at a contract about the property of his theatre, made by Mr. Phiseldeck. We shall not pursue farther this bill of grievances, nor repeat the Duke's abuse of his Privy Councillor Phiseldeck. This persecuted minister left Brunswick on receiving an appointment from the government of Hanover. He could not withstand the contumely with which he was assailed in the service of the Duke, and did not consider his personal safety as placed beyond danger while he remained in the ducal dominions. The Duke immediately ordered the hue and cry to be raised against him, inserted advertisements in the journals containing descriptions of his person, and offers of a reward for his apprehension, and (by some kind of neglect in the censorship) obtained the publication of these libels not only in his own, but in the Prussian dominions. The Hanoverian government has been summoned to give him up, and threatened with the high displeasure of the Duke upon refusal to comply. All this would be merely absurd: but the Duke has not been contented with the princely sport of giving chase to a Privy Councillor; he has issued a proclamation respecting the debateable year of his minority, in which he declares that all the acts done by the King, his guardian, between October 30, 1822, and October 30, 1823, are invalid without his subsequent sanction, because the tutelary power by which they were ordered was an usurpation illegally continued. Now, it unfortunately happens that within this period (so struck out from the reign of the Duke and the administration of his guardian), the legislative constitution of the duchy, established in 1820, was confirmed. The fatal proclamation appeared on the 10th of May last, and was answered by a declaration from the Hanoverian Government on the 9th of June, in which his Majesty states, that he viewed the conduct of the Duke with "just displeasure," and reserved to himself to take "such steps with regard to the Duke's proclamation as his dignity demands." Since that time Count Munster (who, as minister of the Hanoverian Government at the court of Great Britain, was the medium through whom his Majesty generally issued his orders respecting the management of his Brunswick trust,) has entered the lists against the Duke, armed with a pamphlet, called, "A Refutation of the calumnious Charges hazarded by the Duke of Brunswick against his august Guardian." In this production the Count is not sparing of his reproofs, advices, and warnings. He tells the young Duke that his conduct not only had inspired disapprobation, but indignation in Germany; that his libel against the King

is a scandal of which the Court of Austria wished for his sake to restrain the communication to the Diet; that he has forgotten that chastity of honour which regards every stain as a mortal wound; that he (the Count) is above any injury from his false charges or his ingratitude; and that no means of punishing the attack of the Duke on his august Guardian had been provided for in the Germanic Constitution, for the same reason that a celebrated legislator of the Greek republic had provided no punishment for parricide, namely, that the crime was thought impossible. We must declare that the "Refutation" of the Duke's libels, by the Minister of his royal Guardian, appears to us to be complete. That his royal Guardian did not prolong the minority of his Serene Highness for any selfish purpose, or without taking the best advice on the subject, and that he did not insist on giving him tutors for the inconceivable object of tormenting his feelings without improving his understanding, is evident from the following letter of his Majesty, distinguished as much by good feeling and good sense, as by a knowledge of Courts, and a regard to the interests of his wards.

"To the Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg, Prince Charles and Prince William, at Lausanne.

"My dear Nephews—I have received your obliging letters, and thank you for your good wishes, which I sincerely return. The ensuing year will be of considerable importance to you both: you will be placed in situations affording every opportunity to render yourselves fit for the high situations you are called to hold in life. I consider it to be my duty, as your friend and your guardian, to draw your attention to the absolute necessity of well employing the time left for this important purpose. You must be aware of being still deficient in many acquirements indispensably necessary to hold, with proper dignity, the station of Princes. Your own feelings will tell you whether or not you have constantly paid that degree of attention to your lessons which is required, in order to benefit by them, and especially whether you have been always inclined to show that degree of deference and attention to the advice of the gentlemen whom my well-directed choice has placed about you, which I, and they, have a right to expect. I most earnestly recommend you to be careful on this subject, and to remember that nobody is well able to command others who has shown himself reluctant in paying the proper attention to the advice of those who had authority over them. You cannot probably, as yet, possess the experience which is absolutely required to appear with propriety in the various situations which await you.

"You, my dear Prince Charles, are, as I told you at Hanover, to go early in the

spring, attended by the gentlemen at present about you, to Vienna, a town affording every opportunity for completing your education, and especially the means of seeing how princes ought to behave in order to be respected. You will enjoy a more liberal allowance for your private expenditure, and the gentlemen about you will be most willing to leave you that degree of freedom which the age you are attaining permits.

"As to you, my dear Prince William, you will soon be joined by Colonel Baron de Dornberg, an officer equally accomplished as a gentleman and distinguished as a soldier, once the companion of your late father in his glorious march through the north of Germany: he will attend you to Gottingen, and direct your military education.

"I think it right to speak to you both on another point, equally important to you and to your native country; I mean the duration of your minority, and consequently of my guardianship. I have ordered a minute inquiry into the question at what time, according to the laws and compacts of our family, you ought to be considered to be of age? As to myself, I can have no interest in this question but the sincere part I take in your welfare and that of the Brunswick dominions. They owe, in a great degree, their preservation to my protection, and you will find hereafter that, under my administration, they have been happy, and that your private concerns have greatly prospered. No views of ambition can induce me to continue the cares hitherto bestowed on these objects any longer than my duty requires it, and I abide, therefore, the result of these investigations which have been laid before me. The theory, that the completion of the eighteenth year of age ought to be considered in the dual line of our house as ending the minority, appears not to be conformable to the family compacts, nor to the laws of Germany. How long the minority may have been continued after the completion of the eighteenth year of life, has not been made quite clear in an historical point of view. I wish, however, to limit your minority to the shortest period established in the princely families of Germany. I mean the end of the twenty-first year of age, this being the same which the laws of Great Britain fix for my royal branch, and which your late father, in his last will, appears to have had in contemplation. I flatter myself that your conduct, until that period, may justify my considering you then fit to govern others and to manage your own concerns. Believe me, my dearest Nephews, to be ever, &c. &c. GEORGE R."

The Prince speaks with great bitterness in his memorial of a Mr. Eigner, who, he says, tormented him from morning to night. He had preferred complaints against this gentleman (whom he calls a *teacher of pages*)

to his guardian. His Majesty listened to these complaints, and thus considerably relieved him from his bondage.

"My dear Nephew,—Having been informed, by the letter which you have addressed to me, that you disagree with both the gentlemen whom I and your late father had chosen to attend on you, and being further informed that they themselves do not wish to continue in a situation in which their faithful endeavours have failed to place them on a comfortable footing with you, I intend to recall them, and shall endeavour to find means to reward their valuable services. As to the new appointments which will become necessary, I refer you, in order to avoid repetition, to the letter I have addressed to-day to your worthy grandmother, and to what Monsieur de Bulow will communicate to you on this subject.

"Colonel Dornberg, on whom I have fixed my choice, enjoys, besides many qualities which distinguish him equally as a gentleman and a soldier, the advantage of having followed your late father in his glorious march to England. However, I should be sorry for you both to put him about you, in case you should have any well-founded objection against his person. Should you now wish for Mr. Eigner to stay with you (although your last letter to me expressed the same complaints against him and Monsieur de Linsingen), I shall have no objection, provided he be willing to remain. In case he should leave you, Monsieur de Hohnhorst, with whom you are acquainted, has been recommended to me for a second attendant on you.

"I request you will inform me with confidence of your wishes, and remain, my dear Nephews, &c. &c. GEORGE R."

AMERICA.

The American President's message to Congress, which met on the 5th of Dec., is, as usual, a very lengthy document, but, at the same time, an interesting and well-written one. A gratifying view is given of the resources and prosperous state of the Union. Mr. Adams appears very sanguine as to the general improvement and melioration of the human species. He talks about peace and prosperity prevailing to a degree seldom experienced over the whole habitable world, "presenting a foretaste of that blessed period of promise when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more." The President speaks of Great Britain in a much more conciliating tone than in his last Message. "A negotiation," he observes, "upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in an adjustment of some of the questions at issue upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement." The acquiescence of Great

Britain to that article of the Treaty of Ghent which respects the indemnity, Mr. Adams remarks, "ought not to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honourable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieve a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow." The President afterwards expresses his regret that the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonial possessions has not approximated to a friendly agreement. It appears that the French spoliation continue unre-

pressed by the Count of Paris; but the President trusts that "the gallant and honourable spirit which has always been the pride of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them."

By a decree of the Mexican Congress of October 16, all Spanish Ecclesiastics are ordered to leave the country, and all the property in their convents to be forthwith delivered up to the Mexican Ecclesiastics. They are, by the decree, forbid to remove any thing but their own personal effects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

HOLWORTH BURNING CLIFF.

One of our correspondents informs us that this extraordinary phenomenon (see Part i. pp. 396, 638) now presents the appearance of an immense building in flames. Exhalations of vapour or smoke have continued to issue, in greater or less quantities, from different parts of the cliff, now upwards of seven months uninterruptedly. The increased and still increasing number of apertures since the first discovery of fire, prove how vast a space this subtle element occupies in the interior of the cliff. The original surface exhibiting fire did not cover a larger portion than six feet square, increased shortly afterwards to ten; ultimately extending at this spot upwards of thirty. Where the excavation took place in April last (there has been no second attempt at excavating) an angular projection of the cliff was removed for the purpose of affording the inhabitants and visitors at Weymouth an opportunity of witnessing the effects produced by this phenomenon after the departure of day-light. A little while subsequent to this, vapour was seen to exhale from this point, being about forty feet westward from the original apertures, and as many feet above the base of the cliff, followed by the appearance of fire, which has been seen occasionally since in several fissures, on a scale as extensive as at the original spot; one aperture in particular, at the base of the cliff, has exhibited fire several times, and the smoke still continues to exhale more or less from these openings.

On the 20th of September, a large body of vapour, accompanied with strong effluvia, was observed issuing with much force from three fissures some distance eastward from the spot where the like phenomenon occurred in March last; and on a very trifling portion of the exterior soil being removed, vivid fire became visible in the interstices of

the lime-stone, producing an effect in every respect similar to the appearance described at the first discovery of fire in the cliff. The apertures have since increased, and smoke has exhaled from no less than nine fissures at this part, and in several others flame has been occasionally excited on the application of dried sticks, or any other combustible material.

On the 1st of October the surface of red hot stone in one of the apertures occupied a space full three feet square, and presented a sight like the mouth of an oven during the progress of heating. On a gentleman's removing a small projecting piece of the lime-stone in order to have a more enlarged and satisfactory view of the fire in the irregular fissures of the rock, the moment the part was detached a flickering red flame burst out, from eighteen inches to two feet high, and about a foot in breadth, which continued burning two or three minutes, when it disappeared. Afterwards an increased quantity of smoke issued from the orifice for a considerable time: the fire threw out a great degree of heat, and the sulphureous effluvia was very powerful. On scraping off the surface to examine the soil beneath, two vertebral bones were found, one of them three inches and a half in diameter, and a quarter and one-eighth thick, the other two inches in diameter and one inch thick. They are supposed to be detached from a skeleton of the *Ichthyosaurus*, as several bones of that animal were found a few years ago in this cliff. Vapour has continued hitherto to exhale without intermission since this last eruption took place. The apertures just described are twenty-five feet above the base of the cliff, and extend twenty feet in length. They are from 120 to 140 feet eastward from the original ones. Those to the westward have extended to seventy feet distance, so that the entire range of apertures occupy now no less than 210 feet lineally from east to west: surely of sufficient importance to induce further scientific investigation.

In the parish of St. Austle, in Cornwall, there is a singular phenomenon: it is the appearance of light near the turnpike-road at Hill-head, about three quarters of a mile west of the town. In the summer season it is rarely to be seen, but in the winter, particularly in the months of November and December, scarcely a dark night passes in which it is not visible. It appears of a yellow hue, and seems to resemble a small flame. It is generally stationary, and when it moves it wanders but little from its primitive spot, sometimes mounting upward, and then descending to the earth. As it

has frequented this spot from time immemorial, it is now rendered so familiar that it almost ceases to excite attention. It is somewhat remarkable that, although many attempts have been made to discover it in the place of its appearance, every effort has hitherto failed of success. On approaching the spot it becomes invisible to the pursuers, even while it remains luminous to those who watch it at a distance. To trace its exact abode, a level has been taken during its appearance, by which the curious have been guided in their researches the ensuing day; but nothing has hitherto been discovered.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Rev. Fred. Hen. Barnwell, to assume the name of Turnor before that of Barnwell, and to bear a quartering of Turnor with a variation, viz. Erm. on a cross Sab. between two fleurs-de-lis in pale Or, and as many ferdemoulins in fess, Arg. a fret as the 3d.

Sept. 17. Lord Clinton to be Lord of the Bedchamber, *vice* Lord Graves, res.

Sept. 24. Samuel Warren Austin, to take the name of Puddicombe, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, the Rev. Thos. Puddicombe, Vicar of Branscombe, Devon.

Sept. 25. The Rev. John Francis Thomas Hurt, to take the name and arms of Wolley, in compliance with the will of his father-in-law, Adam Wolley, of Matlock, gent.

Oct. 29. Peter Broughton, of Tunstall, Salop, esq. to take the name of Strey, in compliance with the will of Richard Strey, of Nottingham, gent.

Nov. 5. William Nicholson Phillips, of Roundhay, Yorkshire, B.A. to take the name and arms of Nicholson, agreeably to the will of his maternal uncle, Stephen Nicholson, esq.

Nov. 16. Thomas Tyers Savage, B.A. and his brother, James Tyers Savage, to use the name of Tyers only, in compliance with the will of their maternal grandfather, James Tyers, esq.

Nov. 16. Lancelot Shadwell, esq. knighted on being appointed Vice-Chancellor.

Nov. 23. Joseph Reyner, merchant of London, to take the name of Brooksbank, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, George Brooksbank, esq.

Dec. 24. James Colquhoun, esq. to be Consul-gen. in England for the King of Saxony.

Dec. 28. The Rt. Hon. Sir W. A. Court, bart. to be Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia; the Rt. Hon. Sir F. Lamb, G.C.B. to be Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of his Most Faithful Majesty; Sir B. Taylor, K.G.H. to be Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Prussia; the Hon. W. Temple to

be Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg; G. H. Seymour, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; C. H. Hall, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart; the Hon. G. Edgecumbe to be Sec. of Legation to the Swiss Cantons; P. Y. Gore, esq. to be Sec. of Legation at Rio de la Plata.

Dec. 31. 7th Light Dragoons, Capt. C. J. Hill to be Major; 9th ditto, Capt. J. Greenwood to be Major; 15th ditto, Capt. F. Buckley to be Major; 17th ditto, Capt. W. N. Burrowes to be Major; 3d Foot, to be Majors: Capts. H. Gilman and A. C. Innes; 33d ditto, Capt. J. M. Harty to be Major; 75th ditto, Capt. W. Bruce to be Major; 95th ditto, Lieut.-Col. R. Anwyl to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf.; Major Lord C. S. Churchill; 75th Foot, Major J. M. Alpine, 15th Light Drag.; Major the Hon. G. B. Molyneaux, 7th Light Drag.; Major Lord Loughborough, 9th Light Drag.; and Lieut. and Capt. W. T. Knollys, 3d Foot Guards.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. M. O. Sullivan, to a Preb. in Dublin Cath.

Rev. J. Warne, Minor Canon in Bristol Cath.

Rev. T. Watkins, Precentor of Winchester Cath.

Rev. J. Banister, West Wouldham P. C. Hants.

Rev. W. D. Carter, St. Philip's R. Sheffield.

Rev. J. D. O. Crosse, Paulet V. Somerset.

Rev. G. Dixon, Waghen, V. co. York.

Rev. H. Lee, North Bradley and Southwicke V. Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, Winnall R. Hants.

Rev. W. Trevelyan, Nettlecombe R. Somersetshire.

Rev. James Webber, St. Margaret's R. Westminster.

Rev. J. White, Stoke Lane P. C. co. Somerset.

Rev. F. H. Wollaston, East Dereham R. co. Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of John O'Doherty, esq. Solicitor-general, a son.

Dec. 13. At Brighton, the lady of Sir Christ. Musgrave, bart. a dau.—At New House, Wilts, the wife of Geo. Matcham, esq. D.C.L. a dau.—15. At the Earl of Harrowby's, Sandon, Staffordsh. Lady Georgiana Stuart Wortley, a son.—19. In Suffolk-place, London, the wife of Chas.

Wray, esq. President of the Courts of Justice of Demerara, a son.—21. At Canon Hall, co. York, the lady of John Spencer Stanhope, esq. a son and heir.—At Cossington, the wife of Archdeacon King, a son.—23. At Thanistone House, Aberdeenshire, the Hon. Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, a dau.—24. The wife of C. Calvert, esq. M.P. for Southwark, a son.—25. At Clapham, Mrs. T. Hankey, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4. At Naples, Count Alfred D'Orsay, only son of Gen. Count D'Orsay, to the Lady Harriet Anne Frances Gardiner, dau. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Blessington.—6. At St. Paul's, the Rev. J. Smith, of Haverfordwest, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Peregrine Bowen, esq. of Bristol.—At Andover, Robert Sutton, esq. of Rosway, Herts, to Miss Ludlow, only grand dau. of the late Edw. Pugh, esq.—10. At Broxbourn, Herts, John Loudon M'Adam, esq. to Anne Charlotte, eldest dau. of J. P. Delancey, esq.—11. At Bath, the Rev. James Grosett, to Anne Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Phillips, of Eaton House, Herefordshire.—At Kennington, G. H. Parlbay, esq. of Bloomsbury-place, to Cath. only dau. of the late W. Henderson, esq.—At Paddington, Alex. Graham, esq. of Capilly, Lanarkshire, to Eliz. dau. of the late R. Dann, esq. of Hackney.—17. Martin Conolly, esq. of Lower Mount-st. to Anna Maria, second dau. of the late Sir Neal O'Donel, bart. and niece to Lord Annesley.—18. At St. Anne's Church, Jas. Alex. Orr, esq. of Landmore, co. Londonderry, to Anne, second dau. of W. Johnson, esq. of Portfield, co. Antrim.—At St. Clement Danes, W. Wells, esq. to Miss Susannah Adams, niece of John Bennett, esq. of Hanwell Uffington, Berks, and the only child and heiress of the late W. Adams, esq. of Crickford, Wilts.—At Knaresbro', Dr. Greeves, of Harrogate, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late C. Walton, esq.—12. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. Webb, R.N. to Emily, dau. of Rear-Adm. Willoughby Lake, C.B.—At Paddington, Fred. Bradbourne, esq. to Susan, widow of the late Major Townsend.—At Beverley, Chas. Hutchinson, M.D. to Mary, second dau. of George Smith, esq. Trindon, Durham.—20. Thos. Stafford, esq. of Langford, Cornwall, to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts.—At Welton, John Smith, esq. of Kirk Ella, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Leonard Collings, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Thos. Cooke, Vicar of Brigstock, co. Northampton, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Chas. Finch, and grand-dau. of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, T. F. Steward,

esq. of Great Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Anne, second dau. of T. J. Burgoyne, esq. of Stratford-place.—21. At Rathfarnham, near Dublin, Thos. Hodgins, esq. Barrister at Law, to Anne, dau. of the late H. Walker, esq. Dame-street, and heiress of the late Thos. Walker, of Belfriggen Park, co. Dublin.—22. At St. James's, Westminster, V. Bartholomew, esq. of Foley-place, to Evelina Adelaide, dau. of the late J. M. Hullmandel, esq. of Great Marlborough-st.—At Lambeth Church, Chas. Noyce, esq. of the Board of Trade, Whitehall, to Victoire, youngest dau. of Felix Almering, esq. of rue Rocherchoust, Paris.—At Walcot, Bath, F. T. B. Davies, esq. of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, to Mary Eliz. youngest dau. of H. P. Blencowe, esq. of Thoby Priory, Essex.—At St. Mary's, Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Geo. Radcliffe, to Fanny, dau. of the late Rich. Achmuty, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Establishment.—At Paris, James Duff, esq. only son of Gen. Sir James Duff, of Funtington, Sussex, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir Geo. Beeston Prescott, bart. of Theobalds Park, Herts.—24. At Brighton, Lieut. Brooman, R.N. to Anna Jane, dau. of John Jones, esq. late of Offord D'Arcy, Huntingdonshire.—26. At Sleighford, co. Stafford, A. H. Kirwan, esq. Capt. 66th reg. to Charlotte, second dau. of Francis Eld, esq. of Sleighford Hall.—J. A. Smith, esq. eldest son of John Smith, esq. M.P. of Dale Park, Sussex, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir Sam. Clarke Jervoise, bart. of Idsworth Park, Hants.—At Manchester, John Walker, esq. of Herne-hill, Surrey, solicitor, to Anne Haywood, only dau. of late Edw. Peace Walker, esq. of Balby.—At Croydon, Rev. G. Coles, M.A. to Eliz. eldest dau. of Thomas Coles, esq. of Thornton-heath.—27. At St. Pancras New Church, S. Stoddart, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Eliz. widow of the late Chas. Meynell, esq. of the Grove, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Geo. Darby, esq. to Mary Homfray, dau. of the late Sam. Homfray, esq. of Coworth House, Berksh.—*Lately.* At Wexford, Wm. Kirke, esq. of East Retford, to Anne, second dau. of the late Sir J. W. White, bart.

O B I T U A R Y.

COUNT DE PUISAYE.

Dec. 13. At Blythe-house, near Hammersmith, after a long and painful illness, aged 72, Lieut.-General Count Joseph de Puisaye.

During the struggle which, from 1792 to 1798, took place in the west of France, between the Royalists and the Republicans, few of the leaders of the former acted so conspicuous a part as the Count de Puisaye. Descended from one of the most ancient families in France, he was born at Mortagne, in the province of Perche. He was educated at the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, and was designed for the Church. At the age of 18, however, his love of the military profession became so strong, that he was permitted to indulge it, and he accordingly entered as a Lieutenant in the regiment of Conti, from which regiment he removed to be Captain of Dragoons in another. He next purchased into the Hundred Swiss, which formed a part of the King's household, obtained the brevet of Colonel, and, shortly afterwards, the cross of St. Louis. In 1788 he married the only daughter of the Marquis de Mesnilles, a rich landed proprietor in Normandy. The nobility of Perche chose him, in the following year, as their deputy to the States-General. In the States, and in the Constituent Assembly, the Count de Puisaye was constantly the friend of a well-regulated liberty. He was desirous to support, at once, the rights of the people, and the dignity of the sovereign. Though a partisan of the first innovations, and of the English Constitution, he early manifested himself an enemy of the demagogues.

In 1791 M. de Puisaye was raised to the rank of Major-General; and at the close of the session of the Assembly, he retired to his estate of Mesnilles, and was placed at the head of the National Guards of the district of Evreux. Aware that the Jacobin party designed to subvert the throne, he projected the raising of an army in Normandy, to deliver the King from the factious, and secure to him the free exercise of his constitutional authority. This project was, however, frustrated by the events of the 10th of August. A force was, nevertheless, raised in the spring and autumn of 1793, by the Norman departments, for the purpose of protecting themselves against the sanguinary tyranny of the Conven-

tion. The command in chief was given to General Wimpfen, and the second place to the Count de Puisaye. But the struggle made by the Normans was equally brief and fruitless. By dint of bribes, and diffusing a spirit of revolutionary fanaticism among a portion of the people, the Conventional Commissioners succeeded in bringing about the dissolution of the departmental army, after a single action at Pacy, in which the Count de Puisaye exerted himself to the utmost.

A price being set upon his head, M. de Puisaye sought an asylum in Brittany, to which province he was a perfect stranger. His adventures there have almost a character of romance. Every hour he was exposed to some new peril; but he extricated himself from them all by his courage and presence of mind; and, while a fugitive, he conceived the daring plan of arraying all Brittany and the circumjacent provinces in arms against the Convention. Indefatigably active, brave, eloquent, and of prepossessing manners, he was admirably calculated for the performance of such a task. Such was his perseverance and success, that, by the summer of 1794, he had extended the Royalist organization through nearly the whole of Brittany, and even into the bordering provinces. Convinced, however, that the Royalist party could not act efficaciously without foreign support, and that England alone was capable of giving that support, the Count resolved to visit this country, in order to confer with the British Ministers, and he accordingly set sail, leaving the command in the hands of M. Cormatin, and a council.

After Count de Puisaye had resided in England for several months, the expedition sailed to Quiberon, the succours were landed without opposition, and joined by several thousand Bretons. It was the Count's plan to advance rapidly into the interior, disperse or overpower the Republicans before they could concentrate their forces, and thus effect a simultaneous rising of the whole province. But this scheme was frustrated by M. d'Hervilly, the commander of the emigrant regiments, who refused to advance. Time was thus afforded to Hoche to collect an army, and shut up the emigrants in the peninsula of Quiberon. Instructions at length arrived

from the English Minister, placing M. d'Hervilly under the orders of M. de Puisaye. The Count now resolved to land the Chouan troops, under M. Tintoniac, for the purpose of attacking Hoche in the rear, and cutting off his retreat, while the regular troops attacked him in front. This plan would, very probably, have succeeded, had not M. Tintoniac been ordered, in the name of Louis XVIII. to march into the interior. In consequence of this measure, which was wholly unknown to M. de Puisaye, the attack in front on Hoche's position failed; and the Royalists were compelled to retreat with great loss. Hoche surprised Fort Penthievre, which guarded the entrance of the Peninsula, and the emigrants were partly slaughtered and partly captured; all the prisoners were soon after put to death. After having exerted himself to the utmost to repel the enemy, the Count de Puisaye, at the request of M. de Sombreuil, proceeded to the British fleet, in the bay, to obtain succour, and while he was absent, M. de Sombreuil surrendered.

Undismayed by this disaster, the Count de Puisaye again threw himself into Brittany, and, by dint of incessant and well-directed exertion, succeeded in reorganizing the Royalist party, and rendering it stronger than ever. In the course of these labours, he had many hair-breadth escapes, and at one period was compelled to secrete himself for some time in a cave dug under the roots of a tree. During the years 1796 and 1797, the Count, nevertheless, persisted; and, at length, at the latter end of 1797, having prepared every thing for the contest, he visited England, in the hope of persuading a Bourbon Prince to put himself at the head of the friends of Royalty. At last, wearied and dispirited, he resigned his command, and settled, with several of his officers, in Canada, on a grant of land from the British Government. After a short residence in that colony, he returned to England, where he resided till his death, and which he always regarded with affection, as his adopted country. This, however, did not in the smallest degree diminish the filial love which he bore to his native land. For her happiness and prosperity he was ever anxious. Though he was far from thinking that the rights of the people were sufficiently admitted or guaranteed by the Charter, yet he hailed it as the day-spring of genuine liberty, and consequently saw with indignation any attempt made to violate it.

Nature had been liberal to the Count de Puisaye, both in person and in mind. She had, in truth, singularly fitted him

for the part which he was destined to play; having endowed him equally with those qualifications which attract the crowd, and those which are requisite to acquire and retain an influence over men of superior understanding. He was tall, well-formed, and graceful; his face was handsome, and was animated by that strong and varying expression which transcends mere beauty of feature; and his eyes beamed with intelligence and spirit. No one ever possessed more fascination of manners, or a more enduring hold over the affections of his friends and followers. His personal courage, though some of his calumniators strove to impeach it, was proved on innumerable occasions; and he had the much rarer gift of presence of mind, without which mere courage is frequently of no avail. That he voluntarily, for seven years, exposed himself to the risk of perishing in the field or on the scaffold,—that for as long a period he was implicitly confided in, obeyed, and beloved, by tens of thousands of men, whose lives depended in a great measure on the bravery as well as the talents of their leader, is alone a sufficient answer to the charge alluded to. His intellectual powers were of a high order, and his acquirements from study were extensive. He was well read, brought his knowledge to bear with facility and effect upon any subject, reasoned with force and precision, and spoke with a fluent and polished eloquence, which he often enlivened by flashes of playful or pointed wit. As a writer, he was no less prompt and fertile; and, though he is sometimes too diffuse, his compositions need not fear a comparison with those of many established authors. In his character there was not the slightest tinge of affectation or deceit; it was frank, direct, and full of honourable feeling.

MAJOR-GEN. BURRELL.

Sept. 30. At his house, in Notting-hill terrace, aged 75, Major-General Littellus Burrell, of the Bengal establishment.

This officer, whose success in his profession was entirely owing to his own meritorious exertions, commenced his career as a volunteer in the service of the Hon. East India Company in 1769, when about 16 years of age. He proceeded to India early in 1770, on board the Company's ship *Vansittart*. He joined the 2d regiment of European Infantry in Bengal, and carried arms in Captain Rawstone's company, in the 2d battalion of that regiment. In 1771 he was promoted to the rank of Corporal, and in 1772 to that of Sergeant.

In 1774 he was removed, on Capt. Rawstone's recommendation, to the 18th battalion of Sepoys, commanded by Capt. Edmondson, by whom he was promoted to be Serjeant-Major of the corps in 1775. He was present with that corps at the battle of Cutra (or St. George), fought on the plains of Rohilcund, April 23, 1774, and in all the subsequent services on which the corps was employed during the campaign under Col. Champion. He continued with it until 1779, when, on the recommendation of Capt. Edmondson, he was appointed, in March, a cadet on the Bengal establishment, by the illustrious Warren Hastings, then Governor-general of India.

In October of the same year Mr. Burrell obtained a commission as Ensign, and immediately joined a detachment then forming at Caunpoor for field service under the command of Capt. William Popham, to assist and co-operate with the Rana of Gohud against the Mahratta States, by the troops of which the Rana's dominions were overrun. Ensign Burrell was posted to the 1st battalion of sepoy drafts, commanded by Capt. Clode, in which he served during the time that corps was employed in the districts of Gohud and Gualior, under Capt. Popham. During that active campaign the fort of Lohar was carried by assault, and the important fortress of Gualior by escalade.

In September 1780, the 1st battalion of drafts became the 40th battalion of the line, under the command of Capt. Clode, and on that occasion Ensign Burrell was appointed Adjutant to the corps. In October following, the 40th battalion joined Col. Camac's detachment at Salbhy, and thence marched into the Mahratta province of Malwa, through the Narwa pass, advancing as far as Sipparee without much opposition. The Mahratta commander of that place having refused to surrender, it was carried by storm, without much loss on either side.

In January 1781, when the Bengal army was re-organized, and the several corps of Native Infantry were embodied into regiments of two battalions each, the 40th battalion became the 33d regiment, when Major Clode was continued in the command, and Ensign Burrell in the situation of Adjutant. In May 1781, Ensign Burrell was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. After a series of arduous services under the command of Colonels Camac and Muir, in Malwa, which included several partial actions, and the capture, after an extraordinary forced march, of all Mhadajee Scindia's guns, standards, elephants, and baggage,

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(during which operations the troops were greatly straitened for provisions, and harassed by the enemy's superior bodies of horse,) a separate treaty of peace was concluded with that chieftain, when the detachment re-crossed the Jumna at the latter end of the year 1781, and the 33d regiment proceeded to the station of Burhampoor, where it remained until May 1783. In consequence of the general peace at the close of that year, it was one of the number which fell under the reduction of the army, and Lieut. Burrell was, in March 1784, appointed Adjutant to the 2d regiment of Native Infantry, which he joined at the field station of Futtehghurh, and thence marched with it to Midnapore in Orissa, at the beginning of 1786. He served with that corps until 1797, when he was removed, at his own request, to the 2d battalion 3d regiment of Native Infantry, (then in the field, on the expected invasion of Zemaun Shah, King of Cabool,) and joined at Mindy Ghaut, in March of that year. Lieut. Burrell was advanced to the rank of Captain by brevet, June 8, 1796. In 1797 he became Captain Lieut. in the 3d regiment, and on the 31st August 1798 Captain of a company in that corps.

In November 1797, the 3d regiment marched to Lucknow, on the occasion of the deposition of Vizier Ally, and the accession to the Musnud of the Newaub Saadut Ally Khan, brother to the former Vizier, Assooful Dowla. On the final arrangements for the introduction of regimental rank, by the regulations of 1796-7, Capt. Burrell was posted to the 5th regiment of Native Infantry, and joined its 2d battalion at Lucknow.

Towards the close of 1798, on the expectation of hostilities with Tippoo Saib, the government of Bengal called for a body of volunteers, amounting to 3000 men, from the Native Infantry of that establishment, to proceed by sea to the coast of Coromandel. On that occasion, Capt. Burrell's offer for foreign service was accepted, and the volunteers from the several corps at the field stations were placed under his command, and proceeded down the Ganges to the presidency, where the volunteers from all the corps of the army having assembled, they were formed into three battalions, and Capt. Burrell was appointed to command the 3d battalion. The whole embarked under Major-Gen. W. Popham about the 20th Dec., and landed at Madras the end of that month. The Bengal volunteers immediately proceeded to join the army assembled under the command of General (the present Lord) Harris, when they were brigaded under

the command of the late Colonel John Gardiner, of the Bengal army, and formed the 4th Native brigade of the line. They participated in the field-action of Malavelli, and the capture of Seringapatam, in May 1799, for which service Capt. Burrell, in common with his comrades, received an honorary medal. After the fall of the capital, the army proceeded, under General Harris, towards the northern frontier of Mysoor, when the General having returned to Madras, the command devolved on Colonel the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, and the troops were employed in subjugating refractory chiefs, who continued in arms after the fall of the Sultaun and his capital.

On their return to Bengal, in May 1800, the three volunteer battalions were formed into the 18th and 19th regiments on the establishment, which, to perpetuate the honour acquired at Seringapatam, are allowed to bear, in the upper canton of their regimental colours, an embroidered radiant star, encircled with the words, "Bengal Volunteers."

Towards the close of 1798 the 15th regiment was added to the establishment of Bengal, and Capt. Burrell was one of the officers transferred to it. He accordingly joined the 2d battalion in January 1801 at the post of Dulliel Gunge, in Oude, and in March 1802 he was detached in command of half the battalion for the duty of the garrison of Allahabad, where he continued six months, and in November re-joined the head-quarters at Caunpoor. In January 1803 his battalion joined the troops employed in the districts of the Dooaub, recently ceded by the Newarb Vizier, was engaged at the capture of the forts of Saussnie, Bejigurb, and Cutchoura, under the personal command of General Lake, the Commander-in-Chief, and had the proud honour of participating in all the arduous services of that brilliant campaign, in prosecution of hostilities against Dowlut Rao Scindia, in Hindostan. It was prominently engaged in the battle of Delhi, the siege of Agra, and the battle of Laswarree, during all which service Capt. Burrell was the senior Captain, and second in command of the battalion. At the battle of Laswarree, in particular, Capt. Burrell was with the advanced picquets as the Capt. of the day, which headed the column of attack in the hard-fought contest, and was, of course, prominently and closely engaged with the enemy.

In January 1804 Capt. Burrell was promoted to a majority, and participated in the still more arduous services of the second campaign, which commenced in

the autumn of that year, in consequence of the advance of Holkar and his forces into Hindostan. He was now first in the command of the 2d battalion, which advanced with the army under the Commander-in-Chief to the relief of Delhi, then besieged by a division of Holkar's forces, and then formed part of the force which returned down the western side of the Jumna in pursuit of the enemy's infantry and guns (which retired from the siege on the approach of the British troops), whilst the Commander-in-Chief pushed down the Dooaub in pursuit of Holkar and his cavalry, who were carrying fire and sword into the Company's possessions.

On the 13th November 1804 was fought the battle of Deeg, in which both battalions of the 15th were conspicuously engaged. The 2d, under Major Burrell, was exposed, for a considerable time, to a heavy fire from a large portion of the enemy's ordnance, which it contributed to keep in check by its firm and steady countenance. The fortress of Deeg was attacked and carried by storm in December, after which the whole force under Lord Lake proceeded to the attack of Bhurtpoor. Both battalions of the 15th partook of all the severe arduous warfare before that place, until at length, worn down to a skeleton by fatigue, exposure, and unwholesome diet, Major Burrell's constitution was so impaired, that he was obliged, under medical certificate, to seek relief in relaxation and change of air in February 1805.

Having materially recovered his health he re-joined his battalion at Caunpoor, when the regiment was proceeding to the station of Benares, where it arrived in March 1806, to enjoy some repose after three years arduous service in the field, in which it had lost a large portion of its officers and men.

Whilst at Benares, in 1806, Major Burrell was removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion of the 15th, and, in the absence of the Lieut.-Col., became the commanding officer of the latter corps. In November 1807 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col., and he continued, during several following years, in the command of both the battalions of the 15th regiment, which, at the general relief of corps in 1807-8, was ordered to the presidency station at Barrackpoor. At that place, in 1808, accidental circumstances having delayed the delivery to the regiment of the honorary colours conferred by the supreme government of India on all the corps which were engaged in the battle of Delhi, those colours were presented in a very striking manner. Lieut.-Col. Burrell availed him-

self of the circumstance of being at the seat of government, to submit to the Governor-general (the Commander-in-Chief being absent on a tour) that the gratification and effect of the occasion would be greatly enhanced if his Lordship would be pleased to present the honorary standards. Lord Minto, with the condescension and urbanity which adorned his amiable character, readily and graciously acquiesced in the suggestion.

The battalions of the 15th continued in the lower provinces during the years 1809 and 1810. In 1811 the 1st battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Burrell, proceeded to the post of Purtaubgurh, in Oude; and in 1812 it removed to the post of Tara-Mirzapoor, whence it formed part of a detachment, under Lieut.-Col. Burrell's command, for service in Reewah, which province it entered by the Hilliah Pass, and joined a force assembled under Col. Martindell, who soon after returned to his head-quarters in Bundelcund, when the command of the troops in Reewah devolved on Lieut.-Col. Burrell, which he held until relieved by Lieut.-Col. Adams, in July, when he returned with his battalion to Tara-Mirzapoor. The 1st battalion 15th regiment next proceeded to the post of Leetapoor, in Oude, where it was variously employed in the Kyrabad district until the middle of 1816, when it removed to the station of Lucknow. From the command at that place Lieut.-Col. Burrell was called to join the troops assembled under the personal command of the Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief, Lord Hastings, in 1817, in prosecution of the Pindarry war, and was appointed to the command of the 3d infantry brigade of the centre division of the grand army, with which he served until the corps separated at the close of the campaign, and then rejoined his battalion at Lucknow. In November 1818 Government was pleased to nominate our hero a Brigadier, and to the command of all the Hon. Company's troops stationed in the dominions of the Newaub Vizier, of Oude. Although this flattering distinction must, no doubt, have been gratifying to the professional spirit of Colonel Burrell, it nevertheless was attended with feelings of sincere regret, as it had the effect of causing his final separation from the comrades of many of his happiest and proudest days.

The deceased was promoted to the rank of Colonel, by brevet, in June 1814, succeeded to a regiment on the Bengal establishment on the 3d May 1819, and to the rank of Major-General 18th July 1821, on the auspicious occasion of the

coronation of His Majesty. He continued in the Brigadier's command, in Oude, until the end of 1820, when severe illness obliged him to repair to the presidency for medical advice. Having benefited by the change of climate, he was appointed, in the spring of 1821, to command the troops in the province of Cuttuck, which he retained until compelled, by the pressure of disease, to embark for Europe, on furlough, at the close of the year 1821.

Many of the latter years of Colonel Burrell's regimental service were peculiarly felicitous. Blessed, in a remarkable degree, with great placidity of mind, and a steady, kind, and equable disposition, Colonel Burrell had always the happiness of exciting the regard of all classes to whom he was known, with the further good fortune of being at the head of corps which were highly distinguished, in peace and in war, by their orderly and steady conduct, cheerful obedience and fidelity, with a conspicuous spirit of zeal and alacrity on every emergency of the public service. His liberality of feeling and goodness of heart endeared him to all who knew him. After his return to this climate he was seized with a severe paralytic stroke each successive winter for four years, all of which he survived by extraordinary care, recovering the use of his faculties. He at length sunk under a gradual decay of nature, exemplifying an equanimity, fortitude, and patience, under protracted suffering, seldom met with.

LIEUT.-COL. NOBLE, C. B.

July 16. At Madras, on-board the Roxburgh-castle, just on his arrival from England, aged 47, Lt.-Col. John Noble, C. B. The military career of this officer was equally brilliant and useful. He participated in most of the principal services of the coast army during the last 32 years, and was on all occasions distinguished for judgment, and decision. He formed the noble corps of Horse Artillery, both European and Native, for which command he was selected in 1805, by Sir John Cradock, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, whose confidence on service, and whose friendship in private life, Col. Noble enjoyed and merited. He had the happy talent to command without severity, and to preserve discipline and good order without losing the affections of his officers and men. He ruled through the medium of attachment, and those who served under him were professionally efficient and privately happy. His abilities were of the first order, and his tact and observation, aided by experience,

had gained for him an unusual knowledge of his profession. He was pious, without ostentation; just, from principle; friendly, from feeling; generous, from the nobleness of his nature; brave and enterprising, from a chivalric spirit; decided, from an excellent judgment and consequent self-confidence. The remains of this gallant and much-loved officer were deposited in St. George's Church, Madras. The military honours due to his rank, were duly observed, and the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Horse Brigade of Artillery attended as mourners. The pall was supported by six Lieut.-Cols., and the Adjutant-gen. of the Army, and the Town-major of Fort St. George accompanied his nearest relation the chief mourner. The Honourable the Governor, the Honourable the Chief Justice, and, with few exceptions, all the Civil and Military Officers of the Presidency and the Mount, attended the funeral. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was absent, from the obvious influence of a late heavy domestic calamity, but his Excellency's carriage and four, containing his personal staff, was in the procession. We have seldom witnessed, says the Government Gazette, a greater concourse, European and native, than that which assembled on this melancholy occasion, and marked indisputably the respect and regret universally felt for this excellent and highly-valued member of our community. Indeed, it seemed as though a similar and simultaneous feeling had congregated all ranks and classes to offer a sad farewell, as the only possible substitute for the cordial greeting they would have given.

CLARKE ABEL, M. D.

Dec. 1826. In India, Clarke Abel, M. D. Fellow of the Linnæan, Geological, and Asiatic Societies, and late Surgeon to the Governor-general.

This gentleman is well known as the historian of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, which he accompanied as chief medical officer and naturalist. The merits of his "Narrative," which was published in 4to. 1818, were noticed in our review, vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 518; and, although at the most interesting period of that expedition he was disabled by a most serious attack of sickness from following up his observations with the closeness and regularity he had anticipated, the work sufficiently testifies his masculine understanding, his various yet sound knowledge, his high talents, and benevolent bent of mind. Indeed, had Dr. Abel never written anything besides

his Essay on the Geology of the Cape of Good Hope, contained in the work alluded to, he would have sufficiently proved his claim to the title of a deep and philosophical thinker, and of an acute observer of the mysteries of nature.

As a Member of the Asiatic Society, and of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, Dr. Abel was held in high and just estimation by his colleagues. He took great interest in the prosperity of these institutions; and his valuable acquirements rendered him eminently qualified to promote the objects for which they were founded. Previously to his final departure from the Presidency of Calcutta he was heard to express a hope, that his journey to the upper Provinces would have enabled him to add considerably to the researches of both institutions, and much more so than his limited opportunities in Calcutta could admit of.

The conversation of Dr. Abel was instructive and entertaining, his manners urbane, and his attainments were not confined to the department of knowledge alluded to, but comprised that general range of mental cultivation which adorns the character of the scholar and the gentleman.

MR. BROWNE SMITH.

Among "the Heroes of Navarino," noticed in p. 563, should have been included the name of Mr. Browne Smith, Midshipman of the Dartmouth.

This young officer was the second son of Thomas Smith, esq. of Bideford, and entered the naval service at the age of sixteen. Ere he had been two years in the service he had twice saved the lives of British seamen who had fallen overboard, by throwing himself into the sea, once at Portsmouth, and again at Lisbon. The first of these heroic actions was represented to the Lords of the Admiralty; and Sir George Cockburn, in a letter written at the time, expressed his sense of Mr. Smith's gallant conduct in the most honourable and flattering terms. The energy and enthusiasm of this young man's character, and his generous ambition to distinguish himself in his country's service, were displayed on every occasion; and to that ardour his premature but glorious fate at Navarino, at the early age of nineteen, may in some measure be attributed. Ever foremost where dangerous enterprise offered, he was among the first to set foot upon a Turkish deck, and the first man that fell in the desperate opposition made by the enemy. A private letter

from a friend of Mr. Smith, an officer in the fleet, says that, "though many were killed and wounded on that eventful day, yet did none shine more conspicuous than this young officer, and that no one can be more generally lamented." Capt. Fellowes, in a letter, speaking of Mr. B. Smith, says, "Tell Capt. Browne his nephew died most nobly—died like a Prince, and is deeply and universally regretted. The first shot which was fired, and which brought on the destruction of the Turkish fleet, killed this young officer. His death was terribly avenged." But this young man's character and conduct rest not alone on private and friendly testimony; Sir George Cockburn, in a letter to Capt. Browne, R.N. Mr. Smith's uncle, states, "that His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral has been graciously pleased to promote your nephew, Mr. Edward Grey, to the rank of Lieutenant, as a mark of H. R. Highness's approbation of the distinguished conduct of your gallant and meritorious nephew, Mr. Browne Smith, in the recent sea-victory in Navarino-bay," and which, Sir George Cockburn hopes, "may prove some consolation to his family for the loss of that excellent young officer."

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Newbiggin Hall, near Carlisle, the Rev. *Samuel Bateman*, Rector of Farthingstone, Npnsh. and Perpetual Curate of Overton, Lanc. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778; was presented to Farthingstone in the latter year by Dr. Green, then Bp. of Lincoln, and to Overton in 1789 by the Vicar of Lancaster.

At Lynchcomb Hill, the Rev. *Wm. Bayley*, A.B. late of Swindon, Wilts.

Aged 27, the Rev. *Edward Blagdon*, youngest son of the late Edward Blagdon, esq. of Northcote House, Devon, and nephew of John Blagdon, esq. of Boddington Manor House, near Cheltenham.

At Dublin, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Cradock*, Prebendary of St. Audeon's, and for nearly sixty years Rector of Drung and Larch, in the diocese of Kilmore. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. LL.B. 1766.

At Cultra, the seat of Hugh Kennedy, esq. advanced in years, the Rev. *Chas. Davies*, Chancellor of the diocese of Down, Rector of Portaferry, and Chaplain to Dr. Mant, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. He was formerly Fellow of Pemb. coll. Oxf. where he took the degree of M.A. in 1768.

The Rev. *Llewellyn Davies*, Rector of Llanmerewig, Montg. to which he was presented in 1798 by Dr. Bagot, then Bp. of St. Asaph.

At the manse of Inverary, aged 95, the

Rev. Dr. *Paul Fraser*, father of the Church of Scotland.

Rev. *John Page Julian*, B.A. of Queen's coll. Cambridge.

The Rev. *Edw. T. May*, Vicar of Fremington, Devon, to which church he was presented in 1810 by the Rev. S. T. May.

The Rev. *Wm. Morgan*, Vicar of Cwmt-by, Monm. to which parish he was presented in 1772 by the late Earl of Oxford.

Rev. *Evan Prichard*, many years Rector of Colenna, Glamorganshire.

At Lowther rectory, the Rev. *James Satterthwaite*, D.D. Rector of Lowther and Aicton, Westmoreland, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1796, being the 14th Senior Optime of that year, M.A. 1799, D.D. 1815. He was presented to Lowther by the Earl of Lonsdale in 1813, and was appointed Chaplain to the King in 1814, and obtained the living of Aicton from the patronage of the above-mentioned Peer within these few years.

At Chillingham, Northumberland, the Rev. *Geo. Andrew Thomas*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1789, M.A. 1793, LL.B. 1803, and was presented to his living in 1792 by Dr. Barrington, Bp. of Durham.

At Aberystwith, the Rev. *James Williams*, Head Master of the Grammar School in that town, and Curate of Llanycharion, Cardiganshire.

Nov. 27. At Naples, the Rev. *James Burgess*. He was son of a clergyman of the same name, and was a student of Trin. coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797. He was married at Paris Sept. 1, 1802, to Lady Catherine-Elizabeth Beauclerk, eldest child of Aubrey the 5th Duke of St. Alban's; but that lady died a few months after at Florence. In 1805 his brother-in-law the 6th Duke presented Mr. Burgess to the rectory of Hanworth in Middlesex; but he resigned it, we believe, in 1816.

Dec. 10. The Rev. *Henry Fothergill*, Curate of Castle-morton, Worc., being thrown by his horse into a saw-pit, in which he was drowned. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1794; and kept a school at Pool-house, near Upton. He has left a widow and several young children.

Dec. 14. Aged 76, the Rev. *Wm. Cornwallis*, Rector of Wittersham and Vicar of Elham, Kent. Of this gentleman a short memoir will be found in vol. xcvi. i. 504, he being of that branch of the family of Cornwallis which is descended from Sir Charles, uncle of the first peer of the name, of which an interesting history was furnished by a much valued correspondent.

Dec. 16. At his father's in Winchester, aged 32, the Rev. *Wm. Henry Deverell*.

Dec. 19. At Norton vicarage, Durham, aged 72, the Rev. *Christopher Anstey*, M.A. incumbent of that parish. He was of Trin.

coll. Camb. B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, and was presented to his living in 1786 by Dr. Eger-ton, then Bp. of Durham.

Dec. 22. Aged 86, the Rev. *Robert Fowler*, Rector of Warboys, Hants, and Lang-ton, Linc. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. LL.B. 1769, was presented to Langton in 1777 by Dr. Green, then Bp. of Lincoln, and to Warboys in 1792 by Wm. Strode, esq.

Dec. 23. Aged 50, the Rev. *George Pyke*, Vicar of Wickhambrook, Suffolk, and late of Baythorne-park, Essex. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.M. 1801.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. In Portman-sq. *Letitia*, 2d dau. of Henry Grant, esq. of Knoll castle, Glam.

At York-gate, aged 55, John Allan Gil-mour, esq. for many years Treas. to E. I. C.

In Great Quebec-st., Sidney, widow of Rev. Benj. Beresford, chaplain at Moscow.

At Tottenham vicarage, Mary, wife of Dr. Gwynne.

At Harrow, Sophia Marg. Anne, youngest dau. of Col. Campbell, of Gatcombe park, Isle of Wight.

Dec. 21. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Hen. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey. He was a partner in the house of Master-man and co. bankers; and formerly M.P. for Oxford.

At Upper Clapton, aged 38, Susanna, wife of Henry Patteson, esq.

In Guilford-st. aged 81, Mrs. Cath. Mary Van Dam.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. Davis Baily, esq. Barrister on the Western Circuit.

Dec. 23. Aged 43, Mrs. Collyer, the wife of Rev. Dr. Collyer, of Peckham.

Dec. 24. In York-place, Portman-sq., at an advanced age, Robert Ewing, esq.

At Ponder's End, 84, David King, esq.

Dec. 26. In Golden-sq. aged 80, Mrs. Armine Anne Dyer.

Dec. 27. Aged 47, Eliza-Rooke, wife of J. Twigg, esq. of Richard-st. Islington.

Dec. 29. In the New-road, aged 63, A. Hurrill, esq.

Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Wm. Albany Otway.

Dec. 31. At No. 11, Montagu-place, Russel-sq. aged 73, Mrs. Jeffs, who was barbarously murdered whilst in care of the house, which was then unfurnished and to let. The unfortunate woman was found extended upon the floor, with her throat so dreadfully cut from ear to ear, as that the vertebræ alone connected the head with the trunk of the body. She had long lived in what is termed good service, and might probably have saved money enough to invite the attention of some horrid miscreant.

BERKS.—*Nov. 27.* At Newbury, aged 25, James, eldest son of Mr. James Wells.

Lately. Anne, widow of Wm. Howard, esq. of Reading.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 29.* At Newport Pagnel, aged 68, Wm. Lucas, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 24.* Aged 68, Sarah, relict of P. Musgrave, esq. Cambridge, and mother of the Rev. C. Musgrave, Vicar of Whitkirk and Halifax.

At Christ's coll. aged 21, Robert-Beckford, youngest son of C. B. Long, esq. of Langley Hall, Berks.

Dec. 25. At Jesus coll. aged 24, Edw. Lawson Whatley, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Plymouth, suddenly, when preparing to attend the funeral of Capt. Bathurst, who was slain at Navarino, Wm. Henry Snow, esq., Capt. 94 regt.

At Yarnscombe, Ann, wife of Anthony Lovebond, esq.

At Chudleigh, Mary Marshall, aged 100: her husband died in Feb. last, aged 102.

Samuel Sparks, esq. of Crewkerne, banker.

DORSET.—*Oct. 25.* At Weymouth, aged 77, the relict of Rev. Sam. Payne, Rector of that parish.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Nov. ...* At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sheldon, of Sheldon Court, Heref. sister to the late Col. Blennerhasset, of Bath.

Lately. At Cirencester, in consequence of an injury received in hunting, Major Rich. Giles, of the 97th foot. He was a native of Oxford, where several of his relatives reside.

The widow of Geo. White, esq. town-clerk of Tetbury.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 18.* At Staines, aged 80, Robert Pope, M.D.

NORFOLK.—*Nov.* At her daughter's, in Norwich, aged 88, Mrs. Martha Farrow, only surviving sister of late Rob. Suckling, esq. of Woodton Hall.

At Hempnall, Emily Anne, third dau. of Rev. Robt. Rolfe, Vicar.

At Pulham, Mrs. Slyfield, mother-in-law to Sir Freeman Barton.

Dec. 6. At Great Yarmouth, aged 15, Geo. Best, second son of Edm. Preston, esq.

Dec. 23. At Lynn, aged 38, Mr. Samuel Pearson. Though only a journeyman cabinet-maker, he found time in the intervals of labour to acquire, not only a competent, but a deep knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics, and has prepared several men for Cambridge, who have taken high honours at that University. He has left a wife and two children, the eldest a boy of twelve years of age, who indicates talents of a similar description to those of his father, and who already possesses a thorough knowledge of the first six books of Euclid, Quadratic Equations, and is a tolerable Algebraist.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Newcastle, Tho. Graham, aged 102 years. He drove a baggage-waggon in the memorable 1745.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Dec. 16.* At Wroxton vicarage, Emily-Bradford, infant dau. of Rev. Thomas Wyatt.

SALOP.—*Lately.* Richard Salisbury, esq. senior Alderman of Oswestry.

The wife of Wm. Adair, esq. Heatherton Park.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—At Cannock, Mary, relict of Isaac Brindley, aged 104.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec.* 22. At Bury, aged 80, Dorothy, widow of Dr. Heslop, Rector of St. Mary-le-bone.

Lately. Aged 92, James Catchpole, sen. esq. of the Abbey, Letheringham.

SURREY.—Matilda, youngest dau. of late Rev. Owen Manning, Vicar of Godalming, and the Historian of Surrey.

Dec. 18. At Croydon, Edith, wife of Tho. Penfold, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 22. At the house of her uncle, D. White, esq. in Thames Ditton, aged 27, Miss Mary Thompson.

SUSSEX.—*Nov.* ... At Hastings, Susannah, wife of Rich. Humber, esq. of Blackheath, dau. of late James Craggs, esq. of Jamaica.

Dec. 25. At Hastings, aged 17, the Hon. Mary-Eliz.-Charlotte Graves, fourth dau. of Lord Graves, and niece to the Marq. of Anglesey, K.G.

WILTS.—*Dec.* 17. At Swindon, aged 62, Eliz., relict of the Rev. Humphrey Evans, late Rector of Wootton Glanville, Dorset.

Dec. 21. At Marden, Bridget, wife of Tho. Weston Wadley, esq. Paymaster of the Wiltshire Militia, and sister of the Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard-house.

At Pöckeridge House, the wife of John Edridge, esq. third dau. of the late Rev. C. F. Bond, of Margaretting, Essex.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Blockley, aged 26, Mr. John Minchin, of the Stock Exchange.

YORKSHIRE.—*Dec.* 25. At Thorp-Bassett Academy, near Malton, aged 58, Helen, mother of Captain Darling.

At Thorngumbald, in her 28th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Kirkus, Dissenting Minister.

Lately. At Cusworth, near Doncaster, W. Wrightson, esq.

WALES.—*Dec.* 17. At St. Bride's Hill, Pemb. Charles-Allen Philipps, esq.

Lately. At Penlanolly, Radnorshire, Dan. Reed, esq. formerly High Sheriff of that co.

At Carmarthen, Rob. Waters, esq. banker.

Harriet Susanna Anne, wife of Chas. Rhys, esq. niece to the Earl of Derby and the Rev. Sir Thos. Horton, Bart. She was the only child of Sir Watts Horton, the second and late Bart. by the Hon. Harriet, third dau. of the Hon. Jas. Stanley Smith (commonly called Lord Strange.)

SCOTLAND.—At Monifeith, the mother of Mr. Provost Brown of Dundee, aged 103 years.

George Robinson, esq. Provost of Banff. At Glasgow, aged 40, Lieut. Thos. Allan, 23d reg.

At Inveresk, Capt. Rob. Clephane, R. N.

IRELAND.—*Dec.* 21. Mrs. Hogg, wife of

Rev. Robert Hogg, Assistant Astronomer at Armagh.

At the Ursuline Convent, Waterford, Catharine, dau. of Pierse Barron, esq. of Castletown.

In Dublin, Jeremy Marsh, esq. Lieut. in late 5th Vet. Battalion.

At Waterford, Wm. Denis King, esq. Lieut. 7th drag.

ABROAD.—*May* 19. Aged 32, of cholera morbus, Mr. Conductor John Mountjoy, late of Calcutta.

July 9. At Secundenabad, Louisa, wife of Lieut. R. Codrington, of the 46th regt. N.I. Madras, and third dau. of Rev. F. Gardiner, Rector of Combhay, Somerset.

July 30. At Madras, Lieut. Moubray Stephenson, 36th N.I.

Oct. 24. At Belem, in Portugal, of a rapid decline, aged 24 (having previously lost an infant dau. and only child, aged six months), Katharine Anne, wife of E. B. Gapper, esq. Capt. R. A. and eldest dau. of late Wm. Hamilton, esq. of the Leasowes.

Lately. At Sidney, New South Wales, D'Arcy Wentworth, esq. No funeral in the colony was ever so numerously attended as his. Upwards of forty vehicles, and more than fifty gentlemen on horseback, were in the cavalcade. Report says, that Mr. Wentworth has made a very equitable disposition of his property among his children. The property in Sidney, amongst other things, is bequeathed to Mr. W. C. Wentworth, as also the estate at Bringelly, consisting of 12,000 acres of land, the house and land at Paramatta, with one-seventh of his stock of cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

At Madras, Lieut. Edw. Sayer Burchell. In Bengal, Capt. W. Turner, 58th N. I.

In Cephalonia, Eliz. wife of Duncan Macnab, esq. Deputy Assist. Commissary-gen.

At Milan, Capt. Alex. Dobbs, R.N. C.B. He was posted in 1819.

At Pisa, the wife of Capt. J. P. Stewart, R.N.

On his passage to New York, John Wright, M.D. Inspector of Hospitals, and for many years at the head of the Medical department in Canada.

On his passage to the Cape, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Grant, Madras establishment.

At Berhampoor, Major Philip-Williams Ramsay, of 47th foot.

At Mysore, Capt. Kennan, of Madras Art. son of Col. K. of Weston-super-Mare.

On his passage from Corfu to England, aged 18, the Hon. Alex. Hope, of the 7th Fuzileers, brother to the Earl of Hopetoun. He was the fourth son of John the late and fourth Earl, by Louisa-Dorothea, third dau. of Sir John Wedderburn, sixth and late Bart. of Blackness, co. Linlithgow.

At New York, Counsellor Emmett, one of the projectors of the Irish rebellion in 1791, and who, in the event of success, was to have been included in the supreme government of Ireland.

P. 274. Sir Philip Musgrave has left one only child, a daughter; and the title has devolved on his brother, the Rev. Christopher-John Musgrave, now the ninth Baronet.

Page 461. The following letter relative to the death of the Earl of Guilford, is dated Corfu, Nov. 20.—“It is impossible to give you an idea of the sorrow evinced by all classes of our countrymen, when the mournful event became publicly known, and which immediately spread through all the other islands. Shortly after a grand funeral service was performed to his Lordship’s memory by order of the Government in the spacious church of the Lady of the Grotto. It was attended by all the professors and students of the university, as well as by the whole of the civil authorities, all of whom were in deep mourning, and the church was thronged by an immense crowd of people. After the service the Professor Theologos pronounced from the pulpit a most eloquent and affecting funeral oration, in which he pourtrayed, in the most lively colours, the well-known virtues of the lamented nobleman, and the irreparable loss which literature, Greece, and indeed humanity in general, had sustained. After the ceremony, they all returned in solemn procession to the univer-

sity, where your worthy friend, Professor Carandinos, delivered a funeral lament, which drew tears from every eye. The learned gentleman painted in affecting colours the loss sustained by the University of which the illustrious deceased was the founder, patron, and father. Indeed these religious impressions of reverence and respect were not confined to this place. Even in the village churches, as I had occasion to witness, the clergy paid the same tribute to his memory.

“The system of the University remains unaltered, and the Government has appointed Professor Carandinos as provisional Ephoros, in the place of his Lordship; at the same time sanctioning, by a decree, the salaries of Dr. Turlinos and Mr. Sachilarapulo and others, which up to the time were furnished from the private purse of that generous and munificent nobleman, who was one of those phenomena in the moral world whom our forefathers would have deified.

“We are very anxious to learn who is to be the successor of Lord Guilford in the Chancellorship of the University. It will gratify you to hear, that a public monument is even now projecting to the memory of our patron.”

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

FROM DECEMBER 13, 1826, TO DECEMBER 12, 1827.

Christened	Males - 15,205	Females 14,720	In all 29,925	Buried -	Males 11,296	Females 10,996	In all 22,292
Whereof have died,	5	10	850	40 and 50	2134	80 and 90	666
under 2 years	6580	10 and 20	862	50 and 60	2128	90 and 100	74
Between 2 and		20 and 30	1565	60 and 70	2044	100	1
5 years	1875	30 and 40	1831	70 and 80	1680	101...1...102.....	1

Increased in the Burials reported this year 1534;—arising principally from two years being included in the return from St. Leonard Shoreditch.

DISEASES.		Gout - - - - 40		Thrush - - - - 72	
Abscess - - - -	84	Hæmorrhage - - - -	51	Tumour - - - -	21
Age, and Debility -	1724	Hernia - - - -	46	Venereal - - - -	4
Apoplexy - - - -	417	Hooping Cough - - -	767	Worms - - - -	2
Asthma - - - -	955	Hydrophobia - - - -	1	Total of Diseases -	21,911
Bedridden - - - -	2	Inflammation - - - -	2356	CASUALTIES.	
Bile - - - -	8	Inflammation of the Liver	136	Broken Limbs - - -	2
Cancer - - - -	115	Insanity - - - -	273	Burnt - - - -	36
Childbed - - - -	270	Jaundice - - - -	43	Drowned - - - -	134
Consumption - - -	5372	Jaw locked - - - -	3	Excessive Drinking -	5
Contraction of the Heart	1	Measles - - - -	525	Executed 19—reported	6
Convulsions - - - -	2645	Miscarriage - - - -	2	Found Dead - - - -	17
Cow Pox - - - -	1	Mortification - - - -	345	Fractured - - - -	1
Croup - - - -	124	Ossification of the Heart	9	Frighted - - - -	1
Diabetes - - - -	3	Palpitation of the Heart	18	Frozen - - - -	1
Diarrhœa - - - -	16	Palsy - - - -	34	Killed by Falls and se-	106
Dropsy - - - -	1075	Paralytic - - - -	197	veral other Accidents	
Dropsy on the Brain -	763	Pleurisy - - - -	24	Killed by Fighting -	3
Dropsy on the Chest -	65	Rheumatism - - - -	38	Murdered - - - -	3
Dysentery - - - -	13	Scrophula - - - -	9	Poisoned - - - -	3
Enlargement of the Heart	17	Small Pox - - - -	616	Scalded - - - -	7
Epilepsy - - - -	29	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	16	Starved - - - -	6
Eruptive Diseases -	24	Spasm - - - -	55	Strangled - - - -	2
Erysipelas - - - -	20	Stillborn - - - -	936	Suffocated - - - -	4
Fever - - - -	755	Stone - - - -	23	Suicides - - - -	44
Fever, (Typhus) - - -	92	Stoppage in the Stomach	22	Total of Casualties -	381
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	11	St. Vitus’s Dance -	1		
Fistula - - - -	4	Suddenly - - - -	107		
Flux - - - -	11	Teething - - - -	503		

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